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IOHANNES RADCLIFFE. MD.
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Pharmacopœiæ Radcliffeanæ
Pars Altera :

OR, THE
Second and Laſt PART of
Dr. *RADCLIFF*'s
PRESCRIPTIONS, with uſeful
OBSERVATIONS, &c.
To which is annex'd, An
APPENDIX,
Containing a Body of Preſcriptions, anſwering the Intentions requir'd in all Diſeaſes Internal and External, with uſeful Cautions ſubjoin'd to each Head, and a complete Index to the Whole.
Being a Work of General Uſe to all Phyſicians, Apothecaries, and Surgeons.

——— *Sors ingenio, plebis inanibus*
Illudit ſtudiis ; nam varias ſinu
Cum diſperſit opes ; ridet inutili
Plebem fervere jurgio.

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WELLCOME

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PREFACE TO THE READER.

THE *First Part of Dr.* Ratcliff's *Prescriptions having been so kindly receiv'd, that in less than Six Months above Sixteen Hundred have been sold off, so that a Second Impression was undertaken in less than Three Months; it may reasonably be suppos'd, this Second Part will also be acceptable, since it contains seasonable and just Remarks on the*

Doctor's Prescriptions; and that an Appendix *of a large Extent is added to it, in which the whole Body of Cautions are laid before your View, upon the several Heads through the whole Body of Practice.*

I have been press'd by a certain Gentleman to prefix my Name to the Book, which I shall not, for his Sake, deny, when a proper Season offers; in the mean while, I have advanc'd little, but what is supported by sufficient Authorities, *which I did with no other View, than to convince the Reader, that what is here observ'd, is not Fiction; and I think this a sufficient Balance for the Want of my Name. I can also assure you, that I have, with*

with Succeſs, try'd what I here ſet down, and therefore you may depend upon what is advanc'd. I ſee therefore, at preſent, no Occaſion for any Name; for ſince what is here ſaid, is Truth, 'tis no matter who ſpeaks it.

The Model, the Remarks, the Recipe's, the Author, even the Doctor himſelf, have undergone the Rancour of ſome affected Scioli, *and yet the Work has puſh'd its Way. As for the Manner of Writing the* Recipe's, *I believe I ſhall pleaſe myſelf, as well as others, much better, by taking a Method reverſe to all that have hitherto writ, and which I'm ſatisfy'd, when you come to know it, will become a* Faſhion; *but you muſt give me Leave to*

follow my own Humour at present; and, when any of you write, I assure you of the same Liberty, without Cavil, (petimusque damusque vicissim.)

If I have any where broke thro' the Rules of Good-Manners, I here retract; I have no Design, I assure you, so to do, being resolv'd to court no one's Resentment; I blame no Man for thinking otherwise than I do, and I only ask the same Freedom.

The short Reasoning in the Compound Med'cines *was contriv'd to avoid tedious Repetitions, and the Reader is left to his Judgment in the Rest; for, without that, he'll make a sorry Practitioner.*

No Author has out-done Dr. Fuller *in his* Recipe's, *but his* Remarks *avail little to the Inſtruction of the Reader; which Defect, I hope, is ſufficiently provided againſt in this Work.*

I am oblig'd to my Friend Mr. Trevor *M. L. who obtain'd for me a large File of the Doctor's Recipe's; and if any doubt of the Sincerity of the Author in Tranſcribing them, Mr.* Trevor *is ready to ſatisfy them as to that Point.*

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Pharma-

Vinum Diureticum.

℞ Cort. interior. Sambuc. p. i. Abſinth. Roman. m. ſs. Rad. Gent. 3 ſs. ſem. Dauci Sylveſtris ʒ iij. infund. in Vin. Hoccomorenſ. opt. ℔ ij. bibat hauſtum ad libitum.

The Diuretick Wine.

Take the inner Rind of the Elder one Pugil, Roman Wormwood half a Handful, Gentian Root half a Dram, wild Carrot-Seed three Drams, infuſe 'em in a Quart of old Hock; let him drink of it at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHenever any *ſmall Stone* lodges in the Paſſages from the *Pelvis* down to the *Glans*, *Diureticks* are proper to diſlodge it; but it is to be obſerv'd, that where-ever Perſons have been long infeſted with ſuch a Diſeaſe, they are

prejudicial; becauſe tho' they force any Stone down, by their Irritations and Shocks given to the Kidneys, yet too often us'd they drain the Blood of its neceſſary Quantity of *Serum*, thicken it, and make way for ſuch dangerous Concretions, as *Riverius* juſtly obſerves.

It would be but injudicious Work to adminiſter ſuch a Mixture in inflammatory Diſorders of the Kidneys, or in Ulcers of that Part, or, indeed, in any Inflammation in the Bladder or *Sphincter*; becauſe, as I have ſomewhere obſerv'd, all inflamed Parts ought to be kept free from Motion, and the very eſſential Notion of Diureticks includes it *repetitim*; hence wou'd the inflam'd Part be enrag'd, and receive irretrievable Damage; the ſame ought to be underſtood in Ulcers of thoſe Parts, becauſe, as Motion is contrary to Unition, therefore they ought to be avoided; however, this is to be taken in ſuch a Senſe, as to Ulcers, that all Diureticks are not improper, nor at all Times; give me Leave then to pry into the Seaſon and *Species*. Some Diureticks are of a balſamick Nature, ſuch are Turpentine, and all *Terebinthinates*;

nates; these, indeed, force the Separation of Urine with Ease and Advantage; inasmuch as they give a gentle and pleasing Jog to the labouring Parts, and invite them to grasp the offending Particles contain'd between 'em, and spunge 'em; and thus are the Parts safely deterg'd, and afterwards dispos'd to Union, which, however, wou'd be over-acting your Part, if you shou'd continue 'em longer than you were assur'd that the Ulcer had sufficiently parted with its sanious and noxious Matter; for then you ought to proceed to drying and absorbing Medicines, in order to unite and cure; hence *Groenvelt* acted not amiss, after a sufficient Mundification of the ulcerated Bladder with his Flies, when he fell to *Agglutinants*, *Absorbents* and *Dryers*, in order to complete his Cure; (such were Amber, Coral, Gum-Arabick, and Balsamicks in Pills.)

Morellus advises against Medicines barely Diuretick, in opening the Obstructions of the *Uterus*, and adds, that such a Procedure wou'd coagulate the Blood more by draining it, and wou'd thicken it, and render it less fit for that monthly Separation; and we

ſee it an uſeful, becauſe a ſucceſsful, Practice to adminiſter, in ſpitting or vomiting of Blood, Nettle-Juice, which all know is not ſtyptick but by Accident, inaſmuch as it paſſes by Urine, and ſo thickens the Blood. By the ſame Mechaniſm have I known Tobacco, by its too plentiful Evacuation, rob the Blood ſo much of its neceſſary *Serum* and *Lympha*, that it cou'd not circulate, but threw a Perſon into an irrecoverable Apoplexy: Hence happy is that Phyſician who knows how to obſerve a *Medium*.

Where Women are ſubject to Abortions (as ſuch, who have been young marry'd, are, or where the Blood is too *ſerous*, and their *Fibres* too lax) any extraordinary Motion of the Inteſtines or Bladder, repeated too frequently, compreſſes the *Uterus*, and draws it into Conſent, and whatever is contain'd within its Body, will gradually force its way forward, and this Motion *Borellus*, in his 2d *Cent. Obſerv.* 98th, fitly enough calls *Vomitus Matricis*, as if by ſuch a Shock the Womb contracted its Fibres, and vomited out the Infant. In ſuch a Condition then we muſt be aware, in evacuating the ſe-

rous

rous Blood, that it be done with the utmost Caution; nor are *Diuretick*s to be trusted to complete this.

If we speak of such Medicines as are commonly denominated *Diureticks*, or such as consist of active Principles; it is to be own'd, they may merit that Name, or change it for Alteratives, because what will evacuate by Urine, given in a less Quantity will attenuate; and where the Blood is stock'd with a Cargo of unactive Particles, such may be premis'd before the Administration of Catharticks, to render the Humours more fluxile, according to the Advice of our great Master *Hippocrates*, Τὰ σώματα χρὴ, ὅπως ἂν τις βέλτιστα καθαίρειν, εὖρα ποιέειν. I know some late Theoretical Gentlemen have rejected this Caution as useless and trifling; but tho' it may be made evident in all Cases, to a Demonstration, (such as the Nature of the Matter will allow of) yet in no Constitution more palpably than in the *Hypochondriacal* and *Hysterical*, where prodigious and outragious Symptoms attend the injudicious Administration of Catharticks before you have prepar'd the Body for them; what Reason can be given for these dire Ac-

cidents, I shall now only hint at, till a fitter Opportunity. I am apt to believe, that in such a Constitution, the Acid having a coagulative Faculty, must have rendred the Blood and all the Juices (in Proportion to the Distance from the Heart) gross and viscid, and consequently the Circulation in those Parts, or any where, is but slow: Now, in *actu Purgatorio*, the intestine and progressive Motions are much *intended*, and the Juices, which properly enough may be said to stagnate in the extreme Parts, will be put into a violent Hurry, and as they can hardly pass the Capillaries so suddenly, without the Danger of Inflammation, therefore violent Symptoms succeed such a hasty Attempt. This I only deliver as Conjecture, but leave each to *think* as he pleases; however, *Sennertus*, *Sylvius*, *Sydenham*, *Ettmuller*, *Dolæus*, and *Waldschmidt* do all agree, that Preparation ought to be premis'd before Evacuations in this Disease.

Where the *Glands* of the *Uterus* are relax'd by a copious Afflux of *phlegmatick* Juices, and become thereby incapable to retain their Contents, but spue out in great Abundance whatever arrives

rives at them, and at the same time the Blood is overpower'd with *Serum*, then is produc'd that troublesome and weakning Disease, call'd the *White-Flux*, which if neglected for any Space of Time, is rendred incurable. In such a case, Diureticks, after proper Catharticks, are very proper to drain the Blood of its abounding *Serum*, to divert its Flux to another Port, and the Remainder of the Cure will be easily completed by Glutinous and Absorbing, and, lastly, Styptick Medicines; Motion must be avoided by such as labour under this Misfortune.

In the Manner aforesaid, where the Intestines suffer their Contents to pass too easily downwards, and produce that Distemper call'd a *Lientery*; the Laxity of the Fibres, and the viscous or serous Load lodging in them, may be amended by Diureticks, inasmuch as they divert those Humours, after having attenuated 'em, into other Channels, and strengthen the Fibres, by draining them; so that they can bear the Weight of the Victuals for a due Season; but I cannot be suppos'd to mean, that where a *Catarrhus serinus*, as *Duretus* observes, has rais'd a Lien-

tery by Eroſions of the Inteſtines, there Diureticks are of any Force; on the contrary, you wou'd increaſe the Ulcer, and irreparably haſten the Deſcent of the Nouriſhment ſo much, that the Chyle cou'd not have Leiſure to enter the Blood; and you wou'd by ſuch an Imprudence deſtroy your Patient in a double Senſe, by encreaſing the Ulcer, and ſtarving him.

The Viſcidity of the Blood is the frequenteſt Occaſion of its being obſtructed in the Evaneſcent Arteries; and a Rupture of them is a very common Accident attending this Impediment to Motion; when this Rupture happens in the Veſſels of the Inteſtines, 'tis call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus* (the *Hepatick Flux.*) In ſuch Circumſtances, tho' it be an eaſy Matter to curb the Flux for a while, by the Methods too uſually inſiſted on in ſuch a Caſe, (Stypticks) yet theſe alone are far from anſwering the main Point, I mean the Opening the Obſtruction, in which conſiſts the Welfare of your Patient; therefore, as there ſeems to be a double Indication, the Sick will not fare well without *Deobſtruents* and *Stypticks* conjoin'd. If then to ſome

ſuch

such Diuretick Mixture, you add some *Coral*, *Sal-Martis*, *Dragon's Blood*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Conserve of Red Roses*, *Sacchar. Saturni*, or such Things made into an Electuary or Pills, to be administred together, Good may be done, unless the Disease be much riveted.

The sluggish Motion of the Juices thro' the Fibres makes them stop every where, and the *Lympha* is so gross, that it cannot enter into its reconveying Channels; hence universal or particular Stagnations ensue on the Surface, which raise œdematous Tumours and *Anasarca's*; and such a Disease I have known in Mariners from *Archangel*, from the gross Diet they have been oblig'd to live upon, the severe Colds and many such Hardships; where these gross and phlegmatick Humours are not irreparably fix'd, Diureticks are absolutely necessary, after proper Evacuations, to carry off Share of the Load, as well as to remand the Lymph into its proper Course, by attenuating it, and opening the Obstructions every where.

As it is a known Maxim in *Hippocrates*, that ἐναντία ὑπ' ἐναντίων ἰήματα (or Contraries are cur'd by Contraries;)

ſo wou'd it be an unskilful Act in any Phyſician to order Evacuations, where Supplies are the only Neceſſary; therefore in an emaciated Perſon it would be *Mal-Practice* to order Diureticks; becauſe here we ought to add; therefore the Perſon ought to be fed with *Chocolate*, *Jellys*, *Yolks of Eggs*, and *Sago Broth*, and in ſhort good Diet and Reſt are his *Sheet-Anchor*.

The Blood has been, ſince the *Æra* 1500, according to Dr. *Harris* in his *Scelera Aquarum*, vitiated with Exotick Salts, ſuck'd in by ſome of our ſix *Nonnaturals*. Now as the Nature of thoſe Salts are moſtly hid from us, we have no *Criterion* to judge what Species of Salts they retain to that affect us, but by the Conſtitution that reigns; and as the ingenious *Willis* has deſcrib'd the Scurvy accurately, and divided it into a *Bipartite* Conſtitution; ſo the Remedies muſt follow the Indicant. I ſhall only hint to you that the warmer Conſtitution requires gentle Evacuations, whether by Bleeding, if Blood abounds, or by Emeticks and Catharticks, if Humours domineer; and alſo Diureticks of the cooler *Species* in order to carry by the Urinary Paſſages

Paſſages the Abundance of *Choler*; after which it will be proper to make uſe of *Diluting* Medicines to obtund *either Acrimony* of the Salts that dilaniate the Gums and other Parts; and if it be poſſible to find out the *Specifick Acrimony* reigning, whether it be *Alcaline* or *Acid*; as alſo whether it be a *Mineral* or a *Vegetable Acrimony*, we ſhall know what particular *Alcaly* or *Acid* is adaptable to the preſent Circumſtances. I believe it is plain to every common Obſerver, that our *Preſcriber* ſeem'd generally to be of opinion, that *Acids* were our *Arch-Enemy*; and if his Succeſs was really ſuch in Practice, as Figure, Pomp, and Deference paid him, made it appear, there is no doubt, but trucking in teſtaceous Powders only was an uſeful Article to the Patient, the Apothecary, and his Maſter. In the cooler Conſtitution the Blood is feculent and viſcous, and requires Evacuations upwards and downwards, as alſo by Urine, and the Preſcription here nam'd is uſeful; after which all the *volatile Salts* of *Hartſhorn*, *Salt Armoniack*, *Sal volatile oleoſum*, *Spirits of Hartſhorn*, *Salt Armoniack*; all the *volatile* Plants, as

Horſe Radiſh, *Scurvygraſs*, *Brooklime*, *Muſtard-Seed*; all *Bitters*, as *Wormwood*, *Centaury*, *Fumitory*; all *fixt* Salts of *Wormwood*, *Broom*, and ſuch, made into various Forms, complete the Cure.

When any viſcous Matter lodges in the *Ductus Communis*, at the *Sphincter* of the Gall-Bladder, or in the *Hepatick* Glands, and impedes the uſual and neceſſary Secretion of Bile, Aperients or Diureticks are very uſeful; and therefore in a Jaundice from ſuch a Cauſe, after proper Evacuations, this Diuretick is not an improper Remedy; but it cannot be ſuppos'd equally adapted to every Jaundice, as will more plainly appear in the Sequel.

Hyſterical Perſons may be rang'd among *Children* and *weak* People; and as weak Perſons can't bear many nor ſtrong Purgations, ſo neither can the Hyſterical nor Children; and therefore in ſuch, Diureticks muſt ſupply that Incapacity.

Pilulæ Hypochondriacæ.

℞ Rhabarb. opt. pulveriſat. Pilul. Ruff. à ʒ j. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. ℈ j. Croci ℈ ſs. Gum. Ammoniac. ℈ i. Tart. vitriolat.

vitriolat. gr. iij. cum q. s. Elixir Proprietat. m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum tres capiat horâ somni, & tot mane quotidie.

The Hypochondriack Pills.

Take Rhubarb powder'd, Pills of Ruffus, of each a Dram, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1 Scruple, Saffron half a Scruple, Gum Ammoniack 1 Scruple, Tartar vitriolated 3 Grains, Elixir Proprietatis what suffices, mix and make small Pills, of which let him take *Three* at Bed-time, and as many in the Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

THese Pills contain a Medley of Alteratives and Purgatives; I must frankly own, I know not what Effects Alteratives can be suppos'd to produce when blended with Purgatives, unless they be of a very volatile Kind; because the Irritation hurries the Humours so hastily off, that they add Bulk without any Prospect of Advantage; I here except such Particles as obtund the too great Acrimony of the Cathartick, or correct its Gummosity and hinder its Adhæsion. However, this

Med'cine

Med'cine is adapted to Persons afflicted with *Hypochondriacism*, and gently carries off the offending *Saburra* in the Glands of the Intestines, where having taken up their Quarters for a considerable time, all that is carry'd from the Stomach is impregnated with their vitiated *Acid*, and the Blood becomes daily more tainted, till at length it becomes a Mass without active Principles, without Spirits, without Motion, and at last without Life. It is not only adapted to such Cases; but where any viscous, sluggish Particles settle on the Cortical or Callous Substance of the Brain, and obstruct or impede the brisk Motion of the Spirits or their Separation, and produce sleepy Diseases, as Lethargies, *Coma's*, and such like; such a Med'cine repeated at proper Distances carries off this crude Matter: For, as some will have it, πέπονα φαρμακεύειν ἢ κινέειν μὴ, ὠμά· *Cocta non, cruda medicanda*; and to speak Truth, in Chronical Cases, the Plenitude from Crudity is as well to be evacuated as the concocted Humours in acute ones; and therefore I look upon this *Aphorism* to serve a double Turn very justly.

Where-

Where-ever the Blood is clog'd with too much *Serum*, as it frequently is in such as constantly tipple Malt Liquors; the tendereſt Parts become more flexile, and admit Quantities they never sufficiently return, but lodge in the Passages; so that as few Spirits are bred, the Function of the Brain is prejudic'd, and suffers either in its own Citadel or in the Outworks; in the former Case, Loss of Memory is a frequent Accident; where Ideas lie bury'd, nor do they, nor can they, like *Claudius*'s Witness at *Pozzuolo*, appear upon Summons: In such a Case Catharticks are useful for the Load; but Med'cines must be us'd to strengthen the Brain which are *Aromatick*, and Styptick, in order to actuate the vapid Mass, to generate new Spirits, and contract the over-relax'd Fibres; which I have known to produce their Effects on younger Persons; but I have try'd 'em in vain to ancient People: And as to the *Nerves*, these same Humours driven into 'em and bunging up their Passages (which however are imperceptible to us even by the nicest Glasses) bring on Palsies; for as they are the Instruments of Motion and Sensation,

Senſation, ſo Want of either argues Faults in them: 'Tis a great Misfortune to want the Motion of a Part, but yet a double one to want the Senſe, and a mighty Argument of a total Obſtruction, and ſoon after the Parts are depriv'd of Nouriſhment, and an Atrophy ſucceeds. In ſuch a Caſe by Purgatives the Progreſſive as well as the Inteſtine Motion is encreas'd, and the Humours expand 'emſelves *undiquaque*, and contribute to open the Sluices for the Spirits; but without the Aſſiſtance of all the volatile Tribe of Med'cines we can never compleat the Affair; to which alſo Bliſters are judiciouſly added to give a Shock to the Ἰσχοῦλα (or Parts containing) and make 'em recirculate their lazy Contents.

As People troubled with Hypochondriaciſm are ſubject to Colliquations, ſo Sweats are a common Attendant of this Diſeaſe; for the Acid is ſuppos'd to play the ſame Game here, as it does with Milk or Emulſions, which it coagulates; and the *Serum* is divided from the *Craſſamentum*, and therefore drops every where in the Circulation, whether by the Kidneys in Diabetical Fluxes uſual in this Diſ-

eaſe,

ease, or by the Pores in Nocturnal Sweats; and the Patient without due Care dwindles into an Atrophy; because the Disproportion between what is digested and what is thrown off is very great, and were it not certain that the Cake settles immoveably on some of the *Viscera*, and there plays a tragical Game, yet this one Symptom is sufficient to determine their Fate. In this Case we follow, with good Reason, *Hippocrates*'s Advice in evacuating some of the Load; and over and above Alcalines, given internally, and adapted to the present State, hinder future Coagulations, and may dissolve some already made, and lastly Stypticks close the Pores; Steel does the Feat in the cool State of Humours, in abating the Acid of the Blood, and giving Strength to the Pores.

The Spirits are often put into Hurries upon various Accounts; but in a more particular manner from Crowds of *Acid Phlegm* redounding in the *Sinus* of the Blood; such a *Fomes* taints every Secretory Duct with its vitious *Saburra*, and sometimes the Brain itself; this *Acid Saburra* is what *Willis* dreamingly terms the *Copula Explosiva*, which produces

produces all the Species of Convulsions in such a Manner as surpasses the Judgment of Physicians in the *HOW*, and, often, the Patients Strength. Hence however are produc'd Epilepsies, Convulsions, Hysterick Fits, *Trismi*, Tremors, and all such nervous Symptoms as depend on Contractions of the Nerves, as is commonly believ'd. In these Cases, gentle Purgatives unload the Vessels, revulse the Humours, and prepare the way for the remaining Methods of specificated Alteratives of the reigning State, the Bark and Opiates. There are some Species of Convulsions, whose *Fomes* lodges mostly about the *Abdomen*, and more especially in the Stomach, and all the common Anticonvulsives avail nothing without due Regard had to this Cause by gentle Emeticks and Catharticks.

Some tender Persons there are, whose Pores are easily affected by the common Changes of the Air; and thus, by a Retention of the insensible *Effluvia* issuing from them, the Blood is tainted, as *Monsieur Beddevole* has it, with a Medley of *Serous*, *Sulphureous* and *Saline* Particles; which effervesce and raise Commotions and febrile Heats every Evening,

vening, and thus raise a Catarrhal Fever, or a hot Catarrh; or add a Load of *vapid Serum* to the Mass of Blood; and as the Diameters of the Vessels become larger, so the Parts become more distended, and the Lungs being very susceptible of any thin Particles, the *Serum*, in the Act of Compression, is suffer'd, if not oblig'd, to pass hastily thro' its Glands, and being stock'd with Particles more Saline than the Humour usually secreted, as well as being much more copious, Irritations, Coughings, and Defluxions follow; which cannot be relieved without proper Catharticks, tho' I can't much commend the present for that purpose; both becaufe of the Steel, and the Tartar vitriolated, for the first might occasion an Asthma by its Stypticity, and the latter irritate too much; and if, according to the Urgency, at the same time Blisters, Setons, perpetual Blisters, Issues, Bleeding, and such Evacuations be made use of; the remaining Irritation and Tickle will easily be remedy'd by the incrassating and opiate Drugs at Bed-time, if the Catarrh be a febrile one; for an asthmatick one is best reliev'd, after proper Evacuations,

vacuations, by volatile, inciding Expectorants.

It frequently happens that in a Retention of the *Perspirabile*, the Veſſels becoming fuller, ſome few Particles of *Serum* are extravas'd from ſome ſmall Capillary on ſome nervous Part; and by galling it we are made ſenſible of this Cauſe; for Pains in the Head, Jaws, or Teeth, are often a Conſequence of this Extravaſation. The *Rupture*, or rather *Aperture* of the Veſſel is ſo inconſiderable, that one Doſe of Phyſick ſo depletes the containing Channels, that being thus reduc'd to their ordinary Pitch, the Maſs circulates uninterruptedly on as before, and the Veſſel cloſes of its own accord, and takes off the Cauſe of this Pain, and it ceaſes: This is the individual Caſe in *Iſchiadick* Pains, and repeated Doſes carry it off.

If you go about to evacuate, by Phyſick, in the Caſe of Worms, whilſt they are alive, they thruſt their Heads into the *Mucus* of the Inteſtines, and will gnaw the Inteſtines themſelves, in order to ſhun being expell'd; we muſt then avoid this Management in ſuch a Caſe; give firſt ſuch Med'cines

as

as will destroy 'em, and after they are kill'd, Physick is necessary to drive 'em out; because their Stay wou'd but afford Matter to raise Disturbances in the Blood.

Arnoldus Bootius takes notice of a Disease common enough in *England*, which he calls *Cheilocace*, or *Labrisulcium*, or swell'd Lips that chop; and it is with us commonly look'd upon to retain to the *Kings-Evil*; Children often catch cold repeatedly, and their Blood being of a piece with their Diet, gross and viscid; whenever any Part swells, it is difficult to remove it without good Evacuation, due Attenuation of the Humours, and proper Applications; hence he evacuates 'em every 3d or 4th Day pretty smartly, uses Issues, and then uses a discutient, and styptick Decoction, and Liniment to relieve 'em.

To draw this Paragraph to a Conclusion: In the few Instances I have here remark'd out of many more yet remaining, it is evident that Evacuation is necessary where there is any Plenitude of Humours in the intestinal Canal, in the Blood, or in the Nerves; but that they ought to be adapted

adapted, if you pleaſe, to the reigning Humours, ſo as Rhubarb will be proper to evacuate Bile, and ſo forth of the reſt: It ought alſo to be call'd to mind, that it ought to ſuit with the Strengths of the Patient. And I ſhall add one general Remark, *That no great Diſeaſe ever ſeizes any Perſon, but ſome Cacochymy abounds*, (ſuppoſing it to proceed from the Fluids, becauſe in Diſeaſes from the Solids this holds not true) and therefore in moſt Diſeaſes Catharticks are indicated, and ought to be adminiſtred; but a nice Judgment is requir'd to know when it ought to be omitted, leſt we ſhould do more Harm than Good. Hence Fevers in our Clime are hardly cur'd without 'em, whether in the Beginning, or Augment; nay, and they are even indicated in the Decline of Fevers, if they are very gentle and work *per Epicraſin*, for then they carry off the digeſted Load by Degrees, and ſafely enough free the Blood of 'em. Nay, *Riverius* in his Obſervations mentions malignant Fevers carry'd off by 'em in a warmer Region, which the Curious may conſult, *Cap.* 2. *Obj.* 87.

Pilulæ

Pilulæ Nephriticæ.

℞ Terebinth. è Chio 3 ss. Opobalsam. ℥ ij. Pulv. oc. Cancror. è Chel. Cancror. à 3j ss. Syr. Balsam. q. s. m. f. Pilulæ mediocres, obvolv. pulv. oc. ℈. capiat iv. bis de die.

Nephritick Pills.

Take Chio Turpentine, half a Dram; Natural Balsam 2 Scruples; Crab's Eyes and Claws, of each a Dram and half; Balsamick Syrup what suffices; mix and make small Pills, to be roll'd up in Powder of Crab's Eyes; take 4 twice a Day.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Violet-Smell of the Urine convinces us, that the Turpentine passes the Secretory Glands of the Kidneys; how far it is true, that *Terebinthinates* encrease the Quantity of that Liquor, is not easily determinable; but whoever designs to receive any Advantage from such a Medicine, would do well to make use of good Quan-

Quantities of Liquor also, such as White-Wine Posset-Drink, or posseted Punch, in order to dislodge and wash down the Gravel that harbours in the *Pelvis* and *Ureters*; for to be sincere, I know no surer Diureticks than Quantities of Liquor impregnated with some irritating Particles; they answer all Indications: When then a Fit of Gravel seizes your Patient, such Diureticks will force it into the Bladder, which will be easily sent forth, if you order your Patient to hold his Water for a considerable time, because the Quantity washes it out, by enlarging the Channel it runs through, and by its Force; and thus those Spasms, which arise from a *Continent Cause* so easily mov'd, are allay'd, without having Recourse to a more pompous *Apparatus*: All this must be understood of *Sand* only, for I do not think it safe to use such a Method with a *Stone* that is larger than what the Vessels can easily pass; because the Force, such a Body moves with, might endanger the rending of the *Ureters*, or at least, wou'd bring on violent Spasms and racking Pains, and perhaps Inflammations, and at last Death. This I should not inculcate,

culcate, if my own Experience had not convinc'd me, that such Consequences are not unfrequent; and what is very perplexing, is that these Disorders are too often unheeded, till the Humours are irrevocably impacted into the Body of the Part; and if they survive the Misfortune, their Exchange for the Grave is an Ulcer of the Kidney, which, if it lie out of the Road of the Urinary Passages, turns fistulous, and remains incurable, and proves a Reprieve; but indeed if it look towards the Passages, is curable, as I have often found; and these very Pills are conducive to this purpose by their Absorbing and Balsamick Qualities; to account for which, we will, if you please, consider the Nature of the Ulcer, and then it will be more easy to sketch out the *Modus* of the Operation of the Med'cines. When the Parts have been stretch'd with a Quantity of Humours, and the Fibres cou'd not any longer bear the Load, then are they ruptur'd, and spill their Contents into one common Cavity, and the Matter thus contain'd along with the injur'd Fibres, has merited the Name of an Imposthumation, and is but an Ul-

cer, occasion'd by an Inflammation: Now when this Matter has made a Passage for itself, or one is made for it, by Section or otherwise, the Injury of the Fibres remains yet in the same State, that is, each Fibre in the Circumference of this Imposthumation, being in part or intirely maim'd, ouzes out its Contents into this Cavity till they are reduc'd to their ordinary Dimensions, and then if the Blood be in a natural State, they close of 'emselves, and recirculate their Juices as before; but if by any retarding Accident, such may be the too flagrant Acrimony of the Blood or *Lympha*, the Parts are gall'd, and so throw off a *Sanies*; this Impediment will be internally remov'd by such a Med'cine, but more speedily if at the same time you can apply such obtunding Drugs to the Part affected; and it will be still sooner accomplish'd if the Patients are neither afraid of their Beauty nor their Skin, since an Application to every Line of the Fibres so damag'd cannot fail to be more effectual than if partially apply'd; hence honest and good Surgeons scruple not large Apertures.

In

In *virulent Gonorrhœa's* nothing is effected without *Terebinthinates*, notwithſtanding the late Pretenſions of a Gentleman in his Treatiſe of this Diſeaſe; I am not for throwing aſide Injections; on the contrary I approve of 'em at certain times, and even wou'd level 'em againſt the peculiar Fault of the Part affected; but as this is not always too eaſily comprehended, the Reader will pardon me if I give him a Detail of my Opinion, in order to rectifie a Miſtake of no ſmaller Conſideration than the entailing Misfortunes on many of the nobleſt Families, down to ſucceeding Generations. Thus then let me allow a Perſon after an Engagement with an impure Harlot to receive by immediate Contact, (on the *Glans*, *Prepuce*, and even into the *Urethra*) ſome Parcel of this faſhionable Poyſon, and that it clings to the Pores of theſe Parts, and before *Emiſſion* enters 'em in a great meaſure by the forcible Attrition; which I believe muſt as eaſily be allow'd me, as that *Embrocation* cauſes leſs ſpirituous Matter to enter any other Pores leſs flexile than theſe tender Parts have; and I ſhall not be deem'd to

judge amiſs, by ſuch as are skilful in the Healing-Art, if I add that the Time of Emiſſion being generally proportion'd to the Age, or which is all one to the Inability of the Agent, the Attrition will be protracted in ſuch a *Ratio*; and the Danger of being tainted will bear a Proportion to the *Time* of Action; Affairs ſtanding thus, I am appriz'd of the abſolute *Analogy* this Poyſon bears with all other Animal ones; for as they differ in ſome Degrees, ſo does this infinitely, even from itſelf; becauſe it would otherwiſe be inconceivable how an eaſy Degree of Infection ſuffers the Perſon, who makes a ſecond Attempt, to engage with Impunity; whereas the ſame abandon'd Creature will, ſome time after, hardly fail to envenom every Aſſailant; and if ſhe yet farther neglects herſelf, whoever is the Unfortunate, damns himſelf at an Over-rate even in the Opinion of Worldlings. Whoever then attempts a Remedy on poor Wretches thus maim'd, tho' the Procedure be univocal as to the Drugs, yet his Phyſician will be far from meriting that Name, if he believes the early Aſſiſtance or Quantity of Venom

don't oblige him to sink, or kick up the Scale. Thus then, as in Bites of poysonous Animals, Externals, if immediately apply'd, and to such a Degree as the judicious Operator or Adviser shall direct, seldom fail of carrying off all the *Deleterious Atoms* from the Part affected, and prevent its being hurry'd into the Mass by its longer Demur on the Fibres; which, however, no prudent Person will judge a sufficient Provision some Hours after; therefore in such a Case, as I come from mentioning, can it bear any other Denomination than a rash Procedure to depend on an external Application without farther Caution? It will never then be deem'd an useless or trifling Diligence, in the Bite of a Mad-Dog receiv'd, not to rely on Embrocations with spirituous Drugs, on other Topicks, on Scarifications, Cuppings, and all the Train of Externals advis'd, and us'd by the Gentlemen of the Faculty, *alone*; for if we also make use of the choicest of the Tribe of *Diaphoreticks*, (which Experience has taught us do most effectually destroy the dangerous Concretions, and the dreadful Changes which produce that un-

couth *Delirium*, I have experienc'd, follows the heedless and careless Treatment of such a Wound) what Comfort will the Decumbent, and his Adviser find in this *Over-diligence*, if they are pleas'd so to *Misnome* it? I cannot therefore reflect on such unprecedented, shall I say, and unwarrantable, Boldness, without some Brand upon the Practice; for we are left at leisure to curse a distant Danger: If then, besides these Injections, you also give the internal *Purgatives* (of *Mercurius dulcis*, *Pil. Rudii*, *Pilul. Cochiæ*, *Resin of Jalap*, made up with *Balsam of Peru*, *Opobalsamum*, or any such) if you also, after sufficient *Evacuation*, (which I look upon to be a *Synonyme* with what the Surgeons call *Detersion*) make use of *Digestives* and *Balsamicks*, or what other Denomination you are pleas'd to bestow on *Terebinthinates*, to unload the gorged Fibres of the *Urethra*, to such a Compass, as that your Work will easily be completed by Absorbents and Stypticks; will the Expence of, or the swallowing down such Med'cines be remembred at some Years distance, with equal Displeasure with *Caries*, *Caruncles*, *Nodes*, and *Spinæ Ventosæ*? I

leave

leave any *feeling Reader* to judge whether he would not chuse to walk with both Crutches: But, methinks, I hear this Gentleman soothing his Re-applicants with wholsom and scriptural Reproofs, when in truth the preceding Mal-practice laid the Foundation of this second Visit.

This Composition may be made use of as *Balsamick Pills* in Ulcers of the Lungs; which if large, all must know, are incurable; however, since it is known that consumptive Persons live, so long as they continue to expectorate freely, such Balsamick Med'cines promote Expectoration, and prolong Life.

In an *Empyema*, where the Fever is not exceeding great, as it is not when most of the Matter is empty'd into the Cavity of the *Thorax*, or where the Parts have never been much injur'd, such Pills deterge the Parts, and when they are fully discharg'd, they naturally close and heal, but much sooner when assisted by absorbing Drugs, which correct that corrosive Acid, which is so potent an Enemy to Union; and therefore in this Case, these Pills are complete.

Infusum Bechicum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ℥ ß. Allii ʒiij. infund. in vin. alb. opt. ℔ ij. m. f. infusum, de quo bibat haustum ad libitum.

The Pectoral Infusion.

Take Mustard Seed half an Ounce, Garlick 3 Drams; infuse 'em in 2 Pints of White-Wine, make an Infusion, of which drink a Draught at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THis *Recipe* was for an *Asthmatick Cough*; I need give it no *Encomium*, 'tis admirable. I shall apprize you of the *When* of this Med'cine, which distinguishes the true Practitioner. It cannot be suppos'd, but *Asthma's* may be variously produc'd, for whenever the Organs of Respiration are any ways affected, the *Nisus* the Inspiratory Organs undergo must be a dead Weight to such especially who labour under additional Impediments to the natural one; for 'tis certain that the greater Angle the *Costæ* in Inspiration make with

with an imaginary Perpendicular to the *Horison*, the greater must be the *vis Motrix*; for indeed Inspiration is a *Centrifugal* Action, and not perform'd without a forcible Agent; whereas Expiration is but suffering the Load to fall to the Center, and consequently requires no Force, save what is natural to all heavy Bodies. I shall take a short View of the many Impediments to Inspiration, that we may pass a Judgment *WHEN* this Composition will be useful, and *when* dangerous.

That the Function of Respiration may be duly perform'd, 'tis requisit, that the Fluids and Solids shou'd be rightly dispos'd, that is, the Muscles, the Nerves, the *Costæ*, the Arteries, the Veins, and the Lymphaticks, the Glands, the Lungs, the Blood, the *Liquidum Nervorum*, the *Lympha* and Glandular Juices; for whenever they are ill organiz'd, or whenever they are vitiated in their Quantity, their Qualities, their Motion, their Substance, or their Site; what various, and sometimes, indeed, irremediable Distempers does poor Mankind labour under?

The Muscles may be inflam'd, as is the Case in some Pleurisies, where the

Rheumatick *Serum* is so gross, as not to pass thro' the Minute Fibres of the Muscles, but clings close to the Sides of them, and obstructs the Blood in its Circle, so that the Parts tumefy, and are distended to a great Degree, and become painful, which Pain, if it encrease Daily, the Parts grow so turgid, that they turn into an Impost-hume; in such a Case, *lessening the Quantity of Blood* both depletes the Vessels, and if rightly manag'd revulses the Humours from the Part over-laden, and thus cuts off the *Fomes* that feeds the Disorder; and if to this Method, (repeated as often as the Pain, Fever or Difficulty of Breathing require, and proportion'd also as the Strength of the Patient will admit) you add *cooling and diluting Med'cines* of the Waters of Poppy, Lettuce, and Purslain, as also *Sal. Prunelle*; and *gentle Aperients* to enforce the Motion of the viscid Particles forward, such as Infusions of Sterc. Equin. Antimon. Diaphoretic. Pearl in Powder, Crabs Eyes, and Claws, *Dens Apri*, *Mandibul. Lucii*; *Gentle Opiates*, in order to allay the Spasms and Watchings, such as Syrup of Red Poppies, and some-

times white, Tincture of Papaver. Rhæad. Mynsichti; and *oleous Medicines* internally and externally; in order to make the Matter lodg'd glide easily off from the Lungs; as also to ease the Spasms by enlarging the Parts, and making 'em more flexile, you will do all that in you lies to cure.

The Muscles are sometimes affected with a Palsy, where all know the Scarcity of Spirits distributed to 'em, is hardly sufficient to nourish, much less to serve to inflate 'em for Action; in such a Case the *Levatores* Muscles are not supply'd from the ninth Pair of Nerves, the third Pair of the Neck, the ten last Pair of the *Thorax*, nor the first Pair of the Loins with Spirits, either from a real or a metaphorical Atrophy of 'em; and thus Cordials and Aperients internally given or externally apply'd, are what amend these Faults, and restore us to a sound State; hence volatile Spirits, volatile Oils, and in short whatever gives new Motion and irritates, relieves.

The *Costæ* are either displac'd, and are to be reduc'd by manual Operation; or it may be they may be so join'd as not to move easily, and are incurable.

The *Glands of the Lungs* may be inflam'd; in such a Case an *Asthma* must necessarily evene, because their Bulk being inlarg'd, there is no Room for Entrance of the Air, nor consequently for the Propulsion of the Blood, and thus the Blood either circulates slowly, or there happens a *Demi-Stagnation*; in this Case, we must act as in a Pleurisy, but Prudence must balance the Scale.

It often happens that the Blood-Vessels are over-fill'd with a Quantity of Blood or Humours, and in such a Case Experiment has demonstrated, that the Lungs cannot expand 'emselves as they shou'd, nor consequently is there Room for Air; for inject the Vessels of the Lungs, and try to blow 'em up, they won't move; nay, inflate 'em only, and *Blancard Prax. Medic. p.* 118. *Fig.* 5. shews they won't expand. Hence in such a Case all Means must be made use of to evacuate the Plenitude, but whether by Bleeding and Cupping, or Catharticks and Blisters, another Place will be more proper to point it out to you: However, I here enter a Protest against the Plenitude *Platerus* in his Observations remarks to us, and which I have

I have seen more than once, where tho' the Vessels are crowded with an Excess of Humours; yet as the Play is now over, the Plot is discover'd; for the few Moments of remaining Breath can no longer be protracted because this *Asthma* is the Consequence of a fatal and settled Stagnation, and he there discovers to us, that upon the Approach of any one towards 'em, they are ready to choak, and I shall add, they never fail to die in a few Hours; this *Asthma* is generally the last Scene of a *Cachexy*.

The *Lymphaticks* are often obstructed, and the Return of their Juice is retarded, if not impeded, whence may follow a Bastard *Peripneumony*, which in a great Measure agrees in the manner of Cure with a *Pleurisy*, save that the Fever and Respiration require not so much Bleeding, and even admit of *Lenients*, in order to carry down and revulse the offending Quantity of *Serum*, as well as aperient Drugs to unfold the furl'd Fibres, and open the Obstruction.

That I may draw this Observation to a Conclusion, I shall say little of those Diseases, to which an *Asthma* is a Symptom,

Symptom, and only mention the Case in which the present Prescription is useful. I shall then remark to you, that such Persons as are advanc'd in Years, enjoy Health less steddily, because their Vessels and Organs are become almost unfit for Circulation, as also they are weakly supply'd with Spirits, so that the intestine and Progressive Motions of the Blood are flagishly perform'd. All know how a vapid Blood, moving slowly, not only drops Share of its serous Particles into the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, but even in the Legs, and often elsewhere, so that 'tis common to see aged Persons Dropsical and Asthmatical at the same time; in this Disease 'tis not very difficult to pry into the Indications, which I shall sketch out in a few Words. Such Persons being mostly free from a *Febrile* Temper, we may more boldly administer warmer Med'cines; therefore in such a Case, after you have premis'd the most general Evacuations, proper to the reigning Humours, and proportion'd the Repetition of 'em to the Strengths of your Patient; you may also evacuate by Urine, which this Prescription effectually performs,

by

by a brisk Irritation, than which two Drugs none are more powerful that can safely be given; and what remains to be done, is to evacuate this Phlegm lodging upon the *Bronchiæ*, which is perform'd by the same Mechanism; for as no Evacuation is made without Irritation, so the Blood stock'd with such penetrating and irritating Salts cannot fail to shock the Lungs, and thus they are clear'd, and the *Asthma* is cur'd too. Mustard-Seed, and the Garlick, consisting of very volatile Salts, are very aperient, and in case of a Palsy cannot fail of being conducive; therefore in an *Asthma*, where it is a Symptom of a Paralytick Disposition of the Nerves, and depends not on any incurable, external Cause, this *Linctus* is good.

Electuarium Pectorale.

℞ Conf. fructuum Cynosbat. ℥iij. Conserv. Rosar. ℥j. pulv. Haly ℥j. Spec. Diatragacanth. frigid. ℥s. cum q. s. de Rubis Idæis m. f. Electuarium molle, de quo capiat quantitatem juglandis mane & vesperi quotidie; & mane superbibat

ſuperbibat ℔ſs. vel ℔j. Aq. Spadanæ, & veſperi hauſtum ejuſdem.

The Pectoral Electuary.

Take Conſerve of Hips 3 Ounces, Conſerve of red Roſes 1 Ounce, Powder of Haly 1 Dram, Species of Diatragacanth. frigid. half a Dram, with what ſuffices of Syrup of Raſpberries, mix and make a ſoft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Walnut Morning and Evening; in the Morning Doſe, let him drink half a Pint, or a Pint of *Spaw-Water*, and a Draught of the ſame in the Evening.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Electuary is compos'd of cooling, acid, opiate and ſmooth Particles. Whatever Effects it therefore produces, muſt be in correcting the volatile and dilaniating Salts of the Fluids, and ſoothing the Irritations, which are a Sequel of theſe Particles that have uſurp'd Dominion in our Blood; and it agrees in Virtues with the *Electuarium Phthiſicum* in *Part* I. *p.* 21. I remember

member to have seen this Electuary some Years ago; it was cry'd up very much for all Consumptions, and us'd in any *Stadium* of it; 'tis very pretty in its Colour, very tempting, very palatable, and very useless in such Cases; for notwithstanding Dr. *Paxton* seems dogmatically to assert that nothing conduces in the last Scene of a Consumption, where the Lungs are affected with an Ulcer, save such gentle Stypticks, and Acids, which cool the Hectick, and hinder the too great Separation and Irritation; I must crave leave to dissent from this learned Gentleman; for let us take a View of the Consequences of such a Procedure, and we shall easily perceive that his Sentiments have been drawn from Reasoning *à Priori* only; because whenever you have unwarily clos'd up any external Ulcer, the Matter thus pent up reproduces Inflammations, and fresh Imposthumations in the same Part or adjacent ones, and then afresh are you to deterge, and run the whole Round of Cure; which by this Mismanagement repeated, you might continue *in Infinitum.* It will, I believe, be granted me

me as safe enough to argue from external Ulcers to the internal ones; let us then see what *Hippocrates* found by Experience many Years ago in this individual Case, saying, *Quum vero sputum sistitur, moriuntur,* Aph. 11. S. 7. *So long as they spit, so long they live*; and *Sylvius, cessant fluere ante mortem, whenever an Ulcer ceases to run, the Patient ceases to live:* I the rather chose to mention the great and divine *Coan*; but daily Experience convinces us, that Opiates or Stypticks in an Ulcer of the Lungs hurry on an *Asthma*, a Stoppage of their Spitting, and they are look'd on to fall a Victim to Ignorance, even in the Eye of the unthinking Vulgar; the Lungs in such a Case undergoing the individual Changes, as the Parts do in external Ulcers; for the Lungs immediately are more inflam'd, and the Breath shortens in proportion to the Enlargement of the *Viscus*, or as the *Bronchia* (the Consequence of the Inflammation) are straitned; and they scarce survive such a Procedure beyond the Expiration of one Week; therefore avoid this Composition at this Season, where as nothing avails, so nothing prejudicial ought to be administred, unless

unless weighty Reasons, and some Equivalents oblige us. Therefore it is of use only in gentle Coughs and thin Rheums, which tickle the Fibres of the *Bronchiæ*, and indeed, I may add that the Destillation must be gentle, where such a Pectoral answers; because few Indications are satisfy'd enough by it; when the *German Spaw-Waters* are join'd, as they are here, they dilute the Blood, strengthen the Fibres, temper the *Hectick*, disjoin the Salts, allay the Irritations, repair the lost Appetite, and lessen the Perspiration; and thus by adding Opiates at Bed-time, such as *Storax-Pills*, *Laudanum*, with *Gum-Arabick* and any Balsam, and having premis'd such general Evacuations as the Nature of the Case requires, a growing Consumption is check'd.

Errhinon Cephalicum.

℞ Fol. Mari Syriaci, Majoran. Lilior. convallium à 3 j. Fol. Asari pulv. 3 ij. m. f. pulvis pro Errhino, quo utatur ad libitum.

The Cephalick Snuff.

Take of Leaves Marum (or Herb Mastich) Marjoram, Lilly of the Valley, of each

each one Dram, Asarabacca Leaves powder'd two Drams, mix and make a Powder for Snuff, to be used at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Powder snuff'd up, is good in several Cases; whenever any phlegmatick Disorder affects the Head especially, or Eyes, such a Medicine evacuates Part of the Matter, and alleviates; suppose then a Person Lethargick, where Sleep overwhelms the Patient, from a serous or pituitous Load abounding. Its Quantity, as well as its Grossness, prevents not only its own progressive Motion, but also impedes the Generation of Spirits; for how can a vapid Mass allow what it contains not? Hence Supplies to the Nerves of the Heart are cut off; from whence the propulsive *Vibration* of this *Viscus* grows languid; the small Fibrils in the extreme Parts are bung'd up, and what follows behind, not being powerfully enough driven forward, becomes a Load of viscous Matter, which is thrown upon the Organs of Sensation, and if not timely reliev'd, will

will stagnate irremediably there; now having premis'd general Evacuations by *Phlegmagogues*, and other Evacuators of Phlegm, such a Powder as this immediately drains Humours from the adjacent Parts, and contributes to relieve; but also the Uneasiness it gives the Patient, conduces to keep him awake.

I knew a Gentleman, who was held with an *Ulcer* in the *Sinus frontalis*, and which threw off a good Quantity of a fungous Flesh once in a Week or Fortnight; whenever it came within the Reach of his Breath, he then cou'd, with using Force, blow it out, and was easy for a while after: To assist this, such a Powder answers. I shall by the way make here an Observation upon *Riverius* and *Willis*, both which great Men seem to have judg'd amiss in the Affair I am going to advance; *Riverius*, in his *First Century*, and 37. *Observation*, takes Notice of a Merchant's Daughter grievously afflicted with a Head-ach, of which she died, but evacuated *Water* or *Pus* from the Brain; and he concludes, that if she had been timely look'd after, she might have recover'd; and *Willis*'s *Anatom. Cerebri*, *Cap.* 12.

Cap. 12. also mentions a Lady who evacuated a Quantity of yellow Water from the Nose, after a violent Head-ach, and having dissected her Brain, and finding the same colour'd Water in the Ventricles, he believes all her Symptoms proceeded from thence, and that it had some Passage thro' the Nose. Dr. *Lower* discover'd that nothing cou'd reach the Palate from the Brain, nor by the same Consequence, the Nostrils; and therefore this Liquor thus thrown out, cou'd not be drain'd from thence, nor does there seem to be any Lodgment for *Serum* any where, save by Accident there be some *Hydatis* in the Cavity of the *Sinus frontalis*, and the Breach of this must have afforded this Quantity; and the Brain being fill'd at the same time, was an *argumentum propagationis causæ*, but not that it ouz'd from thence; I may have Leisure somewhere to shew the Methods, how to discover when any Matter lodges there; in the mean time, such a Powder, blown up, will be useful to break this *Cystis*; after which, a *Suffitus* of *Cinnabar* and *Mastich* will be useful to dissipate Part of the Matter, and constringe the Fibres into their ordinary

ordinary Tone, and close 'em; but this is understood to be done after you have put the Patient into a Course of Physick (of Purgatives and Diaphoreticks some time before.)

In several Diseases retaining to the *Uterus*, this Snuff will be useful; such as *Hard Labour*, *Dead Child*, or the *Retention of the Secundine*; because in all these Cases there is requir'd a strong Compression to expell the Contents of the *Uterus*; and by sneezing, the Muscles of the *Abdomen* are very much contracted, and press hard upon the *Uterus*, and the *Os internum* will yield in Proportion, and thus will be open'd to give *Exit* to what the Womb contains.

Catarrhal Fevers are the only Instances of *Fevers* that terminate without any notable *Crisis*, so that a small Concoction is sufficient to give us a Hint for Evacuation, and if there be Signs of its having deposited a large Parcel of its morbid and putrid Particles on the Head, and that proper Evacuations have preceded, these sternutatory Powders will stimulate the *Membrana Pituitaria* of the Nose to exonerate the remaining Contents (if not

not throughly fix'd) thro' its *Glands*, and the Patient will insensibly recover.

I have known strong Sternutatories conduce much in Deafness, by revulsing the Humours thro' the Nostrils that lodg'd on the Organ of the Hearing, whether on the *Nerves* or *Tympanum*.

'Tis, however, to be remark'd, that such Med'cines are by a contrary Reason frequently Dangerous; for, who in his right Senses does not know that Persons dispos'd to any Species of *Hæmorrhages* ought to avoid 'em? For, who wants to re-open a Vessel they have endeavour'd to close up?

In *Inflammations of the Eyes*, they are Dangerous; because such a Disease generally proceeding from a viscid Blood, you only draw the Humours more plentifully that way, without having a Power to evacuate 'em, and they become daily more impacted, because they are daily more copious, and the Vessels becoming impermeable, there wou'd be a Danger of an irremediable Rupture of 'em; and from such a Mistake, seemingly Slight, the Humours wou'd be confounded, and the Sight destroy'd,

destroy'd, as Experience has often taught us; the same Reasons hold good in other Inflammations of the adjacent Parts, such as *Angina's*, or *Peripneumonies*, because the severe Shock in sneezing, pumps the Blood more upwards, and also, provoking such an *Ascent*, impacts it strongly, and encreases the aforesaid Diseases, which require a Rest of the Parts; for every one knows that *inflamed Organs are to be kept as much unmov'd as possible.* Nor do such as use such Med'cines in Ulcers of the Nose, fare much better, because the irritating Particles of the Drug join Hands with the sharp ones of the Blood, and draw 'em more plentifully to the Part affected, and destroy the most essential Indication in Ulcers, I mean *Union.*

In Persons afflicted with *Hernia's*, they are dangerous, for if we have seen the Intestines forc'd into the *Scrotum*, beyond the Power of Reduction, by moderate Motion; What shall we say of the rudest Shocks made by the strong Compression of the joint Power of the Abdominal Muscles?

Hollerius may now be understood, saying that Sternutatories are bad in

Diſeaſes of the Eyes, for there he muſt underſtand inflam'd Eyes, but not watry ones: But *Hildanus* in diſpraiſing their Uſe in the Optick Nerves obſtructed, is to be underſtood under ſome Diſtinctions, which I may take Notice of elſewhere.

In general it muſt be obſerv'd, that they muſt be taken in a Morning; that Cold muſt be avoided after their Uſe; and that the ſharp ones are ſeldom to be uſed.

Miſtura Balſamica.

℞ Syr. de Symphyt. Syr. Capillor. Vener. a. ℥ ij. Syrup. de Mecon. ℥ iiij. Syr. Balſam. Tolutan. ℥ j. Aq. Cinnam. hordeat. ℥ ſs. Aq. Lact. Alexiter. Ceraſ. nigror. a. ℥ j. ſs. m. f. mixtura, de quâ capiat Cochl. unum vel duo, urgente tuſſi.

The Balſamick Mixture.

Take Syrup of Comfrey, Syrup of Maidenhair, of each two Ounces; Syrup of white Poppies, four Ounces; Balſamick Syrup, one Ounce; Barley Cinnamon-Water, half an Ounce;

Ounce; Alexiterial Milk-Water, black Cherry-Water, of each one Ounce and a half; mix and make a Mixture; of which take one or two Spoonfuls, when the Cough is troublesom.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture argues a compound Indication; for here are some Med'cines to promote, and others to impede Expectoration; nor ought it therefore to be concluded an injudicious Mixture; because it frequently occurs in Diseases, that we are reduc'd to such a fatal Necessity; nor is the Judgment of a Physician ever more discern'd than on such Occasions. To come then to the Point, as the chief Secret in curing Coughs, is the Discovery of its Causes; so, whenever a *Catarrh* is a *mix'd* one, you are oblig'd to have Recourse to some such Mixture; for Example, 'tis not unfrequent to find Patients, whose Blood is made up of very *Heterogeneous* Particles, (whether by a Diet of such Particles, or some of the Non-naturals reducing it to this *Compositum*) such particularly

are those, who abound with *Galen*'s *Pituita Salsa*; the Nature and Essence of such a *Compositum*, is adapted by its Viscosity and Weight to obstruct the *Glands* of the Lungs, and create *Tubercula*; whenever it is any where arrested (which it is very easy to be in the Lungs, by the Coolness of the Air.) Its saline Particles continually irritate and gall the tender and sensible Fibres of the *Bronchiæ* particularly, to repeated Shocks, in order to shove off its troublesome Lodger; and this Mechanism invites the Afflux of the Humours to that Part; which thus, by their repeated Irritations, wou'd continue this Bent *in infinitum*: Now, all know how necessary Opiates are in such a Condition, not only to obtund this Sort of Acrimony, as *Sylvius* believes, but also to quiet the irritated Fibres, and allay this vexatious Tickle, and give ease to the Cough: And in the mean while, the other Particles of the Mixture gently contribute, by their volatile and fixt Salts, to attenuate the Viscosity, and give it Motion thro' the Vessels into the Veins; and on the one hand, the Circulation of those restive Particles is promoted, whilst on the other,

other, their farther Afflux is prevented, and Irritations are allay'd, which are the immediate Causes that do indicate; and if a wise Pilot cons the Helm, the Ship will be safely conducted into the Harbour; for other antecedent Causes, the Reader will, I hope, excuse me from pointing 'em out to him at present. What I have here said of this Sort of Cough, may be naturally enough also adapted to a consumptive Cough, where there is an Ulcer in the Lungs; for as it is incurable, so it continually spues out a *Sanies* into the Cavity of the *Bronchiæ*; and as it would be a dangerous Practice to struggle to arrest it in them, so wou'd it be equally hazardous not to give some Respite to the fatigued Muscles of the expiratory Kind, and also relieve the uninterrupted Contraction of the Lungs; therefore, by such a Mixture we give Rest, relieve the constant Irritations, and yet promote Expectoration of whatever is contain'd in the Passages, but can never pretend to cure the Ulcer by any Means the most Potent.

Gargarisma.

℞ Decoct. pectoral. ℔ j. Syr. Diamor. ℥ j. m. f. Gargarisma sæpius syringâ injiciendum.

Take pectoral Decoction one Pound, Syrup of Mulberries one Ounce, mix and make a Gargle to be syring'd in.

OBSERVATIONS.

GArgles are adapted to the Cause offending; when then the Parts are tumefy'd and inflam'd, and are so tense that they become almost inflexible, 'tis necessary to use an Emollient to soften the Parts and relax 'em, and gently to discuss the contain'd Humours, and contract the Parts to their ordinary Tone, which last is a Caution necessary in any Inflammation of soft Parts; for the others are here insufficient without 'em. Thus in the *Maturation* of the *Small-Pox*, where any Pustules break out near the *Pharynx*, and very much impede Deglutition, by encreasing their Bounds; in the time of this Encrease, such a Gargle

Gargle is useful to ease the Throbbing, and keep the Parts thereabouts flexile and easy; but as soon as they are ripen'd, this will not serve the Turn.

Electuarium Hystericum.

℞ Conf. Absinth. Roman. ʒ ij. Conf. Fol. Rut. ʒ j. Chalyb. cum Sulph. pp. ʒ iij. Zinzib. in Indiâ condit. ʒ ij. cum q. s. Syr. è Cort. Citri f. Elect. molle, de quo capiat quantitatem Juglandis mane & vesperi quotidie, & superbibendo Cochl. tria vel quatuor Infusi Cardiaco-Stomachici.

Hysterick Electuary.

Take Conserve of *Roman* Wormwood, two Ounces; Conserve of Rue, one Ounce; Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, three Drams; Ginger candied in the *Indies*, two Drams; with what suffices of Syrup of Citron-Peel; make a soft Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Walnut Morning and Evening, drinking above it three or four Spoonfuls of the *Cordial Stomachick Infusion.*

OBSERVATIONS.

IN the *Hysterick Passions*, if with *Highmore* we take a View of the Means that assist 'em, we shall remark that all *Alexipharmacks* and *Bezoarticks* are useful, inasmuch as they force the Perspiration from the Center to the Circumference, and recruit the Spirits; for he observes Womens Bodies to be δυσδιαφόρητα, or impermeable; and also that *Fetids* agree with 'em, not that I assent to his Reason that they fix the Spirits. We shall find this Electuary stock'd with such Particles, and therefore good in the Hysterick Disease; the Reader, will not, I believe, take it amiss, if I deliver such Sentiments, as the Experience of many Years has fully convinc'd me to be the Causes of this Disease. If I disagree with the Learned *Highmore*, the accurate *Willis*, or Dr. *Purcell* on this Disease, 'tis but a Liberty they themselves take, and every one is free to communicate his own Thoughts on this Head. To be able to give a tolerable Account of the Disease, let us view some of the various Symptoms occurring

ring in such Patients: *Some* I have known with disturb'd Sleeps, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings, Convulsions, Dry Asthma's, Salivations, Sweats, Palpitations, Pains in the Head, and an *Erratick Fever*, but always with Despair of Recovery; upon the Salivation stopping, profuse Sweats have follow'd, which have been succeeded with Diabetick Symptoms; and the Urine ceasing to flow so plentifully, there have succeeded Vomitings and Fluxes, and upon their ceasing, a dry *Asthma* has been usher'd in. Others I have known infested with Colicks, clammy Sweats, a general Decay of Strength, Strangulations, a Heavineſs in the Head, Windineſs at their Stomachs, and Cachectical Symptoms, but have been far from any Fever observable on 'em; for their Heat was rather diminish'd, and their Pulse slow and weak. Now, whoever takes all these various Circumstances into Consideration, must necessarily conclude, that the *Hysterick Passion* does not always proceed from the same State of Blood, nor consequently can be understood to require an univocal Method of Cure in the several Individuals. I shall, in short,

relate to you what I have found beneficial in the several Constitutions, and leave my Reader to pass Judgment for me: I wou'd also have it remark'd, that I have observ'd the former Case to be so variable, that you scarce find your Patient as you left *Her*, but some fresh and surprizing Symptom infests *Her*, to what she had when she was visited before. From what has been advanced (from what I know to be Fact) I think it may be safely concluded, that the Constitution in this Disease varying infinitely, the Cure cannot always be manag'd in the same Manner; for in the former State of Humours, the *Acidity* that reigns is very *Corrosive*, and requires *diluting* Drugs that are very cooling, *Alcaline* ones of a mild Nature, and *Opiates* of the cooler Sort; in order to dissociate the Salts, to absorb 'em, and to blunt their Keenness; whereas, in the latter, the Acidity, according to *Sylvius*, is an *austere Acid*, and consequently requires watry Liquors that are warming, volatile *Alcalines*, and hardly admits of an Opiate, but if it does, it must be of the resinous Sort; So that in

the former State, the *German Spaw-Water*, or our own *Tunbridge*, or *Islington* Waters are useful, Milk, Water and Toast; Testaceous Powders, such as Crab's Eyes, Crab's Claws, Pearl, are good; and lastly, Syrup of White-Poppies, and such like; whereas, in the latter, *Bath*-Waters, *Sal. volat. C. C. Salis Armoniac. Sp. C. C. Sal. volat. oleosum*, Steel in Powders, Infusions; and lastly, *Laudanum Londinens. Laudan. liq. Tartarif.* are only of use. Now, whoever considers what *Sydenham* has wrote on this Head, must own, that tho' he speaks Truth in saying, that the hysterick Passion proceeds from a Weakness of the Spirits, and a vapid *Crasis* of the Blood, yet he falls short in his Views, and only considers that Species of it, which belongs to the vapid State of Blood; however, 'tis observable he also praises the *Chalybeate* Waters, the Bark of *Peru*, and *Serum Lactis*, but says not why; as he often does when sound Practice contradicts his settled *Theory*. I have therefore found such a State of Hystericks as will yield to this Cooler *Regimen*, as well as *one* which is cured by the warmer Method. Now, as to

the Med'cine we are now speaking of, it is specifically adapted to the *hysterick Passion*, from a *pituitous, acid Blood*; and, continu'd for a considerable Time, it scarce fails of producing the desir'd Effect; in such a Case, Riding in the Country is very assisting; for as the Spirits of such Persons are but few, they cannot bear so much Exercise as *Chalybeates* require generally when that Course is follow'd: And altho' in such a Disease, Purgatives, properly so call'd, raise great Disturbances, yet they are often indicated, and ought to be administred with Judgment. What I have here advanc'd about the Hysterick Disease, ought to stand good in the *Hypochondriack*, because I know no Distinction of Symptoms, save in the Cause and Parts; and how evident is it that different Causes often produce the same Changes in Blood? However, where the *Crasis* of the Blood is much broke, and the *Spirits* are few, it cannot be judg'd a reasonable Procedure in such a Supposition to haras the Patients with *Evacuations*, but we must entirely insist on this alterative Course.

In

In *Cachexies* the Blood is stock'd with a Load of unactive Principles; and terminates, in its last Scenes, in Stagnations, in most of the depending Parts especially; hence ensue œdematous Legs and Thighs, hence ensues an Obstruction in most of the secretory Ducts; as in the *Kidneys* the Urine is secreted in small Quantities; in *Jaundices*, from this Cause, the viscid Particles bung up the Minute Orifices of the Hepatick Glands, and there is in such a Case a pale yellow Colour all over the Body; the *Stomach* is pall'd with a viscid *Saburra*, both from the *Ingesta* and the *Glands*, which here secrete very little of any natural Ferment, or rather very little of any Juice, save what is viscid and glutinous, and such as contributes very little either to give Appetite, or digest what is swallow'd; in *Chloroses*, the Glands of the *Uterus* also are obstructed by this individual Viscosity, and the slow Motion of the Blood contributes nothing to the opening of 'em; hence their *Menses* flow sparingly, and very pale, or not at all; and the Blood is overloaden with a viscid *Saburra*, and in such a Case other Parts are oblig'd to undergo the common

mon Calamity; hence in this Diſeaſe the Lungs are ſtuff'd with a Load of Phlegm, and the Glands relax and tumefy, and become œdematous; as alſo the Veſſels are crowded with the ſame Humour which clings to their Walls, and thus ſtraitens their Paſſages, and whenever Motion up Hill haſtens the Circulation of the Blood, they become *Aſthmatick*, becauſe the Quantity forc'd forward by this Accident ſtretches the ſmall *Surculi* to a great Size, and ſtraitens each Veſicle, that the Air cannot enter; in ſhort, every Capillary is a Bar to the Motion of the Blood, and an inſuperable Stagnation, in them, becomes certain Death. In ſuch a State of Blood this Preſcription is very uſeful in attenuating the Phlegmatick Maſs, in promoting the Circulation, in forwarding the ſeveral Secretions; and, in ſhort, if due Caution is us'd, and if it be timely adminiſtred, it takes off all Cachexies; but it is to be obſerv'd, that I have known pale colour'd Girls ſo far advanc'd in *Chlorotick Aſthma's*, that ſuch Med'cines cou'd have no Effect; but on the contrary, as the Obſtruction was become invin-

invincible, they made 'em breathe shorter, and hasten'd their *Exits.*

Vinum aperitivum.

℞ Rubiæ Tinctor. ʒ j. infund. in vin. Hoccomorens. ad ℔ ij ss. f. Colatura, de quâ bibat hausum ad libitum.

The aperient Wine.

Take Madder Root one Ounce, infuse it in Hock 2 Pints and a half, strain the Liquor, and let him drink a Draught at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Wine, with the Pills, are both aperient.

Pilulæ Deoppilantes.

℞ Pulv. Ari Comp. rad. Gentian. Rhabarb. opt. Chalyb. cum Sulphur. præp. a. 3j. cum q. s. Syrup. de Chalyb. m. f. Pilul. minores, quarum quatuor capiat mane quotidie, & tres vesperi,

veſperi, & ſuperbibat hauſtum vini medicati.

The Deobſtruent Pills.

Take compound Aron Root powder'd, Gentian Root, Rhubarb, Steel prepar'd with Sulphur, of each one Dram, with what ſuffices of Syrup of Steel, mix and make ſmall Pills, of which let him take 4 every Morning, and 3 in the Evening, drinking above it a Draught of the medicated *aperient Wine*.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Wine and Pills are fitted to open Obſtructions of the Liver, and to cure a *Jaundice*, which they perform in the following manner; whereever the viſcous State of Humours diſpoſes the Blood to ſtand in the Extremities, and by this Stagnation ſo bungs up the ſecretory Ducts, that they retain the bilious Particles within the Veſſels; then are the Bowels depriv'd of the neceſſary Quantity of Bile to complete the Work of Digeſtion, or, to expreſs it in other Terms, to draw

the

the Juice from the Fibres of the Meat we have devour'd; and what of it is kept within our Veins dyes the Skin, the Eyes, and our Urine of a Dye, which bears a Proportion to the Quantity retain'd, as well as the Nature of the Bile lock'd up there; and then also we complain of Faintness, Weariness, and bitter Taste in our Mouth, because vicious Blood breeds univocal Spirits; and also because Vigour in our Limbs proceeds from a natural Strength in our Fibres, as well as the Circulation of our Juices in a regular manner; neither of which can succeed in the present Case; for the Fibres relax with such an unctuous Blood as Bile creates, since we know Bile is almost all Oyl, and 'tis common to wash Cloaths with Gall instead of Soap; and the Circulation is faulty, in that the Blood being stuff'd with a viscous Juice, is apt to run too lazily on. In such a *Jaundice* you are oblig'd to give a Shock to the Secretory Vessels about the Liver, and to dissolve this *Coagulum*, and thus you will perform the Cure: If then the Patient can bear an Emetick and Catharticks, they will perform the first Part of this Work, and this Wine

and

and Pills will complete the Cure of the remaining Congelations, if they have not been too old; for then they degenerate into incurable *Scirrhi*, and Dropsies, as is well enough known. I must however observe, that *Aron* Powder, long kept, will do no wonderful Feats, for no volatile Med'cine will keep long, and therefore this kept in the Shops is an useless Drug; I need bring no Authorities to convince my Reader of this, but shall tell you in *Dolæus*'s Sense, that *volatile Antiscorbuticks dry'd are seldom to be brought into Use, because the volatile Parts fly off*, p. 415. The small Quantity of Rhubarb helps to irritate more effectually, and consequently will open the Sluices; for to say the Truth, *Hoffman* has well observ'd, that Aperients and Purgatives only differ in Degrees, and 'tis known, that a larger Dose of Deobstruents pass-off quickly by Stool.

'Tis well known, that anasarcous Dropsies do proceed from a viscous Blood, and relax'd Fibres, both which contribute in the following manner; the Fibres being soak'd with the serous and phlegmatick Mass, daily enlarge, and grow more soft and yielding; and

thus

thus the Mouths of the Lymphaticks don't receive the *Lympha*, but suffer it to stagnate in the Capillary Fibres, and make 'em appear doughy upon Pressure. Now, tho' it be necessary to premise some proper Catharticks as far as they can bear 'em; yet the Regeneration of this viscous Blood will not be prevented, without the Aperient and Attenuating Drugs to give the Blood a fresh Motion, and add Particles of an active Nature to it, so that all the Secretions may be rightly adjusted, a sufficient Perspiration may be retriev'd, and the Urinary Passages may again convey their Liquor forth in due Quantities. In most Cases, Aperients, with a moderate Degree of Acrimony, produce their Effects most surely, because when they are very volatile, their Effects are suddenly communicated, and as soon evaporated.

In any Obstruction, where-ever it is, these Med'cines will do well, for if the Glands of the *Uterus*, or the *Vagina* are glued up by such a viscous Matter, nor can the Blood part with its menstrual Contents, but is tainted with it, and according to the Degree of Vitiation, Varieties of Symptoms are usher'd

uſher'd in, ſuch are Aſthma's, Colicks, Cachexies, and many more; and if the Obſtruction is obſtinate, and have continu'd many Months, 'tis almoſt irretrievable, and we are oblig'd to have Recourſe to a ſecundary Method of relieving, inſtead of curing, which as I have ſaid is become impoſſible. But this Wine and Pills do gradually incide and attenuate, ſo as at laſt the Paſſages are open'd. I ſhall remark to you, that Emmenagogues don't open Obſtructions, and cauſe this Evacuation, as Purgatives and Emeticks occaſion 'em in the Inteſtines, to wit, by *immediately vellicating* the *Tunicks* of them to throw out their Contents; but by Attenuation of the Blood to ſuch a Pitch, as the Conſtitution of that Perſon requires, and then by ſuch a Change from Sickneſs to a ſound State, the uſual Flux returns with their Health.

Henricus ab Heers praiſes Chalybeates in obſtructed Spleens ſo much, that he tells us, *Chalybeatis autem lienes quoſvis obſtructos, feliciter curari, in Aſclypiadarum Lycæo, tam tritum eſt, ut gannire videatur, qui de eo dubitat, potius quam philoſophari & cum ratione loqui.*

And

And this holds true in cold Melancholies, where the Juices in the larger Vessels move heavily forward, and by a stronger Reason in the lesser, where the Motion lessens in Proportion to the Meandres they have to creep thro'; and here it often produces fatal Concretions, irremediable by the nicest Artists; the Symptoms produc'd by the Fault of the Blood stopping thus in this *Viscus*, never fail to run greater Lengths; for strange and surprizing Alienations of Mind are Attendants that follow hard at the Heels of this Vitiation. I am not inclin'd to pretend fathoming such dark Recesses of Nature; for I am sure 'tis lost Time to enquire after the Causes of such confus'd Ideas; and I here content myself with a fatal Prognostick.

Joel observes the Damages from Steel, given beyond its proper Dose, to be discover'd by Head-aches, Drineſs of the Tongue and all over, and Pains in the Bowels; at such a time, desist from farther Administration of it, and if you have gain'd your Point you aim'd at, what Occasion is there to over-act your Part? *Omne nimium vertitur in vitium*, is a Maxim holds as true in

Physick

Phyſick as in Morals; for whenever a Patient has taken Med'cines to bring his Blood to that Mean ſuitable to Health, by a Continuation of the Method you began with, you hurry on another State of Blood equally prejudicial with the former; becauſe let me ſuppoſe a Perſon labouring under an Acid State of Blood, and the Phyſician has ſucceſsfully retriev'd him from all the Symptoms produc'd by this prevailing *Taint*, by all the Chalybeates and volatile, or fixt Salts, or the Teſtaceous Med'cines, and other proper Correctors of the State, 'tis enough, I ſay, to have gone ſo far; for if you yet proceed farther, the Blood will inſenſibly dwindle into ſuch a State as will oblige you to adminiſter the very oppoſite Med'cines, to change the Blood to what you have been giving; and as you have chang'd an Acid State into an Alcaline one, ſo you muſt go backward, and rechange this Alcaline State (by your over-doing) into an *Acid* to a certain Degree, that you may not run on *in infinitum* in a Round of Faults.

I muſt remark to you, that I am not much a Friend to the Wine the Doctor

ctor preſcribes theſe Aperients in; for, ſuppoſe it very genuine, 'tis too *tart* for an Aperient, and if it be ſophiſticated, as Dr. *Merret* ſeems to make neceſſary in the Summer, for ſmall Wines are apt to languiſh, and prick in *June*, and what Ingredients they amend it by may not be very agreeable to our crazy Conſtitution; and therefore I would rather chuſe a generous Wine.

I have us'd Deobſtruents of Steel with good Succeſs in Sterility for many Years; but I muſt expatiate a little in what Caſe it was us'd; for I am very ſenſible in how many Emergencies 'tis uſeleſs. What avails it to give Med'cines to change the Conformation of a Part, which is equally in our Power, as it is to pretend to extirpate a ſixth Finger by Internals? So in caſe of Over-diſtance of the *Tubæ* from the *Ovarium*, 'tis to no purpoſe to adminiſter; in an Ulcer of the ſame, 'tis not in our Power to hinder its Occluſion in ſuch a manner as Chance guides it. Indeed, if the Fluids are in fault, we may amend 'em; hence in the *Fluor Albus*, all Phlegmagogues, all Volatiles, all Bitters; and laſtly, all the

the glutinous and ſtyptick Drugs are convenient, to revulſe, as well as exonerate the Redundance of Phlegm, to exalt the State reigning; and to cloſe up the Aperture of the Veſſels: In any immoderate Flux of the *Menſes*, the proper Evacuants and Revellents, the proper Alteratives, whether Incraſſants or Stypticks, are to be given: If Women have the Misfortune to be of ſuch a Conſtitution, that their Blood is vapid, and the Coition is perform'd without any delightful Senſation, as is not unfrequent, 'tis a Sign of a ſtrange Deviation from the natural State; and when it depends on the State, abſtracting from any other Cauſe, they ſeldom ſurvive it many Years (as ſome Inſtances in Practice have convinc'd me.) Here ſuch Evacuations are to be repeated, as the State requires, and the Strengths will allow of; ſuch Alteratives are to be adminiſtred as will give new Life and Motion; here all the Cordial Drugs and Diet are neceſſary, and all the Bitters, the volatile and fixt Salts, as alſo Chalybeates, are given, to keep the Circulation on foot, to inſpire the Fluids with active Principles, and to reſtore the loſt Tone

of

of the Parts; whence unusual Secretions lessen, the natural ones return, and the Person returns to her pristine Health. If the suppress'd *Menses* are in the Cause, we have already spoke to that Head; but I must observe that we have known what *Liberius Histor. navigat. Brasil.* c. 17. and *Georgius à Turre*, inform us of a Person marry'd, who was of Age enough to have had that regular Course seven or eight Years, yet never had it, and who however bore a Child at the Expiration of nine Months, after which they observ'd their stated Times: I have remark'd, that such as indulge 'emselves in Debauches of strong and spirituous Liquors become barren, for the *Fimbriæ* of the *Tubæ* from thence become *Scirrhous*, nor do they embrace as usual the *Ovum*; but also the Juice contain'd in the *Ovum* undergoes the same Fate, as the *Serum* of the Blood, when it is blended with Brandy Spirits; and receives no Impression from the *Semen*.

Haustus Ecphracticus.

℞ Millepedas contusas N° xxx. vin. aperitivi ʒiij. m. f. Haustus bis in die sumendus.

The Deobſtruent Draught.

Take Millepedes bruis'd 30, aperient Wine 3 Ounces, mix and make a Draught to be taken twice a Day.

OBSERVATIONS.

Millepedes, prepar'd the ordinary way, are robb'd of their volatile Salts in a great Meaſure, and are an uſeleſs Maſs; but if we take their Juice in this manner, their Particles are convey'd into the Blood with their full Force.

In the preſent Caſe, they are order'd along with this aperient Wine, with a Deſign to enforce the Operation of the Liquor, in removing the *Obſtruction* of the Liver, which they perform by diſſolving the *Coagulum* in the Branches of the *Hepatick Arteries*, gradually down to the very *Point of Impediment*; but ſuch Changes are made beſt by a gradual Procedure, becauſe ſhou'd we adminiſter ſuch Med'cines too haſtily, or in too large Quantities at once, they wou'd only produce ſuch Changes as wou'd more impetuouſly drive the Blood

Blood into the Capillaries, and perhaps irretrievably.

Millepedes are us'd in *Ophthalmies*, but it must be in such, where the Eyes are every Morning clogg'd with a *Gummous* Substance, for in those, the Blood wants to be attenuated, and 'tis in such that *Hippocrates* advises Wine, *Aph.* 31. *Sect.* 6.

In Asthmatick Cases, all know they are very useful; because in such a Case (I speak of moist and spitting *Asthma's*) the mucous Phlegm clogs up the *Aspera Arteria*, and what is secreted by the Glands of the Lungs wants such active Principles to irritate the Membranes; and therefore it rests there, nor is it cough'd up, without some irritating Particles; hence in such Cases an Expression of *these*, with *Hyssop-Water*, *Saffron*, and *Oxymel of Squils*, is a commendable Mixture; or *Lac Ammoniaci*, with Juice of *Millepedes*, is useful.

But I have rather consider'd the Millepedes here, as when alone, than in the present mixture; where it seems adapted to Hypochondriacism, because 'tis Diuretick, and by them the Fury of this Disease is driven forth; for it unites with the Acid in our Body, which occasions this Disease, and pas-

ſes by the Kidneys; but I am here to be underſtood to ſpeak of the cold Melancholy, becauſe ſuch as are afflicted with Melancholy from the *Atra Bilis*, where the Matter is very corroſive, according to *Craanen* in his *Examen Medicamentorum*, bear no hot Med'cines, but are to be cur'd by Bleeding, a cooling or moderate Diet, and cooling Plants, ſuch as *Ceterach*, &c. in Decoctions; 'tis true, the Med'cines here ought to conſiſt of ſuch Particles as gently attenuate, and correct the Acid, but not ſuch as are too active in their Operation; the *German Spaw* is here very uſeful, becauſe Water corrects, by Dilution, all Salts whatever; takes off their *Corroſivity*, and being *Chalybeate*, they open latent Obſtructions, which happen too frequently here; ſo that if you cauſe 'em to continue this Method for ſome conſiderable time, oblige 'em to moderate Exerciſe, and give 'em good Diet, they will recover.

Electuarium Bechicum.

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. rubrar. ʒ iij. Ol. Sulphuris per Campanam q. ſ. ad gratam aciditatem, m. f. Electuarium,

arium, de quo capiat quantitatem castan. frequenter, urgente tussi, cum vesic°. intra scopulas.

The Electuary for a Cough.

Take Conserve of red Roses 3 Ounces, Oil of Sulphur by descent what suffices to a grateful Acidity, mix and make an Electuary, of which take the Quantity of a Chestnut often, when the Cough is troublesom.

OBSERVATIONS.

IF we suppose a Person to be tainted with a *Bilious* Blood, which in its *Tour* drops its Particles into the Glands of the Lungs, as we see it often does in Jaundices; this *Recipe* is useful upon a double Account; first, as it corrects the Bile, and also as it constringes the *Pulmonary Glands*, and impedes their Oozing, and consequently prevents Irritation and Coughing: But I must at the same time observe, that a Blister was apply'd in order to revulse the Humour that rushed in violently upon the Part. In all Defluxions from a volatile Acrimony, this Mixture is good, I except Inflammations; for nothing

that coagulates is proper in 'em; and tho' Authors assure us, that *Ol. Sulphur. per Campan.* will not coagulate; yet I can assure you it curdles warm Milk, as other Acids do; it may indeed be objected, that we rarely have the Genuine Spirit; but all these distill'd Acids produce the same Effects, according to their Degree of Strength.

In the choaking *Paroxysm* of an *Asthma*, the Cause depending on a Rarefaction of the Blood within its Channels, and strait'ning the *Bronchiæ*; this Spirit, giv'n often, reduces the Blood to its former Bounds, by condensing it, which in effect is a Species of a Coagulation; so that were we to argue from the Principles of such as deny that it coagulates, yet their Notion and Practice clash.

Acids are sometimes good in Convulsive Cases, because they may answer a double Indication, in correcting the Bilious Acrimony of the Juices, and hindring the Effects of such a Blood in the Brain, which we may call Commotion, or, if we please, Explosion; hence it is we often find Spirit of Vitriol order'd in such a Case; and to speak Truth, all Spirits of Minerals

are

are but vitriolick Spirits, cloath'd with some Vertue of the Mineral.

In *sharp Head-achs*, where the Blood is stock'd with volatile Salts, as may be discover'd, in part, from the Heat of the whole Body, and more especially from the Heat of the Soles and Palms, the Pain is burning, and the Constitution is thin; in such a Case, after having premis'd *Bleeding* to such a Quantity as the Strength will bear, and Catharticks repeated gently to carry down the Bile abounding in the Canal of the Intestines, and the *vesica fellea*, you may proceed to such a Mixture, at medical Hours, with any cooling Julep to temper the remaining Acrimony, and to clog the Motion upward; and these antecedent Causes taken off, the immediate one, not being fix'd, easily ceases.

Enema Emolliens.

℞ Decoct. commun. pro Clysterib. Emollient. ℥ x. Syr. Violar. mel. Mercurial. a. ℥ jss. m. f. Enema statim injiciendum.

The Emollient Glyster.

Take the common Emollient Glyster 10 Ounces, Syrup of Violets, Honey of *Mercury*, of each one Ounce and half, mix and make a Glyster, to be thrown in immediately.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS differs little from the *Enema Laxans*, *P.* j. *p.* 3. and therefore need not be here repeated, but I refer you thither.

Bolus Febrifugus.

℞ Cort. Peruvian. subtilissim. pulveris. ℥ ij. Syr. de meconio q. s. f. Bolus tertiâ vel quartâ quâq; horâ sumendus ad decem vices.

The Febrifuge Bolus.

Take the best Bark of Peru powder'd 2 Scruples, Syrup of Diacodium, what suffices, make a Bolus, to be repeated every 3d or 4th Hour, to ten Doses.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

HE us'd it often in Pills made up with *Theriaca Andromachi*, which is all one with the present; the most effectual way of giving the Bark is in Powder, or Decoction; it is subject in some Constitutions to go downward, and therefore mixing it with an Opiate is necessary in them; and it often falls out, that *Diarrhœa's* or other Evacuations may render the Opiate necessary, whilst the Remissions require the Bark; therefore we must answer both Indications, unless we find no Occasion for either: As it may happen in a Person labouring under a Remittent Fever, whose Body is stock'd with abundance of bilious Humours, and who wants not Strength; for in such a Case we may permit the Flux to go forward, till we find the Blood-Vessels sufficiently unloaden; and then this Mixture will be judiciously administred as directed above.

Attempts to demonstrate how the Bark has operated, have hitherto prov'd trifling and useless, and I believe *Experience only* will be found to

have given us Cautions for the Use of it; we may say, it assimulates one Part of the putrid Particles, and precipitates others, whence the Blood will move on in a regular and stated Manner, as in Health, without shifting; we may also convince the World, that it will not suffer the Blood to coagulate, when blended with it; but it will be more useful to observe, that Periodical Disorders, which have their *Root in the Blood or Spirits*, may be radically taken off by this heavenly Drug; for Example, Returns of *Hæmoptoë's*, *Epilepsies*, *Hysterick's*, and such Disorders; because, if they depend upon Exacerbations, these are reliev'd by the *Cortex* only; such Disorders as depend on extravas'd Matter, such is the Case in an Ulcer of the Lungs, cannot be reliev'd for any Space of Time by *it*, because Med'cines act not beyond their *Sphere*, and as this Matter daily rushes in upon the *Bronchiæ*, the Effects produc'd by the Return of this Matter, may for a while be prevented; but what is bred this Day, cannot be prevented so perpetually, nor so effectually, as to impede the Hectick, and all Effects for any time, because such

Matter

Matter is out of the Reach of the Fluids.

I know not by what Title the *Bark* has acquir'd so great a Character of a Styptick, as that *Fuller* shou'd forbid its Use in the Time of the *Lochia*; for, may it not fall out that a remitting Fever may happen at this Season? *Morton* then advises its Use. I shall endeavour to clear up the Point: Tho' the *Bark* have some styptick Particles join'd with its Bitter, yet they are by no Means in any great Quantity in the *Compositum*, and therefore we often find that the Bitter is so prevailing in *it*, that if *Laudanum* were not blended with *it*, as 'tis in this *Recipe*, *it* wou'd pass downwards; and in Effect, What Advantage do the Patients, in Fevers, receive from its Administration, where a *Diarrhœa* attends, if 'tis given alone? You encrease the Flux, drain the Spirits, hurry 'em into fatal Symptoms, and are deservedly look'd on as an ignorant Practitioner; therefore, as this is a Fact allow'd by the whole Body of Physicians, I think it will not be deny'd me, that it is not Styptick in any eminent Degree; and that, if we rely on it barely, as such, in *Hæmoptoë's*,

and such Fluxes of Blood, 'twill fail us; therefore, in case a remitting Fever seizes Women in Child-bed, whilst the *Lochia* yet flow, I see no Reason why it should be neglected, purely upon Pretence of Arresting this Flux; were it allow'd to arrest 'em, and that equal Damages wou'd arise from this Procedure, as from the Neglect of the remitting Fever, yet it ought to be administred; but this Caution is rendred of none Effect, if we consider that the *Bark* may be so given, as to be robb'd of its styptick Parts, I mean, *in Infusion*; for no styptick Particles can thus be communicated, as all know; therefore, if 'tis requir'd, by reason of some dangerous Symptom, at this Time, forbear it not. Thus have I made way for evading the Reason of the suspected Use of the *Bark* in *humid Asthma's*; it is certain, that if 'tis administred in such a Case, the Patients grow insensibly more stuff'd, and breathe shorter; and let me allow that its small Quantity of styptick Parts contribute to bring on this Symptom, which I the rather shall assent to, because I remember, *Hollerius*, p. 169, tells me, That Astringents

gents don't agree in *Asthma's*; is it not easy to prevent this Inconvenience, by infusing it, and giving it in that Form? Nor is there any Reason to forbear it on this Occasion, if truly indicated.

I know *Tauvry* will have it, that Dropsies ensue the giving it without due Preparation; I have never found such an Effect from it, but look upon it as strange, that Attenuation for three Days should produce such a dreadful Change, when we have known attenuating Drugs given for two Months, without the least Danger of such an Effect; and therefore, I am apt to believe, this is giving *non causæ pro causâ*; for whoever considers the Climate of *France*, will find few Fevers cur'd without large Quantities of *Ptisans*; and, I think, it may safely enough be allow'd us, that they will readilier produce Dropsies, if too largely given, than the *Bark*; and I have known one flagrant Instance of this Procedure, but never one of the other.

As a warm *Regimen* does not agree with such as take the Bark, so confining 'em to Bed at the time, and

admini-

adminiſtring of it in the Paroxyſms, or in ardent Fevers can't agree; and the Reaſon is plain, according to the Nature of its Operation; for if we ſuppoſe it produces its Effects, by its fixt Salt, or perhaps ſome few volatile ones blended alſo, and conſequently that the Shifting, which is an Effect of ſome Congelations in the Maſs, is thereby prevented, it wou'd be empirical to add a farther Spur to the Motion; for as I have obſerv'd above, thus ſhou'd we crowd the viſcid Fluids into the little Arteries, and impact 'em there beyond Recovery; hence, in continual Fevers, where there are no Footſteps of Remiſſions, we never give the Bark for the ſame Reaſon: By an Analogy, 'tis forbore in Rheumatiſms, and rheumatick Pains; becauſe Evaporation of *Serum* in too great Plenty, ſtill incraſſates the Maſs more, and in this conſiſts the eſſential Nature of Rheumatiſms. 'Tis alſo obſervable, that the Bark does Harm, in Caſes where the Brain is ſuppos'd to be overloaden, but alſo where any *Viſcus* is oppreſs'd by a Quantity; becauſe either its ſtyptick Particles arreſt the Load there, or becauſe the attenuating

Vertue

Vertue enlarges the Dimensions of the Vessels, by rarefying the Mass, so far as to occasion a Rupture, and therefore in *Deliria*, *Peripneumonies*, and such Disorders, 'tis ill Practice to insist on it.

It will be look'd on as an odd Management to give the *Cortex* and *Purgatives* at the same time; but *Jones*, and another great Practitioner, having allow'd it, I shall not dispute the Practice; for such Cases may fall out, where both may be indicated; not that any such occurs to me at present, nor that I shall co-incide with their Notion; for, in Truth, whoever knows that whenever a Person has imprudently lock'd up the febrile Ferment in the Veins, and by that Mal-Practice entail'd a valetudinary Life on the Patient, by giving the Bark; that the most present Relief for them so labouring, is to administer a Dose or two of Catharticks, to make the Type of the Fever return, must be in some Measure persuaded, that such a Composition will be to little Purpose.

To give the Bark in Fevers, where there will ensue some Eruption on the Skin, such as the Small-Pox, Measles,

or

or any other Fever of this *Species*; the Practice is disallow'd, and not without good Reason; because the Prejudice receiv'd by the Retention of such *deleterious* Matter within our Veins, is equal to the Effects from repelling the Eruptions in an *Elephantiasis*, where it seizes on some noble *Viscus*, and all the Comfort the Physician reaps from such Procedure is but a seasonable Act of Repentance, best shewn by giving *Diaphoreticks* and Expellers; to produce many Instances on this Head wou'd be tedious, and therefore I shall desist.

Morton disagrees with *Sydenham*, in praising the Bark in rheumatick Pains, but whoever considers the Necessity of curing the Fever, will contemn the Hazard from the Encrease of the Pains, when put in the Balance with that from the Fever; because, when the Fever is carry'd off, you will have sufficient Leisure to correct the remaining Faults that produc'd the Pains; for if the *Period* vanishes into a *malignant* and *continual Fever*, the Pains may cease, but the Patient will die. Therefore, tho' I am of Opinion that the Bark may give Encrease to the

rheuma-

rheumatick Pains, and when no Fever is join'd, it would be but sorry Practice to administer *it* in such a Case; yet, as *Contra-indicants* are not infrequent, and Reason is the true *Basis* of curing, we must change our Procedure, and not rely on the common and trite, but deceitful Method of Practice by Observation.

The Administration of the Bark answers but one *Indication*, and therefore if we find by the proper Diagnosticks of the Causes, that some other Cause lurks in our Veins; the giving it alone does but make room for a second repeating of it; and therefore, all the proper Alteratives ought to be given whilst you continue it.

I don't at all doubt, but heretofore the Bark was more Genuine than it is now, and the vast Necessity, we find ourselves under, of using it upon numerous Emergencies, promotes Adulterations; and now, as it has been found to succeed, not in Fevers only, but in all periodical Cases, the Demands have encourag'd farther Collusions; and therefore it behoves a Physician to be extremely careful in chusing

ſing of it; its *Colour* ſhould be like that of Cinnamon; its *Taſte* ſhould be a grateful bitter, and gently ſtyptick; its *Smell* ſhould be gratefully muſty; it ought to appear, when broke, full of ſhining Streaks, like as if Strings of Silver; it ought to be choſe freſh, for the Old, by all, or moſt, is reputed uſeleſs; it is alſo ſaid, the ſmaller Branches of it are beſt.

The moſt modern Experience about the Bark, is much preferable to the firſt Trials of it; and therefore, we may without any Derogation to *Barbette*'s Honour, reject his Method of premiſing Catharticks to the Bark, and giving them after its Uſe; becauſe this Doſe, after its Uſe, makes the Fever return in its old Shape; for if the Bark be carried off, what locks up the Fever? However, we are taught to give Phyſick after the Adminiſtration of it, in caſe there be any Plenitude in the Bowels, as will appear by windy *Diſtenſions*, *Ructus*, *Nauſea* and ſuch like, and there be no Fear of a Relapſe, as there is not, when they have had no Attacks for a Fortnight.

A late *Gentleman* has inform'd us, that the Repetition of the Bark is uſeleſs,

less, if it be given very plentifully when you are at work; for Example, if one Ounce take the Fever off, give the Patient another Ounce more, and the Fever will not return, nor need we repeat the same Dose, according to *Morton*, every tenth Day to the next *Syzygy*: I am persuaded that this Practice is good, having try'd it with Success; and if we consider, that any Fever taken off by the Bark is apt to return, nor is it to be cur'd but by the Bark (I now abstract from the rational and tedious Method by *Crises*;) we may reasonably conclude, that as what wou'd turn a Fever into a valetudinary State, when scantily given; if administred plentifully, will cure it; so what cures a Return, will prevent one: Hence we follow the old Maxim, *Quæ facta sunt, liberant; si ante fiant, prohibent*, Hippocrat. Epidem. *Lib.* VI. *Sect.* 3. for Consequences drawn thus, are Demonstrations *à posteriori*, and Prevention and the Cure are but Degrees of the same *Species*.

As to its being given after the Manner of *Helvetius*, 'tis the Sheet-Anchor, but not to be fully rely'd on in Adults; but where *Nausea's* affect your Patients,

Patients, and they can't retain so ungrateful a Remedy, I commend its Use, because no one doubts of the finest of its Particles entring the Mass, as nutritive Glysters do; the Practice is become common by *Baglivi*, *Fuller*, and the aforesaid *Author*'s Encouragement.

If the *Fever* be a *slow* one, join'd with *Remissions*, the latter indicates the Use of the Bark, and the former *Serpentaria Virginiana*; *Bates* and *Wainwright* are our leading Advisers in such a Case, and Reason countenances the Practice.

I shall make a small Digression in sketching out some Disorders, where the Bark is given with great Advantage, and then shall take Leave of this Subject.

Periodical Hemicrania's are the Result of some State of Humours reigning, as well as some Febrile Ferment; for if your Patient abound with bilious Particles in his Blood, which, at certain times, effervesce and enlarge in Bulk, and find no free Passage by their over-crowding, and consequently return more slowly; they fix for a certain Space of Time on the Membranes

branes of the *Cerebrum*, or on the *Pericranium* (and *Baglivi* somewhere mentions membranous Diseases to be mostly *Periodical*) after which Space they gradually begin to move forwards and outwards, and the Fit ceases for that time; the best and the easiest *Rationale* on such a Termination of the Fit, is, that what was before at rest, now moves; and what moves, is by some Agent, which can be no other in a natural *Cession*, than an Overbalance of the Fluids in the labouring Canals, in Proportion to the impeding Particles at the Capillaries; and by *Analogy*, when it ceases by Art, Attenuation and Recirculation complete the Work; but I am still oblig'd to remind you, that unless we premise *Bleeding*, and *Cholagogues*, as also the proper Alteratives of the offending State, the Bark will be dangerous, or at least useless; and, I shall relate to you a History of *Michael*'s *Flatus Furiosus*, which will convince you of the Truth of the latter Part of the Sentence; for I remember a Gentleman who had chang'd his Blood by sitting in his *Study*, where the Walls were newly plaister'd, *vid. Willis de Scorbuto*; he was seiz'd with Pains

so

ſo exact in their Returns, that they began at Four a Clock every Morning, and ended at Eight; they were ſo violent, that it had been impoſſible for him to have eſcap'd an Alienation of Mind, had they been continual; notwithſtanding his Care of premiſing Purgatives, and a little Bleeding, and then giving the Bark, its Uſe was fruitleſs; but by repeated Bleedings, and by giving *Sal. volat. oleoſ.* and *Laudanum liquid.* at Twelve or One in the Morning to prevent the Pain, it was effectually carry'd off in three Weeks; and this is that *convulſive Rheumatiſm* mention'd by Dr. *Pitts* in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, N° 208. *p.* 58. which he there took off by the ſame Methods.

There are Diſeaſes which return *Annually*, ſuch are *Defluxions*, *Elephantiaſes*, and ſuch like; whenever any Miſmanagement in the ſix Non-naturals, eſpecially ſuch as heap up Humours, has preceded, then our Blood is fill'd with Plenty of *Heterogeneous* Particles; and they ſhew themſelves by Irritations, or Stagnations, and produce Diſeaſes ſuitable to the Character of the reigning Humour; hence it is neceſ-

ſary,

sary, in such a Case, to follow our Master *Hippocrates*'s Advice, in attempting proportionable Evacuations to empty the Vessels of their dangerous *Cargo*; and I do also believe it advisable, in such a Case, to give some Quantity of the Bark, to prevent the farther Mischiefs that may ensue from thence; however, it is observable that *Elephantiacks* seldom receive much Relief from these Cautions, unless the Patients, at the same time, forbear all Flesh-Meats; and also, unless they drink plentifully of the *Chalybeate* Waters, which attemperate the fierce Salts that reign in the Blood; as also, unless they over and above make use of the Cold-Bath; and when they are much rooted, so as to approach to the Nature of a *Leprosy*, all Attempts are fruitless; this State of Blood, *Waldschmidt* properly enough calls *Cancerous*; for whenever you offer at Physick, to endeavour an Evacuation of some Share of the Load, it may retire from the Skin; but then, the Remainder being not to be corrected by any Drugs, as yet known to us, plays a tragical Game within us, in raising *Colicks*, *Peripneumonies*, or nervous Symptoms; and, indeed, I know

know nothing, save *Transfusion*, can relieve 'em.

Julapium Thoracicum.

℞ Aq. Ceraſ. nig. Abſinth. mag. Comp. Tinctur. Croci Vino Canarino præparat. a. ʒ iiij. Rad. Gentian. nodulo incluſ. ʒ ſs. f. Julapium de quo capiat cochlearia tria mane, & ad libitum, urgente Dyſpnœâ.

The Pectoral Julep.

Take Black-Cherry Water, the greater Compound Wormwood-Water, Tincture of Saffron prepar'd with Sack, of each four Ounces; Gentian-Root, in a Rag, half a Dram; make a Julep, of which, take three Spoonfuls every Morning, and at Pleaſure, while the ſhort Breathing is troubleſom.

OBSERVATIONS.

Aſthma's may depend on a Want of Spirits; for, if we ſuppoſe the *Coſtæ* ought to be elevated in Inſpiration, to the Height of three Inches, and there are not Spirits ſufficient to raiſe

raise them to one Inch, then the Inspiration is small and frequent, and produces that *Species* call'd *Tachypnœa*; in such a Case, Cordials by recruiting the Spirits, and adding Vigour, enable the Organs to raise their Load to a much greater Height, and consequently relieve such *Asthma's*. This Mixture then is good on many Emergencies; for, where *Debauchées* have by frequent Irregularities overcharg'd their Blood, and evaporated their Spirits, or oppress'd 'em, such a Julep will invigorate and reinstate the Sick with fresh Supplies, and will relieve all supervening Symptoms: I know nothing safe in the Case *Platerus* has mention'd, and I have hinted at above, where the last Scene of *Asthma's* and *Syncope's* rush in upon the drooping Habit, save such a Mixture; because Evacuations are not to be attempted, and Alteratives produce their Effects too slowly to relieve so suddenly as is requir'd; and therefore this, or such an one, is the only *Asylum* remaining.

In the last *Stadium* of the malignant *Small-Pox*, the Patients frequently become anhelous, and they seem to be choak'd, rather than die for want of

Spirits; which, however, is the Source of the present Ailment; in such Circumstances this generous *Cordial-Pectoral* sooner relieves, than all the Tribe of Inciders; because, in such a Case, it does not appear that any Matter lodges on the *Bronchiæ*, but that Inspiration is not easily perform'd from a Failure.

Saffron is call'd *Anima-Pulmonum*, and not without Reason; for *it* makes any viscous Matter which lodges there, slip up very glibly, because many of its Parts are mucous and smooth: *It*, by exhilarating the Spirits with its volatile oily Parts, causes such to breathe freely, who by *Syncope's* turn anhelous: *It* obtunds the acrimonious Particles, which continually irritate and tickle the Fibres, and serves like an Opiate to allay such troublesom Sensations: *It* agrees in *Hysterick Dyspnœa's*, because it agrees in convulsive Disorders, of which this is a *Species*; and it does so, because its volatile oily Particles exagitate the Mass of Blood, which by its Stagnation in the Lungs may hurry on such a dry *Asthma:* It is said to assist Persons in a Consumption; but as this can only be by reason of its expectorating

rating Faculty, no more need be said of it here.

Saffron is, however, look'd upon to pall the Stomach very much, by its oily Particles, and therefore the *Doctor* has judiciously order'd *Gentian* to be hung in the Bottle, which is a known *Stomachick.*

In short, in *Cachexies,* where Length of Illness has spent the Spirits, in any Faintness, in any melancholick Cases, in sleepy Diseases, in any convulsive Disorders, where the Spirits want to be rear'd, the Circulation is to be kept on Foot, and Cordials are wanting, 'tis a Sovereign Mixture. But, I must remark, that as a moderate Dose of *Saffron* exhilarates and produces all the Symptoms that depend on such a Vertue; so too large a Quantity fuddles, and becomes even Poyson; nor can any farther be said to such Accidents, than that no Poyson is such, if given in a small Dose, but becomes alterative, and may, if rightly manag'd, become useful; so this useful Med'cine, by an over-Dose, becomes dangerous: Examples of this Nature are daily Observation, for Wine strengthens or enervates, as it is us'd.

The *English* is reputed the best in present Use; our Cultivation of it has made it equal, if not better than the *Oriental.*

Mistura Sulphurea.

℞ Syr. Capillor. Vener. de Prassio. a. ℥ iij. Balsam. Sulphuris Terebinthinat. g. xx. m. capiat Cochl. unum vel duo, bis vel ter de die, urgente Dyspnœâ.

The Sulphureous Mixture.

Take Syrup of Maidenhair and Horehound, of each three Ounces; Balsam of Sulphur made with Oil of Turpentine, 20 Drops; mix, and take one or two Spoonfuls twice or thrice a-day, in the Fit of the Asthma.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHEN phlegmatick Humours lodge in the *Bronchiæ*, and choak up the Passages, the Lungs can neither receive the Air, nor circulate the Fluids thro' their *Surculi*; not the first, because we have by Supposition plac'd

a Body there which won't yield, nor give place to the Entrance of the Air; nor yet the latter, because its Pressure on the Vesicles, by a necessary Consequence, also bears on the Ramifications of the Vessels, and this causes an additional *Asthma*, or Fits of one. This Mixture, in such a Supposal, is us'd with good Success, but more particularly, if there be no Danger of a febrile Temper, because there it wou'd expectorate indeed; but by adding Fuel to the Blood, wou'd make more Work, and oblige us to bleed, and give cooling and inciding Med'cines; and therefore, 'tis unadvisedly prescrib'd in such a Case; hence, as *Severinus* observes Consumptions without spitting of Matter or Blood, but with an Expectoration of *Mucus* only; 'tis good in such an *one.*

Hornerus's Method of making this Balsam is commendable, and may contribute to make it pass easier off, as well as agree better with the Stomach; he adds Myrrh, Aloes, Saffron, Oil of Juniper, and Oil of Turpentine, infuses and draws it over the Helm.

I find few young Persons who are able to bear *Terebinthinates* in Coughs,

because their Blood is generally too active and fiery, and such a Mixture overheats 'em; nay, I speak of such of 'em as have asthmatick Coughs; for, still too invigorating Med'cines act their Part too impetuously.

Waldschmidt tells us, that this Balsam often us'd occasions a Consumption, and advises it seldom in a Week, and only few Drops at a time.

In some Cases, *Sulphur* boil'd in Water, and sweetn'd with *Manus Christi perlat.* is no contemptible Drink in pectoral Cases; it lubricates without Heating, and makes 'em expectorate with Ease; for some of the most crude, sulphureous Parts are dissolv'd by the Water, but more especially the Spirit of it.

When Persons are drawing on to a Consumption, and crude Tubercles affect the Lungs, such a Mixture is useful to attenuate the Humours, to recilculate 'em, to dissipate the Tumours, and to cause 'em to expectorate; but Care must be taken that we don't encrease the Hectick by its use.

I knew one of my Patients, who spit up Stones from the Lungs; in such a Case, all the Relief expected was from the Expectoration of those Bodies;

Bal-

Balsamicks and Oils are what do relieve such for the present; by glibbing the Passages, and making them slip off from the Parts they adhered to; as we see it common and daily Practice in Stones in the *Ureters*, where oily Mixtures avail, as also in Jaundice from such a Cause, oily Mixtures are useful; such are Pills of *Castile-Soap*, and *Emulsions* of *Sem. Cannabin.* which, after oily Evacuants, glib and relax the *Ductus Choledochus*, and make Room for its pushing itself forward.

In short, where acrimonious Particles infest humane Bodies, and gall, and irritate the Fibres, and ravage poor Carcasses in an outrageous Manner: Sulphurs, and all its Preparations, are so vereign Obtunders; and sheathing the Salts, the Effects from them cease.

Infusum Diureticum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ ij. Sem. Dauc. Sylvestr. ʒ iij. Absinth. Roman. p. j. infunde simul in Vin. alb. Gallic. opt. ℔ ij. capiat Dosin ad libitum.

The Diuretick Infusion.

Take Mustard-Seed, two Drams; Daucus Seeds, three Drams; Roman

Wormwood, one Pugil; infuse 'em in a Quart of *French* White-Wine, take a Draught at Pleasure.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is a small Variation of the *Vinum Diureticum* above, and I refer you thither.

Ptisana.

℞ Passular. ʒ ij. coq. in Aq. Hordeat. ℔ ij. ss. f. Colatura fervid. affunde Liquorit. contus. ʒ ss. iterum colatur, f. Ptisana, de qua bibat ad sitim restinguendam.

The Ptisan.

Take Raisins, two Ounces; boil 'em in Barley-Water, two Pints, strain, add Liquorice, half an Ounce; make a Ptisan to quench Thirst.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHAT is meant by Ptisan in *Hippocrates, Lib. de victus Ratione*, is not well understood; however, it appears to have had Vertues univocal to this here prescrib'd; for it agrees in Fevers, and all acute Diseases,

eases, as *His* did; it lubricates, moistens, and quenches Thirst; is raises no Disturbance in the Body. However, it is to be observ'd, that Liquorice agrees with few People; it raises a *Nausea*, and palls the Stomach by its odd Sweetness; and in flow Fevers 'tis a dangerous Liquor, because drinking poor Liquors, in such Cases, depresses the Spirits, which ought to be rear'd; and therefore, when we approach near a *Crisis*, 'tis yet more disagreeable; since nothing ought then to be administred, but what will promote the critical Sweats; and therefore, I wonder at *Smetius in Miscellaneis*, advising at this time Snow-Water.

Luja's *Ptisan* is much preferable, because it is more grateful, and performs the same, which is the following ℞ Decoct. Hord. cum Corn. Cerv. ʒ vj. Decoct. Alterant. ʒ iij. Tinct. Flor. Violar. Bellid. a. ʒ j. Syr. Canell. c. ʒ j. Julep. Rosar. ʒ ss. m. f. Ptisana. Or; Take Barley-Water, boil'd up with Hart's-Horn, six Ounces; the Alterative Decoction, three Ounces; Tincture of Violet and Daisy Flowers, of each one Dram; Syrup of

Cinnamon compound, one Dram; Julep of Roſes, half an Ounce; mix and make a Ptiſan for one Draught.

Morellus, amongſt his Incraſſants of Bile, has the following *Apozem*; ℞ *Rad. Borag. Bugloſſ. a.* ℥ j. *Fol. Lactuc. Portulac. Violar. a. m.* j. *Flor. Nymph. p.* iij. *Sem.* 4. *frigidor. major. a.* ʒ ij. *coq. in S. Q. Aquæ Simp. colatur.* ℔ j. ſs. *add. Syr. de Portulac.* ʒ ij. *Acetoſ. Simplic.* ℥ ij. *Sp. Vitriol.* ℈ j. *m. f. Apozema.* This cools in ardent Fevers, by clogging the Hurry of the Blood, it makes it move on more ſedately; ſo that the *Saliva* (which in a Sound State is ſecern'd in due Quantity, in order to keep the Fibres about the Jaws ſmooth and flexible) begins afreſh to perform its wonted Office, and is ſecern'd plentifully, and thus it allays Thirſt.

This Ptiſan is ſomewhat *Pectoral*, from the Raiſins and Liquorice, both which, by their ſmooth and incraſſating Quality, temper and ſheathe the acrimonious and vellicating Particles, that occaſion conſtant tickling Coughs; but alſo it lubricates, ſo that what adheres to the Fibres of the Lungs, is by ſmall Endeavours eaſily ſhook off from thence; hence we may conclude

how

how useless, if not hazardous it wou'd be to administer it in an asthmatick Cough; because, such proceeding from phlegmatick Humours, there is a Want of Irritation, and such Pectorals cause a shorter Breath.

Pulvis Cathartícus.

℞ Calomelan. sexies sublimat. gr. vj. Resin. Jalap. gr. vij. Sacch. albiss. ℈ ss. m. f. Pulvis mane sumend. cum custodiâ.

The Purging Powder.

Take Mercurius dulcis six times sublim'd, six Grains; Resin of Jalap seven Grains; fine white Sugar, half a Scruple; mix, and make a Powder to be taken early with due Care.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHen *Impinæus* advises Cathartícks in Falling-Sickness, and other Convulsions; and indeed, whether we consider that an impure *Plethora*, or an abounding Cacochymy generally reigns, not only Physick, but even

Setons, according to *Jacotius*, and other Evacuations suitable to the peculiar State, are requir'd; for, it seldom happens that any great Disease seizes without some *Species* of a Plenitude, and therefore in all such, some Evacuations ought to be premis'd; and then, in Convulsions, where the Humours are sufficiently emptied from the Veins, we may use the testaceous Powders, according to *Gesner*; nay, sometimes Asses-Milk, according to *Hoffman*, in hot Constitutions, to correct the peculiar Acid then reigning; after which, *Mithridate* in *Lavender-Water*, according to *Kusner*, will complete the Cure, by allaying the Hurry of the Spirits, usual in such Diseases.

I am much afraid that all Evacuations will be found useless in Dropsies of the Breast, and therefore 'twill be to little Purpose to insert from *Lusitanus*, that Catharticks are advis'd to be premis'd to the *Paracentesis*, *Cauteries* and *Diaphoreticks*; but more of this elsewhere.

Forestus in Part III. *p.* 269. mentions a deplorable Case of a *Hernia Intestinalis* with a Dropsy, and there advises Catharticks and Glysters; but with

with Leave of so good a Practitioner, I am afraid the Practice is not very Consonant to right Reason, without great Discretion; for tho' it diminish the *anasarcous* Condition of the Skin, yet it throws the Intestine down with greater Violence; if then the Reduction be attempted first, I approve of Physick afterwards, as if there had been no *Hernia*; because a well-shap'd Truss retains it safe within; however, where the Intestine has fallen into the *Scrotum*, and the *Fimbricæ* of the Production choak up the Passage so close, that even Discutients can't bring the Circumference of the *Foramen Descensûs* into a regular Compass; then indeed, and not otherwise, it is necessary to follow this great Man's Advice.

Fevers, accompany'd with Anxieties and Suspicions of Faintings, often require Purgatives; because such depend on a certain Plenitude of Humours, which being heterogeneous, oppress the Spirits, and occasion an unequal Pulse; as soon as the Load is sufficiently carry'd off, the Pulse returns to its natural Strength; the Spirits circulate freely and uninterruptedly, and the Anxieties cease, and then you are

at

at Leiſure to proceed as uſual in Fevers; when ſuch Fevers have reign'd for ſome Days, without due Regard, as 'tis dangerous to attempt any Evacuation, ſo a fatal Prognoſtick attends 'em. Hence, when 'tis a Phyſician's Misfortune to be employ'd at the latter End of Fevers, where the Evacuations have been neglected at the Beginning, and *Deliria*, *Coma's*, *Catchings*, *Watchings*, and ſuch *Precurſors* of the laſt Moment have ſeiz'd your Patient, or where the Evacuations have been made, but by ſuch a Port as anſwer'd not the proper Indications; 'tis an After-Game, the moſt ſagacious and vigilant Preſcriber ſeldom plays to Advantage, for the Patient generally drops. The Bliſters and Glyſters are all the remaining Hopes, but they very rarely ſucceed in ſuch diſmal Circumſtances, therefore we muſt ſoon evacuate, or we loſe our Oportunity, χρόνος ȣ̓ χρονίζει.

Fallopius on the *Bath Waters* adviſes, when they don't paſs well off, to give your Patients ſome gentle Purgatives; and it is a Practice which yet holds good, as *Blondel*, *Pierce*, *Oliver* and all agree on; for if they are retain'd in

our

our Veins, they over-heat us; but this Caution is to be understood with Discretion, for the Design of drinking *Bath-Waters* is not always Evacuation, but sometimes Alteration; and then 'tis not necessary they shou'd be convey'd out of the Body; of which more hereafter.

In an *Incubus*, the plentiful Repast at Bed-time distends the Bowels, and the supine Posture in Sleep, causes the Victuals to press upon the descending Artery, so that nothing can circulate freely to the lower Extremities; and the whole Blood oppresses the Brain, from whence it comes to pass that the Nerves are compress'd, and especially those of the inspiratory Muscles, so that we find a Sense of some Weight upon us; and upon waking, 'tis plain, this is one great Reason, for we find our Heads heavy and oppress'd; in such a Case, the Bowels ought to be unladen of their Burden, and the *Procatarctick* Cause must be forbore.

One Change the Blood receives by a Purgative, is an Expansion of its Particles; and as the Consequence of this wou'd be a Dilatation of the Mouths of

of the Veſſels, ſo we may naturally conclude the Danger of giving Catharticks in any *Hæmorrhage*.

In a *Pleuritick* Caſe, where Inflammation is the Diſeaſe, they are dangerous, becauſe all Inflammations encreaſe upon an Augmentation of the inteſtine Motion, by which the Humours are hurry'd on the inflam'd Member, even to a Gangrene; however, you muſt obſerve that Pains on the Breaſt are not always to be reputed *Pleuriſies*; for, I have known many, where, upon catching Cold, by the Retention of the *Perſpirable*, the ſerous Parts retain'd have taken Lodgment on the Muſcles of the Breaſt, without raiſing any Heat in the Patient at all, nor yet any Thirſt: In ſuch a Caſe, after a little Blood drawn off, and ſome gentle *Catharticks* premis'd, a Mixture of *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* with *Laudanum* in *Simple-Waters*, at Bed-time, has reliev'd the Patient; this Method I can recommend, having found it frequently ſucceſsful.

Fits of an *Aſthma* often depend on a Rarefaction of the Maſs of Blood, as I have frequently ſhew'd above; it would be Mal-Practice to give *Catharticks*

ticks in Persons that are subject to such Fits very often; however, *Lenients* are not forbid, which produce little Alteration in the Blood; for they only carry off that *Saburra*, which is an Impediment to a full Inspiration.

In any stubborn Eruptions, *Mercurials* are the most potent Correctors and Evacuants yet known; the Operation of which is too Difficult to explain; 'tis, however, observ'd of *Mercury*, that, if Iron be plac'd under it, it contracts Rust, as if plac'd in the open Air, where all do acknowledge an Acid; if so, then we might conclude it useful for the dry Eruptions; but, I shall leave this Disquisition, because I believe it sufficient in this Book, to hint at what I know is good Practice.

All know that *Mercurials* kill Worms, and even, if infus'd in Liquor; because, as *Bohnius* in his *Chymical Dissertations* says, some *mercurial* Particles swim in the Liquid; hence the common Practice is to give *Æthiops Mineralis* in any *Bolus*, for some time; after which, the present Powder will carry off the dead Animals, and free the Body of 'em;

'em; for they are first to be kill'd by what is found by Experience to be injurious to their Nature, and then must be expell'd; in short, all Symptoms from them are cur'd by Mercurials; hence *Franciscus Paulinus* mentions Contractions taken off by 'em.

If the *Cacochymy* abounding require Evacuations to be made in intermitting Fevers, they must be given on the Day of Intermission; because adding one Commotion to another wou'd go near to destroy the Patient, and either evaporate the Spirits too much, or impact the morbid Particles on some Noble *Viscus*.

Where we find a Disease stubborn, and which gives not way to the ordinary Alteratives, supposing 'em to be rightly adjusted to the Cause, Purgatives are indicated; because as 'tis a presumptive Sign of some latent Obstructions; so such seldom yield without some Shock given to the Vessels, after which the Disease or its Cause being taken off, the Symptoms cease.

Horstius wisely advises Physicians to evacuate early in Diseases, and in such a Quantity, as that the Spirits may remain vigorous enough (after such Evacuations)

cuations) for a *Dissolution* (Λύσιν) or a *Crisis*; for otherwise you destroy the Patient; and he passes Judgment on the Degree of Strength the Patient is endu'd with, in order to struggle with the Disease, by the Symptoms and the evident Causes; which if violent and grievous, they will necessarily require many Evacuations, and such as will endanger the Diseas'd.

As Nature can't subsist with double Evacuations; so will it much less with them, if a critical one is to be chang'd for a symptomatical one; and therefore, when a Pleurisy is so far advanc'd, as that they begin to expectorate plentifully, Catharticks wou'd be of dangerous Consequence; and therefore, if a spontaneous *Diarrhœa* shou'd seize at this Season, the Patients are look'd on to be under dangerous Circumstances; unless there be an abundance of Humours in the Body, there be Signs of Concoction in the Urine, unless they bear 'em without any Dejection of Spirits, and if we find that the Fever and Pain abate upon such an Evacuation, then indeed we may permit 'em to go forward.

Hippocrates

Hippocrates advises us to evacuate by Stool, where Pains are below the Diaphragm, *S.* 4. *Aphor.* 18. but there are certain Pains which refuse Purgatives in the Intestines, in the Kidneys, in the Liver, and in short in all the *Viscera*, whence we must remark that our great Master having said in his Book περὶ φύσων, ἅπαν ----- πνεύματος συμπλέον ἔξιν, (that *all Things were full of Spirit*) it must be understood, that when any Pain from Inflations infests the Intestines, that then Purgatives are necessary; and this agrees with daily Observation, and his own *Aphor.* 20. *S.* 4. That where Persons are without Fever, and are troubled with griping Pains, and Pain of the Loins, we must evacuate downwards.

In *Scurvies*, whatever Salt reigns, Catharticks evacuate there, and leave fewer Particles behind to be alter'd; and tho' it be common in Scurvies, advanc'd, to hear Complaints of Weakness; yet this Symptom often proceeds more from Coagulations on the Limbs than want of Spirits, and therefore 'tis safe to evacuate in such a State.

Fernelius, in the Case of *Bois-Dauphin*, observes, that fat People bear Evacuations with Difficulty, especially if this be

be attempted too violently, or too hastily; but as he does not subjoin any Reason, I shall deliver my Conjecture in Conjunction with Dr. *Keil*; which is, that such a lax Habit contracts the Fibres but slowly in respect to the Evacuation, or such a Quantity of Spirits are requir'd to contract 'em to their ordinary Tone, that the Brain is much drain'd, and the equal Distribution is dropt; hence in *Faintings* Catharticks are dangerous, where the Spirits are under any Failure; but if this *Syncope* proceed from such a Cause as requires the Use of Catharticks, such is a Purging Med'cine given, but by some imprudent Measures curb'd, and *gelt* in the time of its Operation, then we must supply the Danger of using 'em with Purging Glysters; and the *Syncope* must be reliev'd for a while by volatile Spirits, Cordials, and nutritive Drinks and Diet.

'Tis a just Observation of *Riverius*, that Childbed-Women may bear Physick, if indicated, after the 9th Day of their Labour; because at such a time the *Lochia* are mostly compleated; which, however, they can't before, by

Reason

Reason of the Flux of Blood, as well as their Want of Spirits.

The Dose of Catharticks is practically to be guess'd at by the States of Blood according to *Joël*; and as the bilious and serous States are most fluxile, so any Irritation suffices to spunge out the Contents from the Mouths of the Glands, and they easily obey such a Shock: But as *Pituitous* Humours, and *Atrabilious* ones leave a Mass of Phlegm on the Fibres to cloath 'em; so 'tis necessary the Med'cine given, shou'd irritate strongly before it can penetrate into them. If Dr. *Cockburn* can come nearer to the Certainty of the Dose, I shall be glad of such an useful Advancement.

Some grant, others deny Purgatives can be safely given in any Pestilential Cases; *Hodges in Peste Lond.* does not praise 'em, but allows 'em in great Cacochymies, and in other Symptoms in this Disease; but says, Suppositories are safer; however, in Pestilential Cases *Lenients* are allowable, which evacuate so gently, if indicated, that the Spirits are not thereby evaporated, nor prejudiced.

Haustus

Haustus Amarus.

℞ Elix. Proprietat. tartarisat. g. xx. Aq. Lact. alexiter. ʒ ij. Aq. Epidem. Absinth. mag. comp. a. ʒ j. m. f. haustus mane sumendus.

The Bitter Draught.

Take Elixir *Proprietatis*, made with Salt of Tartar, twenty Drops; alexiterial Milk-Water, two Ounces; Epidemick Water, Wormwood compound, of each one Dram; mix and make a Draught to be taken in the Morning.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture seems adapted to kill the Worms, and to take off all the Symptoms occasion'd by 'em, upon Condition they are not fix'd upon the Parts.

It is a great Deobstruent, for by correcting the Acid in the Blood, it dissolves the Coagulations, and Concretions from whence the Blood and Spirits stagnate in the Capillaries, and

create

create particular Obstructions; hence in the *Rachitis*, where the Spirits, according to *Mayow* and *Glisson*, are clogg'd with a viscous Vehicle, they stagnate in some small Ramifications of the Nerves, and where they don't irradiate, there the Parts, for want of this necessary Juice, pine and grow marcid, and various Distortions happen; for as *Waldschmidt* wittily observes, when the Muscles are not nourish'd, and the Bones are too plentifully supply'd, there the Bones grow in Length, but the Muscles not growing, the Bones can only grow crooked; like as a Cord ty'd to a young Bough, the more the Bough grows, the more crooked it is, since the Cord obliges it to turn towards it: In such a Case, after proper Evacuations premis'd, such a Mixture as this attenuates all the Juices gradually, till the Individual Parcels are dissolv'd, and then the nervous Liquor runs on afresh, and is equally distributed to all the Parts; 'tis this unequal Distribution of the Spirits which makes the Heads of such Ricketty Children larger, and *Them* wittier than ordinary.

The

The Stomachs of Children are stuff'd with a *viscid* and an *acid Saburra*, which produces a large Scene of Symptoms, such are Colicks, Convulsions, Coagulations of the Diet, and such Disorders: Now, after you have made 'em puke with Oxymel and Oil of Almonds, and gently evacuated some of the *Fomes* of these Diseases, by Stool; this Mixture is useful to correct the remaining Part of the exotick Juices, and to take off the wandring Symptoms.

Anorexy's often proceed from viscous Phlegm lining the Coats of the Stomach, and covering the Mouths of the Glands; and this most frequently happens to Brandy-Drinkers, for the Spirits presently coagulate the *Mucus* into an *Offa alba*; and thus it sticks close to the Mouths, nor is it easily wash'd off. The Load must be carry'd upwards and downwards, by Emeticks and Purgatives; the Patient must forbear any farther *Debauches*; and Bitters will attenuate the remaining Part of the *Mucus*, and open the Glands, and restore the Appetite.

'Tis known that Bitters are good in *Anasarca's*, because it proceeding from

Obſtructions in the Mouths of the reconveying Lymphaticks, they attenuate the Viſcid by their active Particles, and conſequently dig open the obſtructed Channels; the *Lympha* thus invigorated, and the Fibres ſtrengthned and reſtor'd to their elaſtick Tone, the Fluids begin afreſh to be hurry'd forward without Impediment.

In *Hypochondriaciſm*, bitter Mixtures perform all Duties; for they attenuate the viſcous and ſluggiſh Humours, they open the Obſtructions of the ſecretory Ducts, they corroborate the Fibres every where, and reſtore their due oſcillatory Motion; they correct the abounding Acid, they promote Urine, and in ſhort, where-ever the Humours are apt to ſtagnate, they gently keep the Circulation on Foot; and if good and nouriſhing Diet, as alſo moiſtning and diluting Med'cines be given at the ſame time, you will correct all the reigning *Vitia* of the Fluids and Fibres, and reſtore ſuch to their priſtine State of Health; but theſe Patients are generally weariſom to the Phyſicians, as well as themſelves, for nothing can be done in this Caſe without Patience, and they are ſorry Patterns

terns of it, for *cunctando restitues rem.*

I cannot see the Reason why Stomachicks shou'd, according to Dr. *Fuller*, be given without a Vehicle; for I look upon this Mixture to be very agreeable, and to be very useful; and as Medicines are look'd upon to communicate their Vertues by an immediate Contact, so the more Glands are faulty, the larger Space the Med'cine occupies, it the more certainly relieves; for as in external Tumours or Ulcers, the Topicks ought to be apply'd over the whole vitiated Fibres, so it is in such a Case in the Stomach, where every Gland is obstructed by a *Mucus* over its Orifice, and a Vehicle most conveniently reaches each Gland; however, in Cases of Vomiting, Fluids do not agree so well; but the less Bulk the Med'cine taken has, the better.

I shall remark here, that such, whose Stomachs are lin'd with a *Saburra* of viscid Phlegm, don't receive so sudden Relief, as others who have no such Load; and hence it is we find that *Debauchees* receive no Relief from small Quantities of Cordials; for as the Vertue of such Med'cines can't enter eas-

ly by the Pores of the Stomach, the Round they must take, to enter the Blood, is tedious; and Part of the Vertue is obtunded before it arrives at it; and this is more evident in taking Vomits, because when such have taken one, for some time after they can hardly bear any thing strong, till a fresh *Saburra* is spu'd out from the Orifices of the Stomach Glands.

Our Learned Countryman *Sydenham* commends Bitters in the Intervals of the Gout, because he looks upon the adequate Cause of it to depend upon an ill Digestion; I shall not dispute this Affair, but must beg Leave to recede from this Opinion, because I never have yet found that Bitters have prevented Fits of the Gout; however, I shall add, that if we follow *Bruële* in giving some gentle Cathartick, when such (who have this unfortunate Disorder returning) find a Fulness at the Stomach, as they often do before a Fit, we shall lessen the Violence of the Fit by this Procedure, as I have often experienc'd. As for throughly preventing Fits and Returns of the Gout, I leave it to *Advertisers*; because, till we have found out some Secret for this,

as

as the Bark is for Remissions, I shall leave the Laborants to struggle with their Misfortune; in which Physicians are of little Use, save in *anomalous Gouts.*

After due Shocks given to the Bowels, by a due Use of Emeticks and Catharticks, such Bitters open Obstructions in the Gall-Bladder, and cure *Jaundices*, which depend on an Obstruction from a viscid and sluggish State of Blood.

The Acid abounding in the Stomach Juices, irritates and produces Pains in it, which such a Bitter relieves; for Experience and Experiments teach us, that Bitters are an Enemy to Acids; and *Horstius* advises *Elixir Proprietatis* in Broth, in such a Case, which will dilute the Acid; hence, in Colicks from such a State, it is a proper *Alterative.*

In an ill Concoction, where the Contents taken in by the Mouth are not sufficiently digested; that is, where the Juice contain'd in the fibrous Parts of the Meat is not extracted, nor exalted to a sufficient Pitch of Fermentation, when it is so drawn out, *Elixir Proprietatis* is a good Remedy.

In *Worm-Fevers*, Bitters are neceſſary, for *ablatâ causâ tollitur effectus*, and this is uſeful on a double Account, both becauſe it kills, and carries 'em off in ſmall Parcels; and *Foreſtus* obſerves well, that more violent Remedies cauſe Death in ſuch, becauſe they raiſe Convulſions, *Syncope's*, and a Train of ill Symptoms, which ſuch a gentle Remedy does not; we muſt avoid the Diet, the *Ova*, according to *Theoderus Aldes* and *Græſius*, breed in.

Bitters are admirable in preventing the dangerous Effects of the Bites of Animals, which proceed from a Coagulation of the Maſs, and at laſt a full Stop to the Motion of the Blood and Spirits; and this Compoſition is peculiarly adapted to the Spirits, and is by all look'd on as as Alexipharmack, even commended by all in Prevention of the *Peſtis*, as *Dolæus*, *Angelus Sala*, and others teſtify.

The *Intemperies* of any of the Bowels *ſine Materiâ*, I take to be *Laxity* and *Tenſion*; and as they don't receive this Taint, but from ſome preceding Fault in the Fluids; ſo the *Laxity* of a *Viſcus* proceeds from ſerous or viſcous Blood, which ſoaking the Fibres in

in it, makes 'em longer and broader (or as some will have it, makes 'em recede farther from the Original.) In such a Condition, these Bitters have a good Effect in strengthening 'em; hence, in *Cachexies*, they are much commended; in the first place, because they amend the vapid State of Blood, and then the Fibres every where returning to their ordinary Dimensions, the Fluids will be sent forward as before.

Bitters have heretofore been us'd in intermitting Fevers, to prevent the Return, but the Bark has superseded most of 'em, save *Chamomile-Flowers*, and *Sal Absinthii*, from both which I have seen good Effects.

That *Inflation of the Hypochondres*, which the Ancients name *Inflatio Lienis*, is help'd by this Mixture, as *Horstius* observes on this Disorder; but this being only Wind pent up in the Bowels, by attenuating the *Bullæ*, they crack, and pass upwards in *Ructus*, or downwards in a *Crepitus*, and thus we are rid of it: However, that permanent Inflation which attends the last Scene of Diseases, cannot be suppos'd to be reliev'd by them, because this

seems an Effect of the Humours stagnating irremediably there, where they ferment and inflate, in Proportion, the Fibres.

If the Glands leading to the *Pancreas Asellii* be not too much obstructed, Bitters do open 'em, and relieve all Symptoms attending such an Obstruction; such are a *Cœliack Passion*; but I have seen all the Parts here so indurated, even in Children, that nothing cou'd pass thro' the Lacteals, and consequently a *Macies* and Death ensu'd.

Dolæus, p. 625. commends the Use of *Elixir Proprietatis* in the *Emansio* of the *Menses*; for such a spare Efflux of 'em depending on phlegmatick Juices, this correcting them, and the Blood returning to its sound State, they return in due Quantity, because the Cause rooted out, the Symptoms cease; the Root cut, the Fruit's prevented.

All Symptoms from a *Chlorosis* are most safely and surely reliev'd by this *Elixir*, because they depending on a testudineous Motion of the Fluids, this will inspire 'em with fresh Vigour, and recirculate 'em without any Violence: Hence, in short, all Chronical Diseases

Diseases depending on a vapid State of Blood are reliev'd by such a Mixture.

Humid Asthma's receive Relief from such a Mixture out of the Fit, because it corrects the viscid and phlegmatick Matter in the Mass of Blood, and prevents future Exudations from the Glands of the *Bronchiæ*, and consequently fresh supplies from thence; and hence *P. T. Prax. Chymiatric. rational.* approves in this Case a Decoction, agreeable to the present Prescription; because, as the poor Mass of Blood is moved but leisurely in the Vessels, it drops some of its Particles at every Port; and improving this Mass, invigorates its Motion, and thus it secerns fewer of them; so, such Mixtures containing fixt or volatile Salts, as well as volatile oily Particles, enriching is a necessary Sequel, and to this generally succeeds a more brisk and accelerated Circulation, and the *Fomes* of such a Distemper is prevented.

It is observ'd, that such who take too frequently of Mixtures with *Elixir Proprietatis*, fall into *Hæmorrhages*, which are dangerous in Proportion to the

Quantity taken; as I have known happen to such who have taken an unusual Quantity of volatile Spirits; and this *Waldschmidt* has remark'd to us; which is the Reason, why, as I have said above, *Dolæus* commends it in such who want to have some Flux of Blood promoted; so that we may not stand in need of *Borellus's Planta Hæmagogæ*, C. 4. Obs. 91. One of the best Ingredients of the *Elixir* is never well dissolv'd in the ordinary way of preparing; as was made evident to me in that *Course of Chymistry* I was an Eye Witness of; because the *Myrrh* with Spirit of Wine alone left many Parts undissolv'd; which, when blended with Salt of Tartar, and made *per Deliquium* into a Pap, easily dissolv'd, and made a fine Tincture.

Having taken Notice already, that this *Elixir* is good to promote the *menstruous Flux*; by an *Analogy* we may conclude it useful in promoting the *Lochia*; but also where-ever we are oblig'd to promote any Excretion from the *Uterus*, it is of great Use: Hence if after the Birth, the *After-Burden* should not force its Way, or it were not found necessary to extract

it

it by the Hand; such a Mixture, justly proportion'd, will not fail of having admirable Effects; I am not speaking of *Paracelsus*'s Preparation with an Acid, which, tho' a good Medicine, yet is not very convenient in this Case.

In a *Vertigo*, where the Spirits tilt against the Walls of the Nerves, and move irregularly; their Direction is not in a streight Line to the Ends of the Nerves, but they move more *undiquaque*, and jog the *Thalami Nervorum Opticorum*; which produces a rotatory and undulating Motion, for the time that irregular Motion lasts; now this proceeds from the *Flatulency* of of the Juices (ἄπασα πνεύματος συμπλέον ἐστὶν) which *Species* of State contains Particles apt enough to produce such Symptoms; because the frequent Circulation of the Blood attenuates the Globules, and the Air contain'd in 'em becoming less hemm'd in, jerks itself into various Directions with some Fury, especially against the Sides of the Nerves, and produces this *Vertigo*; what then will attenuate the Chyle, before it arrives at the Blood, to a sufficient Pitch, will prevent these irre-

gular and sudden Attenuations, and the Effects from this, and will prevent a *Vertigo*; and therefore we find such a Mixture useful in this Disease, after due Evacuations premis'd.

As to the *external Ulcers*, this Elixir is good, both in regard of the *Myrrh* and the *Aloes*, they cleanse and deterge 'em; but as to internal ones, its Vertues are so much obtunded e'er it reach the Part affected, that little can be said for it; but Bitters preserve from *Putrefaction*; the essential Notion of which includes a *Nisus* to *Avolation* of some Watry Particles, the *Exaltation* of *Sulphurs*, and in short Disunion; Bitters preserve this Mixture of the Blood.

If *Hunnius* observe right, it is efficem'd in Colicks from *malignant Flatus*; which I take in this sense; we often see Persons under malignant Fevers fall into Colicks, from Exhalations rais'd in the Intestines, which happens from the Contents in them rarify'd into Air; in such Cases it gently carries the Matter, and the *Flatus* downwards, without weakning the the Sick; and attenuates the *Bulla* that contain 'em, as *Albrechtus* informs us.

I have

I have known an *Iliack* Passion rais'd from Worms, as well as *Joannes de Muralto* has, in an elderly Woman; and which I took off by Opiates, and such a Mixture as this in a good Proportion, and then ceas'd all the Symptoms thence arising, *viz.* the *Deliquia* and *Hysterick Strangulations*, which were only rais'd by Consent, and had an entire Dependence on the abovenam'd Cause.

As to the *Tormina Infantum*, which are rais'd by their Phlegmatick *Saburra* in the Intestines, it performs and answers all Intentions, very readily, and is a Med'cine fitted for their Age, as every *She* can inform you.

Brandius takes notice of a *Dysentery*, rais'd from Worms; for by their *Proboscides*, or their *trisulcous* Mouths they often gnaw the Intestines themselves, and make their Passage ev'n thro' the *Umbilicus*, as we have known; hence the Vessels may run the same Fate; now in such a Case, the Healing the eroded Vessel will not serve to prevent farther Danger, without due Regard to the Cause, by killing of them, and evacuating of 'em, and a due Proportion of this *Elixir* will answer that Inten-

Intention, after which you may proceed to the Cure of the *Dysentery* by proper Alteratives.

Lewenhoek, p. 37. *de structurâ cerebri* mentions a Dissection of a Person who died of a Convulsion, and whose Brain, in its cortical Part, was stuff'd with a gelatinous Substance; and *Anhornius* follows *C. Piso* in asserting that the Brain was too Serous in the same Case; and I remember a Child, whose Ventricles were fill'd with *Serum* upon Convulsions; hence, whenever a Phlegmatick or Serous Constitution brings on Convulsions; this Mixture is convenient, first as a Purgative, and then in a less Proportion, as an Alterative; and if at the same time you add *Metskerus*'s Spirit, you will compleat the Work, especially if, with *Hegner*, you add Opiates; but I am to be understood to speak of such Convulsions as are not throughly setled.

In short there are few Diseases in Children, where this is not an excellent Mixture; for, as *Ettmuller*, *Sylvius*, *Dolæus*, *Waldschmidt*, *Harris*, and Crouds of Authors testify, most of their Disorders depend on a phlegmatick *Saburra*,

burra, and that such Med'cines as exalt this into a middle State, do conduce; so in *Pavors*, where the Children awake with Fears and Cries, the lazy Spirits move slowly forwards, and being longer arrested in the Passages of the Brain than they ought, various Agitations, and consequently Dreams, suitable to the reigning Humours, arise; now such a Mixture gives a just Motion to the Spirits, and then few Dreams arise. In an *Hydrocephalus*, the Reticular Fibres of the *Cutis* are crouded with a Load of Phlegm, which makes slow Advances in its Return to the Heart, in proportion to what is heap'd up by the Arteries; and consequently the Skin tumefies, and the Colour of the Tumour shews the Stamp it is of; now after proper Evacuations made by some Mercurial Purgative, this Mixture exalts the Humours, and they by this Mechanism begin to recirculate, and the Fibres lessen, and the Disease, if not riveted, is carry'd off.

In *Catarrhs*, where the Changes of Weather contribute much to change the Pores, and obstruct 'em, as *Hippocrates* remarks, *L.* 3. *Aph.* 1. αἱ μεταβολαὶ

ταβολαὶ τῶν ὡρέων μάλιστα τίκτουσι νοσήματα· (Changes of Weather chiefly breed Diſtempers;) in ſuch a Caſe the Blood is loaden with a new Supply of *Serum*, and the Lungs become over-crouded thereby; proper Evacuations ought firſt to be made; after which Depletion, this Mixture will puſh the Blood to the Extremities, and cauſe the Children to breathe forth the ſuperabounding aqueous Particles, and divert them from the Lungs, ſo that any gentle Expectorant will complete the Work. In an accidental *Macies* from *Worms*, or *Obſtructions* of the *Lacteals*, this Mixture having rooted out the Original Cauſe, the Symptoms thence ariſing will gradually ceaſe. In the *Scabies Humida*, the acid Salts are ſuppos'd moſtly to reign in the Maſs, and therefore after proper Evacuations, we find the ingenious *Waldſchmidt* to commend this *Elixir Proprietatis* as an excellent Med'cine, as it corrects the Acid that lacerates the Fibres.

Bolus Reſumptivus.

℞ Pulv. è Chel. Canc. C. ℈j. Sperm. Cet. Gr. xv. Caſtor. Sal. Succin. Croc. a. Gr.

a. Gr. iv. Confect. Alkerm. q. s. m. f. Bolus, sumat sextâ quâq; horâ, &c.

The refreshing Bolus.

Take Gascoigns Powder 1 Scruple, Sperma Ceti 15 Grains, Castor, Salt of Amber, Saffron, of each 4 Grains, Confection of Alchermes, what suffices to make a Bolus, to be taken every 6th Hour.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS is not the Doctor's own Prescription, however having been done in concert with another, the Dr. by Approbation made it his own.

Where any *Acid* reigns in the Stomach or Blood, the Gascoigns Powder gives it Sanction; if any *Acrimony* reign, the Sperma Ceti is good, and obtunds it; the other Med'cines seem adapted for the Supply of *Motion* and *Quantity* of the Spirits. Let us then take a View in what Disease such Causes may preside. In the first place, we shall upon Examination find, that Hypochondriack Persons abound with an Acid in their Blood and Juices; where there

there are frequent Stagnations; where the Spirits are ſparingly ſupply'd, and where Aſthma's frequently happen; this Med'cine corrects the Acid that gives Riſe to all theſe Symptoms, and conſequently is found to ſerve our Turn in *Hypochondriack Aſthmas.*

Such a Mixture may be given to Women upon a Suppreſſion of the *Lochia*, becauſe the Veſſels will be thereby relax'd, the Motion of the Blood will be invigorated, and the Flux, if not ſettled upon any *Viſcus*, will be repromoted, as I have known often done; the Dangers theſe poor Creatures run of ſuffering under ſuch a Retention, are certain and fatal; for that Fever which *Willis* calls the *Peſtis Sororum*, is generally a Sequel of this Suppreſſion; and to ſay, how many are ſwallow'd up by the Grave from it, wou'd be but a fruitleſs Labour to recount to ſuch as have but entred the Threſhold of Practice.

In the *Small-Pox* 'tis obſervable, that often for Want of Spirits they don't break plentifully out; as alſo that upon Miſmanagements they often retreat, to the infinite Damage of poor Patients; in ſuch a Caſe, this Mixture, or

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some analogous one, serves to add fresh Life and Motion to the Circle, and we have seen 'em re-appear regularly, and all the Symptoms attending such an *Anomaly* were immediately reliev'd thereupon; but I wou'd have it observ'd with *Sydenham*, that this Fault often proceeds from the Imprudence of busy Nurses, who have usurp'd the *Regimen* of such Patients, by a sort of Prescription, and begin to fansie that Error does not lengthen with the way.

In *sleepy Diseases* the Brain being opplete with an unactive Mass, Spirits are not generated, at least in such a Quantity as is necessary, and they move heavily in the Channels of the medullar Part; now, such a Mixture gives 'em new Motion, attenuates 'em and relieves such slight Fits, but such as proceed from a very deprav'd State of Blood, cannot be suppos'd to receive any Relief from this Mixture, but we must have recourse to the Evacuation of the Mass by Purgatives; to the *Stimuli* externally apply'd; and to the stronger Attenuants; in order to rid the Stomach, the Blood and the Brain of some large Parcel of their impoverish'd Contents, after which the small Remainder will

will be anew exalted, and more active Bodies being daily thrown in, the Symptoms will abate as the Fluids begin to better; and, unless the Cause depends on some incorrigible *Vitium* of the Solids, or on advanc'd Age, they will recover.

Such Females, whose unactive and sedentary Life have heap'd up Plenty of phlegmatick and acid Juices in their Blood, are often infested with the *cold hysterick Disease*, where, as *Baglivi* well observes, they often feel somewhat, as if cold Water were pour'd upon their Heads; they complain of Faintness, and Cold Sweats, and are much dispirited. In such a Case, besides the Chalybeates, such a Mixture refreshes the Patients, and recovers 'em from sudden Failures.

In *malignant Fevers*, the Spirits are evaporated, nor can they support the Circulation; such Cordial Powders often in a Day renew Life, supply Spirits, and cure those Symptoms depending on this Cause; and at last, the Matter, which seems to have been too intimately blended with the Mass, may begin to separate by some Port, and then the Patient brightens up apace.

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That short Breath which attends malignant Diseases, whether Fevers, Small-Pox, or any *Species* of Fever, is reliev'd by this Mixture, because it lubricates, and makes the Phlegm glide off from the *Bronchiæ*, and also irritates the Lungs to throw off its Contents, and lastly it rears the Spirits.

Convulsive Disorders proceeding from an *austere Acid*, receive Benefit by this Mixture, and *Sylvius* mentions such; but this Mixture being chiefly adapted to any sudden Failure of Spirits, 'tis best to rely on the Chalybeates for Cure; or, at least, on such Med'cines as will correct the prevailing State then reigning.

'Tis not very easy to account for *hysterick Colicks*, some of 'em are more Chronical than others, which depends upon the Degrees of Impaction, or upon the Difference of Parts it seizes on. For it may happen, that the Acid may fix upon the Surface of the Intestines, where, being blended with the Contents of that *Canal*, it galls, irritates, frets and erodes the Glands, and all the Fibres there, and brings on other dismal Symptoms; in such a Suppofal,

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the Cure will be completed with the more Eaſe, becauſe the Cauſe is leſs fix'd; for in this Caſe, having premis'd ſuch mild *Lenients* as will evacuate the *Saburra* gently from off the Surface of the Guts, by an Infuſion of *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, and *Salt of Tartar* in Water, ſweeten'd with *Syrup of Roſes*, given and repeated at proper Diſtances, by ſome Mixture of the ſame Nature with this *Recipe*, along with *Opiates*; the Cure will be readily completed.

But if, according to *Willis*, the Cauſe neſtle in our Nerves, the Cure will be more difficult, and even ſometimes impoſſible; becauſe Palſies are frequently a Conſequence of this *Species* of *Colick*, as I have experienc'd. In this Caſe, the Spirits are put into Hurries by the Paſſions of the Mind, by our Diet; and in ſhort, by any of our *Non-naturals*, or *Non-neceſſaries* being faulty in any eminent Degree; this is properly a convulſive Caſe, and is to be treated, as I have frequently inculcated, by proper Evacuations, all the teſtaceous and alcaline Med'cines, Chalybeates, Diluents, and Opiates; but, if the Contractions of the Nerves, frequently repeated, have produc'd Inflations on the

the Membranes, Stagnations in the small *Surculi* of the Vessels of the Mesentery or Intestines, or become incapable by their own Obstructions to irradiate the Parts; here the *Physician* must give Place to the *Divine*, for Med'cines are then of no Use, unless we will agree to *Verulam*'s Εὐθανασία, which, however, is very variable, according to the Nature of the reigning Disease.

Aquæ Medicatæ.

℞ Mann. Opt. ʒ ij ss. dissolv. in ℔ j. Aq. Strethamensis, & superbibat. ℔ iij. ss. Aquæ ejusdem.

℞ Syr. Flor. Persicor. ʒ ij. capiat in primo Haustu Aq. Northallens. purgant. & superbibat ℔ iiij. Aq. ejusdem.

Medicated Waters.

Take Manna of Alexandria, two Ounces and half, dissolve it in one Pint of *Stretham* Waters, and let him drink

drink above it three Pints and half.

Take Syrup of Peach Flowers, two Ounces; let her take it in the first Draught of the *North-Hall* Waters, drinking above it four Pints of the same.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE Purgative Waters have various Compositions, and, tho' they carry off Humours, are stock'd with Salts that produce various Effects according to the Nature of 'em. *Lister* takes Notice, that *Stretham* breeds the Stone, and causes Astriction: That *North-Hall* raises Thirst, causes *Diarrhœa's*, and other Evacuations, and cause Heats; however, in general this agrees in Common with other Purgatives, for they carry off whatever lodges on the Canal of the Intestines, and therefore, in case of bilious Colicks, where the watry Particles dilute the Bile, and the Salts provoke the Fibres to a more violent peristaltick Motion, there they act the Part of E-

vacuatro

vacuators ſpecifically; ſo that the acrid and ſulphureous, or bilious Particles muſt be afterwards corrected by Diluents and Acids, or Salſo-Acids.

In *Head-achs* from an exalted State of Blood, the Redundance of the Humours being carry'd gently off, without raiſing Diſturbance in the Blood, the remaining Taint is eaſily corrected by diluting the Salts, and drinking cooling Tea's of *China*, *Sarſa*, &c. boil'd.

And as other Purgatives don't agree in Fits of the Stone, ſo neither do theſe; but I wou'd be underſtood to ſpeak of a large Stone, which theſe can't move; and it wou'd be prejudicial to endeavour it, for nothing can follow but Inflammations and Ulcers, which become incurable, becauſe of their troubleſom Lodger, which keeps the Parts, once wounded, always diſunited, notwithſtanding your ſtrongeſt Endeavours: This I wou'd have underſtood not only in a Stone of the Kidneys, but in *that* of the Bladder alſo.

I have above hinted, that *Hæmoptoë's* bear no Purgatives, but in theſe Waters there is ſomewhat ſuperadded, which makes 'em ſtill more diſagree-

able in Spittings of Blood; for besides their irritating Salt which wou'd more *erode* the Vessel, already broke, the Quantity, necessary to make 'em produce their Effects, wou'd yet more divide the Vessels by Distension; and thus the *Dilaceration* and *Erosion* wou'd both ensue; which, as all must own, who know any Thing in Physick, require two Indications.

Itchings and *Eruptions* are often cur'd by a prudent Use of these Waters; for as Evacuation, Dilution, and Correction seem to be all that are requir'd, all of 'em perform the two first; but it is to be own'd, they don't all of 'em correct; for some of 'em contain Salts of such a Nature, as will produce Eruptions, instead of curing 'em; and therefore Judgment is requir'd in this Affair, which I shall speak more of in the *Appendix*.

Bolus Hæmorrhoïdalis.

℞ Pulp. Cassiæ recens extract. ʒ ij. Flor. Sulphur. ϑ ss. m. f. Bolus horâ quartâ pomeridian. sumendus, & horâ decimâ mane, & superbibat haustulum Aq. Lact. Alexiter.

The Hemorrhoïdal Bolus.

Take Pulp of Cassia new drawn, two Drams; Flowers of Brimstone, half a Scruple, mix and make a Bolus to be taken at Four a Clock in the Afternoon, and Ten in the Morning, and let him take a Draught of Milk-Water upon it.

OBSERVATIONS.

AS to the blind *Hæmorrhoïds* (where Tumours breed both internally and externally) the Causes that concur to produce 'em, often depend on the *Faces* making a longer *Demur* in the Intestines than they ought; from whence it happens that the Blood-Vessels being compress'd, cannot recirculate their Contents in a due Quantity, and more being brought by the Arteries than is reconvey'd, the Parts tumefy, and occasion these Tumours; and if we suppose the Blood to be viscous and unfit for Circulation, the same will happen; hence, in such a Case, Pains attend; and the best Method to relieve these Pains, to promote the *Faces*, and the Return of the Blood, is this

Mixture; for it softens the *Faces*, and carries 'em off; it attenuates; as also by its smooth Particles allays the acrimonious Humours, and for such Causes only, is this Bolus given; *Pulverinus* has such an one, *P.* 558. *C.* 62.

It often happens that sharp Humours are blended with the *Mucus* of the Intestines, and produce dreadful Colicks, for they corrode the Fibres; in such a Condition, it will be convenient, gently and frequently to evacuate the Humours, and such a Mixture will sheath the Humours, and prevent the pointed Salts doing farther Mischief, as well as gently carry 'em downwards.

Balsam of Sulphur outwardly apply'd in such Tumours, does Service in allaying the Pain, and dispersing the Tumour; and I have known a Mixture of the Yolk of an Egg and Brandy, apply'd for the same Purpose.

Where-ever any Acrimony reigns in our Blood, smooth and oily Med'cines, as *Bohn us* well observes, obtund it; hence some commend Sulphur in Consumptions; because, as many proceed from consumptive Parents, and inherit their Estates and Diseases equally, so such from their Infancy are infested with

with an inbred Acrimony, which grows with their Age, and at Length corrupts the tender Parts, and particularly the Lungs; such ought to take sulphureous Med'cines to temper this Acrimony e'er it have play'd any tragical Game on the *Viscera*.

In *Asthma's* where the Blood is apt to effervesce, and yet the Phlegm sticks close to the *Bronchiæ*, as it generally does in such a Constitution, because the Heat evaporates the *Serum*, that ouzes from the Glands, into a glutinous Substance, and makes it stick; in this Case, the present Mixture lubricates the Passages; so that as Ships, to use *Chesneau's* Comparison, glide off the Stocks, by the Help of tallow'd Boards, so does the Phlegm from off the Tract of the Glands and Fibres it sticks to, and thus is it shook off, and cough'd easily up: An Effervescence is not rais'd by such a Med'cine, and we are at Leisure to quell this Commotion by what aqueous, mucilaginous, or acid Drugs we please; however, one Caution I shall remind you of, which is, that as too warming and inciding Med'cines, or less warming given in too large a Quantity, do evaporate the

moſt ſerous Particles, and ſo accidentally incraſſate; ſo too much aqueous Drugs, or a Diet too watry, ſtocks the Blood with an unneceſſary, or rather a dangerous Quantity, and in this manner, the Lungs in the Act of Compreſſion ſqueeze out theſe Particles into their *Bronchiæ*, and thus the *Aſthma* is kept on Foot, which by a certain Quantity of ſuch Drugs and Diet, as wou'd only cool without over-ſtocking the Blood, wou'd ceaſe by the gentle Pectorals, Lubricants and Inciders, eſpecially when aided by Lenients and Purgatives.

Pulvis Alexiterius.

℞ Pulv. è Chel Comp. Lapid. de Goa à ℥ ij. divid. in viij. Chartulas, quarum unam capiat horâ quâque tertiâ in Cochl. *Julapii* (*Chorici*) & ſuperbibat Cochl. tria vel quatuor ejuſdem.

The Alexipharmack Powder.

Take Gaſcoin's Powder, Goa-Stone, of each two Drams; divide 'em into eight Papers, take one every third Hour

Hour in a Spoonful of the (Chorical) Julep, and let 'em drink three or four Spoonfuls above it.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Powder, with the Cordial Julep of Black-Cherry-Water, Treacle-Water, Pæony and Pearl; as also the *Sal Volatile* Drops were his common Prescriptions in Fevers.

In common Fevers the Vigour of the Inflammation being partly over, the State succeeds; in which the Patients are, as I may say, at their *Solstice*, and neither better nor worsten for many Days. In this Case, 'tis the Business of a Physician, narrowly to view which way Nature designs to expell her Enemy; if the Spirits grow languid in the Struggle, there is Danger that the putrid Particles cannot be thrown off without some Assistance given; and therefore, in such a Case, these Med'cines are proper to support the Spirits, and determine the Point; and, yet farther, if the Spirits are not rear'd by such, Blisters added with *Emplastra Solarea* are all we can do.

Dr. *Slare*, in a small Treatise on *Bezoar*, &c. will allow little Advantage from such absorbent Drugs; but were it only for its absorbing Quality, it may be allow'd of some use; however, certain we are that *Pearl*, *Coral*. *Antim*. *Diaphoretic*. and *most* Shell Powders do boil or effervesce when Acids are pour'd on, as the Learned Dr. *Grew on Mixtures* has convinc'd us; and that therefore some of these are to be rely'd on: The Acid in the Blood will thus be absorb'd, and consequently all the dire Effects from thence prevented; *Such are fatal Coagulations on the Brain*, from whence arise *Deliria*, *Coma's*, and such like: *On the Lungs*, from whence proceed anhelous Breathings, and malignant Peripneumonies: *On the Stomach*, from whence proceed Vomitings, and even Gangrenes in malignant Cases: *On the Liver*, from whence fatal Jaundices appear; and in short, *on any of the Viscera*.

In *Heartburns* these Powders do Service, supposing 'em to proceed from *acid Humours* that are very sharp, and corrode the Stomach; for, 'tis a vulgar Mistake to believe they always proceed from thence; because we have often

often known 'em to be occasion'd by *bilious* Contents, where the sharp alcaline Salts become corrosive, and give uneasiness to the Fibres by severe Vellication; and the Discovery of such a Cause is best descry'd by Vomits and Stools of a yellow or deeper Colour; by *Ructus* that smell like rotten Eggs, and by previous Causes which were apt to breed such Humours, such is Brandy, and such like; in such a Case, these Alcalines avail nothing; we must then give all the aqueous, mucous, and acid Drugs, such are Barley-Water, Emulsions common and compounded with *Gum-Arabick*, *Sal Prunell.* and even *Spirits of Nitre*, &c. in order to sheathe the Acrimony, and to obtund it. This last Supposal mostly happens in bilious Fevers, where *Causi* are a Sequel; and in this Disease the foregoing Remedies are also fitly given for the Reasons just now cited.

Testaceous Powders were advis'd by *Riolanus* in *Diarrhœa's*, and are lately reviv'd by Dr. *Harris*, and are now generally approv'd in 'em; the Reason seems to be very evident; because watry, or acid Humours being absorb'd by 'em, and corrected, the Quantity

is leſſen'd, and the irritative Particles are unedg'd, and conſequently can't gall; and theſe being the original Cauſes, are thus taken off; ſo that the ſmall remaining Irritation may be eaſily remedy'd by Opiates.

Vinum Stomachicum.

℞ Sem. Sinap. ʒ iij. Rad. Gentian. ʒ j. Sem. Coriand. ʒ j. ſs. Nucem moſcatam unam, m. infund. ſimul in Vin. Hoccomorenſ. opt. ℔ ij. coletur uſus tempore, capiat hauſtum ad libitum.

The Stomach Wine.

Take Muſtard-Seed, three Drams; Gentian-Root, one Dram; Coriander-Seed, one Dram and half; one Nutmeg; infuſe 'em in two Pints of Hock, let it be ſtrain'd in the Time of Uſe, and take a Draught at Pleaſure.

OBSERVATIONS.

WHere, by hard Drinking, the Blood becomes vapid by a Load of *Serum*, and the Stomach is weaken'd by

by being relax'd, and fill'd with an useless *Saburra*; there, Evacuation being premis'd, this Wine restores the Tone of the Stomach, corrects the *Mucus* in it, carries off Part of the *Serum* by Urine, invigorates the Remainder, attenuates the Contents of the Intestines, and proves carminative; and thus Persons who have by frequent *Debauches* brought on a valetudinary State of Health upon 'em are insensibly restor'd.

The Mustard-Seed makes it peculiarly Diuretick, for it can't fail of producing the same Effects upon other Vessels, as in the Mouth, where it vellicates very strongly; this Irritation is continu'd for a considerable Time thro' the whole System of the Vessels, so that whatever Water is in the Blood is squeez'd forth, and the Persons in Dropsies, which are in the Habit, are drain'd and cur'd.

Let us suppose the Blood and Spirits over-laden with a vapid Mass, which being so gross, as to obstruct the Nerves; this produces a *Palsy*; where according to the Degree, the Sense only, or the Sense and Motion are lost; in such Cases, if to the pre-

ſent medicated Wine, we add Volatile Spirits, Bliſters, and *Urtication*, (after proper Evacuations) we ſhall recover the Patient.

Wedelius obſerves that Attenuants, given too much, ſpoil the Tone of the *Viſcera*, and bring the Body to an ill Habit; and that *Tonick* Med'cines, or ſuch as corroborate, ought to be blended along with 'em. But a bare Aſſertion ought not to ſatisfy a reaſonable Creature; if the Juices of the Body are incraſſated, what other Fault have we to correct, ſave this *Incraſſation?* And beſides, don't Attenuants accidentally corroborate? Do they not ſtrengthen by draining the Fibres over-relax'd of their malaxing Contents? Contraction of our Fibres upon Exceſs of Heat is evident upon the Admotion of Leather too near the Fire; becauſe we plainly perceive it to corrugate and curl up on ſuch an Action. They then need no Aſtringent Particles to perform the Work, ſince they are powerful enough to do it of 'emſelves.

Where Hecticks depend on Dropſies, they are to be neglected; becauſe taking off the Dropſy, they ceaſe, having

having their entire Dependence on it; and therefore such a Remedy is to be used in *Anasarca's*, where the Blood is sharp, and produces this *Fervor.*

I see no Reason why Alteratives are not to be given with our Victuals; because what alters, digests; so our Chyle will become such as we wou'd have our Blood and Spirits.

Haustus Emeticus.

℞ Oxymel. Scillitic. vin. Scillitic. Syr. de Prassio ā. ℥ iij. m. cap. cochlearia duo mane quotidie.

The Vomiting Draught.

Take Oxymel of Squills, Wine of Squills, Syrup of Horehound, of each 3 Ounces, mix, and take 2 Spoonfuls in the Morning.

Potio Emetica.

℞ Vin. Scillitic. ℥ ij. Aq. Card. bened. ℥ j. m. pro Vomitorio hodie Hora quarta vel quinta pomeridian. sumend. superbibendo prælargos Haustus Aquæ Carduatæ.

The

The Vomiting Potion.

Take Wine of Squills 2 Ounces, Carduus Water 1 Ounce, mix for a Vomit to be taken at 4 or 5 in the Afternoon, drinking above it large Draughts of Carduus Tea.

OBSERVATIONS.

THESE vomiting Potions seem adapted to Dropsical Persons; for 'tis surmis'd that after having irritated the Stomach, some Share of 'em may enter the Blood, and also irritate the Glands and *Pelvis* of the Kidneys to separate their Contents; but I much fear little is to be expected from 'em; for if such pass beyond the Stomach, they run downwards by Stool, and therefore if they work either way, none of 'em have Leisure to pass off by the Kidneys; unless we will, with some, allow Ducts from the Bottom of the Stomach, thro' the *Omentum* to the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*; but this being rather Supposition than Fact, we may reasonably suspend our Judgment. 'Tis very true, that some Liquids

Liquids pass very suddenly by Urine, after they are swallow'd; we will instance in *Spaw-Waters* and *Punch*; 'tis also own'd, that there is some Difference between the pale Urine of Persons that have drank plentifully, and such whose State of Blood is deprav'd; for that the latter's will subside upon dropping in any alcaline Body, which the former's will not; and therefore it may more readily be granted that the former's has not pass'd the tedious *Meanders* and Rounds of the Thoracick Duct, the Heart, the Lungs, the left Ventricle, the *Aorta* and *Emulgents*; but that the latter's must have done it: But it must be acknowledg'd, that there are some Liquors more pungent than others; and such never fail of increasing the Peristaltick Motion of the Intestines; and doubtless they produce the same Effects on all the Vessels as in the Bowels; and therefore are hurry'd out of the Blood very quickly, and the *Serum* has little Leisure to be ting'd, and the Quantity so dilutes it, that it won't answer the Experiment of Precipitation, either by Alcalines, or by being plac'd on the Fire.

All

All Emeticks do Service in *Humid Asthma's*, where Spittle is not thrown up as it ought; for such a Shock as they give cannot fail to break the *Adhæsion*, and give it room for a fresh Play. They evacuate any *Saburra* in the Stomach, and thus free the Glands of any Obstruction in their Act of Secretion, which often happens because of an undue Adhæsion of *Mucus* to 'em.

But having design'd to treat of *Emeticks* in the *Appendix*, I shall beg the Reader's Patience till I come to *it*; where I hope to annex all the useful Cautions concerning Vomits, which are not a few, nor of small Consequence to Practitioners.

Julapium aperiens.

℞ Aq. Cerasor. nig. ℔ ss. Aq. absinth. Comp. ʒ j. rad. Gentian. ʒ j. Tinct. Mart. Mynsicht. Gtt. xxiv. m. f. Julap. è quo capiat Cochl. iij. vel iiij. mane quotidie, & horâ ante Prandium.

The aperient Julep.

Take Black Cherry Water half a Pound, Wormwood Water Compound one Ounce, Gentian a Dram, Mynsicht's Tincture

Tincture of Steel twenty four Drops, mix and make a Julep; take three or four Spoonfuls in the Morning, and an Hour before Dinner.

OBSERVATIONS.

ALL Chalybeats corroborate, but none of 'em obstruct; for all of 'em open Obstructions, but all of 'em don't heat; none of 'em coagulate, but they all promote the Circulation; for they consist of volatile Sulphurs, and gentle Styptick Particles, as also their Weight contributes to give their Sulphurs more Force; hence they open Obstructions of the Spleen, the *Uterus*, and every where; but it is to observ'd, that its Stypticity renders it inconvenient in deobstructing some *Viscera*, especially such as are not apt to be relax'd, and therefore in all the *Viscera*, where Watry, Slimy Particles are apt to circulate thro', such are the Uterus, Spleen, *&c.* no Med'cine is more *à propos*; but the Liver being a *Viscus* too apt to be indurated by the exalted Bile, they are therefore inconvenient Aperients in any Case in it.

They

They don't coagulate, becauſe they correct all Acids whoſe Principles only coagulate the Maſs; and therefore in Acid States, which become very Corroſive, and produce ſtupendous Effects, the gentler Tinctures do well; becauſe the Powders of Steel move and exagitate the Blood too violently in ſuch a State, and are to be avoided; hence in Hectical Caſes theſe Tinctures help to correct the Acidities which give 'em their Original; and the *Chalybeat Waters* anſwer all Intentions in ſuch, when unaccompany'd with contra-indicating Symptoms.

In *anaſarcous* Caſes, theſe Med'cines contract the relax'd Fibres, whilſt the ponderous Parts divide the mucous Particles; and being aſſiſted by bitter Infuſions, and volatile Spirits, you may complete the Cure.

In *Hyſterick Fits*, which are accompany'd with a violent Heat, and an *Erratick Fever*, theſe Chalybeats join'd with teſtaceous Med'cines, and Opiates to allay the Hurries attending ſuch Women, compleat the Work, as I have frequently experienc'd; for ſuch poor Unfortunates can't bear the hot Gums of *Aſſa fœtida*, *Galbanum*, nor *Ammoniacum*.

Stomachs

Stomachs which have been much relax'd by drinking Malt Liquors (or such as are too Watry, in great Quantities) in a Morning; may be reliev'd by this Mixture; because once the Contents are evacuated by gentle Emeticks or Catharticks, the remaining *Vitium* seems to be the Relaxation of the Fibres of the Stomach, and a vapid Blood; now the Bitters correct the poor State, and the Steel by its Sulphureous Parts also contribute to this; but by its Styptick Particles, it corroborates, and shortens the relax'd *Viscus*.

Julapium volatile.

℞ Aq. Lact. alexit. Cerasor. n. ℔ ss. Aq. absinth. mag. C. Mirab. a. ʒ jss. m. f. Julap. capiat gtt. x. xv. cum Sal. vol. oleos. alb. in eo, in Languoribus.

The volatile Julep.

Take alexiterial Milk Water, Black Cherry Water, Wormwood Compound, Mirab. of each 1 Ounce and half, take Sal volatil. Oleos. 10 Drops in a Draught of it.

O B-

OBSERVATIONS.

I Knew a Gentleman who was fond of *Sal volatile oleosum*, and having taken above half an Ounce in one Day, produc'd an *Hæmorrhage* at the Nose, so violent, that strong Acids only allay'd it; therefore whereever such an Accident happens any where, 'tis reasonable to avoid any Mixtures with volatile Salts; and hence may we conclude the Use such Spirits are of in Obstructions of the *Menses*, where they powerfully incide and attenuate the gross Humours, which stick in the Glands of the *Uterus*, and produce Suppressions.

These Salts were first invented by *Sylvius*, and commended thro' his whole Works as a *Panpharmacon*; it is a good Improvement upon volatile Salts, whose Use was introduc'd in the Year 1656; so that between their first Use and *Sylvius*'s Invention few Years interven'd.

In all sleepy Cases that depend on a viscid Blood, they recirculate the Juices, and (due Evacuations premis'd) complete the Cure, if at the same time

Blisters,

Blisters, sharp Glysters with *Coloquintida*, and Purgatives be us'd: But if they happen by Consent only, you must ferret out the original Disease.

In Loss of Memory, these Volatiles are useful, if at the same time they be blended with gentle Stypticks; hence is the *Tinctura Lunæ* with *Aq. Lilior. Convall* commended in this Case; because whilst the viscid and poor Mass is attenuated and invigorated, the gentle Styptick corroborates the relax'd Fibres of the Brain, so that proper Evacuations first being made use of, it recovers younger People, and where it is not much fixt.

These Salts are Diuretick and Diaphoretick, because as the Mass of Blood is stock'd with vigorous Salts that irritate the Fibres every where, they don't fail to play their Part on the Glands of the Kidneys, and the *miliary* ones.

It often happens that the Acid in the Blood coagulates the Cake into *Grumes*, and in such a Case these volatile Salts reduce it to its former Tenuity, and make it recirculate afresh; this we have seen perform'd dextrously in external Cases, and particularly in

an

an Infant, whose Mother had fallen down many Stairs; the Infant, when born, had a Tumour on one Ear as large as its Head, which the Midwife advis'd to be cut off; but the Parents, by the Advice of a Prudent and Understanding Surgeon, spurn'd the Folly of the Creature, and calling me in to his Assistance, we agreed upon a Mixture made up with *Spirit of Wine*, *volatile Salt Armoniack*, and a little *Saccharum Saturni*; by the frequent Use of this Mixture the Part began to subside, the grumous Blood dispers'd, and the Ear appear'd, and in short, all Symptoms disappear'd, and the Child, for this happen'd above six Years ago, now enjoys perfect Health, save that the *Meatus Auditorius* is a little bung'd up, and perhaps grown together, and the Ear is somewhat unshapely.

Tinctura pro Gingivis.

℞ Mell. Rosar. Mel. Elatini, a. ʒ j. m.
Sign. Tincture for the Gums.

Tincture for the Gums.

Take Honey of Roses, Honey of Firr-Tree Tops, of each one Ounce, mix and mark it *The Tincture for the Gums.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I Know not what Sort of Tincture Honeys mix'd will make; however 'tis certain that in putrid Gums, gentle Bitters, and Stypticks, are good to deterge and cleanse 'em of all their Matter, to unload the over-gorg'd Fibres, and to bring 'em to a due Compass, whilst the Styptick yet lessens 'em more, and thus are they at last also cicatriz'd. Whoever labours under a deep *Scurvy*, where the Blood is tainted with some *Species* of *Acrimony*, must, before he attempts to cure the Gums, give all the various *Evacuants* of *Mercurius dulcis*; must give all the *Specifick* Alteratives, and then he may proceed to such Mixtures to apply to the ulcerated Part; in doing which you may perhaps meet with others to be nam'd in the *Appendix*, full as effectual as this Tincture.

Mistura

Miſtura Antemetica.

℞ Sal. Abſinth. ℈ j. Sacc. Lemon. ʒ j. f Hauſtus hodie veſperi ſumendus.

The Mixture againſt Vomiting.

Take Salt of Wormwood, one Scruple; Juice of Lemons, one Ounce; make a Draught to be taken.

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Mixture was *Riverius*'s, and much commended by him to prevent Vomitings; however, I believe it will be a pardonable Diligence, if I ſhou'd a little explain the Cauſes of Vomiting, and then it may better appear in what Circumſtances this Mixture will be moſt likely to ſucceed. Sometimes the Stomach is excoriated, which happens moſtly in ſuch who have indulg'd themſelves in drinking ſpirituous Liquors; for ſuch which have the Faculty of inflaming the Fibres, may alſo at laſt excoriate 'em: In ſuch Circumſtances, Salts of any Kind are very improper, becauſe they wou'd

wou'd gall the *Ulcuscles*; and wou'd, besides adding fresh Pains, continue and encrease the Vomiting prodigiously. We find *Hysterical*, *Hypochondriacal*, and *Scorbutick* Persons much infested with Vomiting, because the Acid in their Blood being very sharp and corrosive; that which is secreted into the Stomach, thro' its Glands, must be of the same Nature; hence, no Wonder if the Stomach be provok'd to throw off such Contents, as are too eager for it; now, in such an Instance, such Med'cines only are proper, which carry off Part of the Load, first upwards, and then downwards very gently, after which the *Chalybeates*, adapted to the State then reigning, must be given in order to correct the Acidity of the Juices, so far *only* as will reduce the Blood to a natural State. Such Persons find themselves much easier after Vomiting, and therefore to endeavour to curb such an Evacuation too hastily, wou'd be obliging yourself to take Refuge in a Back-Game. As for accidental Vomitings, such as are produc'd with Travelling by Sea or Land, the best Method we can take, is giving

them, if their Journey or Voyage can't be discontinu'd, such things as will carry the Humours, which this Agitation forces, gently downwards for some Days, according to the *Schola Salernitana*, p. m. 147.

Nausea non poterit hac quem vexare marina,
Undam cum vino mixtam qui sumpserit ante.

By the word *Unda*, is meant the Salt-Water, which all know will work both ways, if taken in any Quantity. In *malignant Fevers*, particularly such where the Acrimony of the Blood is very predominant, and an alcaline Salt reigns, this Mixture is very good; the Salts thus blended become a neutral Salt, and are fitted to blunt that fiery Salt in the Stomach; and this is the Case, where *Riverius* seems chiefly to commend this Mixture in; for, in any of the foregoing it is of no Use; and much less in a Case meerly convulsive, where the Nerves are more in Fault than the Juices reigning in the Stomach; and where the Spirits are hurry'd,

ry'd, and irregularly mov'd from exotick Juices in 'em. In this Case, nothing can be done without Opiates to allay the furious Motion of the Spirits, and all the Effects producible from thence, such are even universal Convulsions, hysterick Fits, and by a stronger Reason, particular ones, such as Vomiting, *&c.*

Emplastrum Anodynum.

℞ Theriac. Venet. partes duas, Mithridatii partem unam, m. f. Emplast. parti dolenti applicandum.

An Anodyne Plaister.

Take Venice-Treacle, two Parts; Mithridate, one Part; mix and make a Plaister to be apply'd to the pain'd Part.

OBSERVATIONS.

Opiates perform their Part wherever apply'd; they quiet the Hurry of the Spirits, which by their too vehement Influx on any Part, contract

the Nerves, and all the Muſcles that are Appendages to 'em, and conſequently impede the Return of the Blood by the Veins, and thus bring on a Tumour; they being timely, I ſay, quieted, all theſe Inconveniencies, and their attendant *Pain*, are allay'd.

I have known ſuch a Plaiſter, apply'd to the Soles in Fevers, after proper Evacuations, allay *Phrenzies*, and bring on a calm Sleep; for if we allow a Communication by the Veſſels, and ſome Effects producible on the Solids, as few now diſpute; we ſhall very readily perceive how this comes to paſs. All Opiates are fram'd with a great Diſproportion in their Compoſition, ſo that they are an Aggregate, if I may ſay ſo, of oily Particles; now, Oils relax, and apply'd externally, the Fibres lengthen by being relax'd, and, indeed, are made ſuſceptible of large Dimenſions; by which Mechaniſm it falls out, that the Skin and Parts, where it touches, yield to the impelling Force of the Blood, and receive a larger Proportion of this Fluid into them, and the Blood finding here the leaſt Reſiſtance, ruſhes plentifully into

into these Parts, and circulates with less Vigour any where else in Proportion to the Relaxation, for the Tide runs but to one Goal, and thus it diverts; and at the same time it revulses, it calms the Hurry of the Spirits, and contributes to the alleviating Phrenzies; it wou'd, however, be imprudent in a Physician to rely entirely on such an Application, without having Recourse at the same time to Opiates internally along with such Medicines as are convenient for the State of Fever then reigning.

In *Achings of the Teeth*, 'tis usual to apply Opiates to the adjacent Parts, and even on, or in the Teeth themselves; but 'tis best to apply 'em as immediately to the nervous Parts as you can, because, if such Pain depends on some Contraction of a Nerve, the oleous Particles relax this local Fault, and consequently, as the Cause ceases, the Effect must also terminate, altho' the other internal Causes must not be neglected, because you wou'd otherwise gain but a short Truce.

Horstius de Morb. Mulier. Observat. 23. tells us a memorable History of a

Woman who labour'd under violent Pains in a Dropsy, which were reliev'd by no Catharticks; and I remember in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N° 157. *P.* 537. a Dropsy of the external Tunick of the *Uterus*, accompany'd with Pains; and *Aicholtzius* mentions a Dropsy of the *Peritonæum* also, where the Patient cou'd never rest for Pains: Now, in the first Case, all Things being attempted to no purpose, he at last had Recourse to an Opiate Cataplasm; and in all the other Cases, the same Practice would be of use, in order to relieve, for nothing farther can avail.

Ballonius, *Conf.* 41. *Lib.* 3. advises such Opiates in a Pain of the Arm; for, as Opiates quiet Irritations, so the Pain ceases, still having Regard to all other Causes, otherwise they wou'd fix it there, and create Impostumes, and sometimes worse; *Venereal Pains* are not reliev'd without 'em, and hence *Bates*'s *Emplastrum Opiatum* is an experienc'd Remedy, as I have known in several, if some *Spina Ventosa* don't give Rise to it; because, in such, it is ridiculous to have Recourse to it.

Chesneau

Chesneau makes use of Opiates externally in Convulsions arising in some of the Extremities, he applies 'em to the Part affected; and doubtless, as I have already said, the Nerve whence the Contraction begins, being relax'd, is reliev'd; and the others are prevented being drawn into Consent.

Sometimes Pains infest the *Sternum* from Leaning, and so compressing the Parts there; in such a Case, after Bleeding or Physick, if necessary, apply some emollient Plaister, mix'd with an Opiate, for so the Parts harden'd, by Compression against a hard Body, soften, and the Fibres are restor'd to their natural Tone.

Emplastrum interscapulare.

℞ Tacamahac. duas partes, Pic. Burgundic. partem unam, m. f. Emplastr. inter Scapulas applicandum.

The Plaister for the Shoulders.

Take Tacamahac, two Parts; Burgundy Pitch, one Part; mix and make a Plaster to be apply'd between the Shoulders.

OBSERVATIONS.

SUch a Plaister is to be apply'd as a constant Drainer to the Shoulders, in order to promote the Perspiration more plentifully there, and supply the more powerful, and more frightful Evacuation by a Plaister; what then a Blistering-Plaister effects, this does more slowly; therefore I shall refer you to what I design to say on that Head in the *Appendix.*

Spiritus Anticonvulsivus.

Sal. Armon. Gum Galban. extract. 3 j. naribus admoveatur in paroxysmis.

The Anticonvulsive Spirit.

Take Salt Armoniack, extracted with Galbanum, one Dram; let it be smelt at in the Fits.

OBSERVATIONS.

IN Hysterick, or Fainting Fits, the Spirits are either few, or are by some Accident dissipated, and there are few

few at that time in the Brain; the Danger is proportion'd to the real Paucity of 'em, becauſe an accidental Diſperſion of 'em, eaſily may be repair'd; and as in the former Caſe, Death is a common Conſequence, ſo in the latter Caſe, a Supply preſently ſucceeds. In the former Caſe, ſuch Externals only produce ſmall Effects, becauſe inſufficient; but in the latter, they ſtrike the Coats of the Nerves forcibly, produce in them an undulatory Motion, by which the whole Syſtem of the Nerves, and the Membranes of the Brain contract themſelves, and they preſs forward the ſtagnating Spirits of the cortical Part, from whence they a-freſh begin to irradiate the Heart, and re-introduce the Motion of the Fluids, and cauſe us thus to awake. This latter Caſe is what frequently evenes in hyſterical and convulſive Perſons, where the Spirits being very flatulent, run impetuouſly to the extreme Parts upon the leaſt Provocation; for ſuch Patients have very ſenſible Fibres, as well as very *friſky* Spirits, ſo that like the *ſenſitive Plant*, they are drawn up upon the leaſt Touch;

a *Flatus* pent up in the *Colon*, a little Motion, a Passion of the Mind, makes 'em rush out of the Brain in full *Career*, so that such a Spirit, by smelling to it, or however apply'd to the Nose, strikes furiously and exagitates, and hurries forward the Circulation, and consequently invites a fresh Secretion and Supply; this is what some of the later Gentlemen of the Faculty have been pleas'd to term, *Whipping the Spirits into their Duty.*

Such a Spirit as this is fit also for internal Use, and will supply the Brain with Particles similar to the Spirits, and therefore to be given in any such Failure, if it proceed not from too violent a Motion of the Blood; for, as *Zypæus* in his *Fundamenta Medicin. Reform.* takes Notice, the Motion of the Blood may be so rapid, and may so over-fill the Ventricles, that the Spirits have not room to enter the Nerves, nor consequently, the Muscle of the Heart to contract it; and thus, for a while, the Blood may rest, till such a just Quantity of Spirits have arriv'd, as will conquer this Load, and then the Blood moves on a-fresh: Now,

while

while this Rest continues, the Brain suffers with an Over-load in the *Plexus Cardiacus*, and Anxieties are felt about the *Præcordia*, and at the same time generally the Patients are very hot; now, in such a Case, the quickest Relief is, by unloading the Vessels of some of their Burden by Bleeding, and by giving cooling and refreshing Cordials.

AN
APPENDIX
TO
Dr. *RADCLIFFE's*
RECIPE'S.

APPENDIX.

WHEN I *began to make Observations on the* Recipe's *of the Renown'd Dr.* Ratcliffe, *it might have been expected, not without good Reason, that Nothing could be wanting to complete a whole System of Practice in his Files; but to my Surprize, and, I may say, to the Amazement of all, Nothing but Repetitions of* Recipe's *were to be found, which the World, now they are made Publick, may judge of, as well as I can inform them; and therefore, I have endeavour'd, with equal Candour and Plea-*

Pleasure, to communicate from my own Practice, and good Authors, a complete Body of Prescriptions, which are fitted to all Intentions, and do with Satisfaction subjoin whatever Cautions I have experienc'd to be true and useful. I have avoided dividing the Virtues of Med'cines into many Heads, that the World may see how easy their Faculties are accounted for; and where compound Virtues occur, as they often do, I have chose to referr them to a Chapter apart.

I shall divide Med'cines into Evacuants *and* Alteratives. *All* Evacuants *act by their irritating Particles, and according to the various Degrees of this Irritation, what will prove an Emetick to one Person, may become an Alterative to another; and* Fuller *in his* Medicina

Medicina Gymnastica *mentions an Emetick to be given as a Diaphoretick; for, as he supposes, if any one Med'cine be Diaphoretick in a certain Dose, a larger Quantity given, will become an Emetick; and,* vice versâ, *an Emetick becomes Diaphoretick; and, I must acknowledge, that I have experienc'd, that there is a great deal of Truth in this Assertion, or Problem. I shall not detain my* Reader *from the Particulars, but shall proceed to the several Heads.*

EVACUANTIA.

EMETICA

Fortiora.

℞ Recipe Essent. Antimon. Emetic. ʒ ss. ad ʒ j. in vehiculo.

℞ Nitri Antimoniat. ℈ j. ad ʒ j. in vehiculo quovis.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. ij. v. x. in vehiculo.

℞ Regul. Antimon. gr. ij. iij. in substantiâ; ad ʒ ij. iij. in infuso.

℞ Vitri Antimon. gr. j. iij. in substantiâ; ad ʒ ij. iij. in infuso.

℞ Sapæ vomitoriæ gutt. v. Vin. Liliorum Convallium ʒ j. m. f. Emeticum.

℞ Sulphur. Antimon. gr. vj. Crem. Tart. ℈ ss. Syr. Flor. Pæon. Conserv. ejusd. à ʒ j. m. f. Bolus vomitorius.

℞ Tartar. Emetic. gr. j. ss. Tart. vitriolat. gr. iij. Pulv. rad. Jalap. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.

EVA-

EVACUANTS.

EMETICKS

Strong.

TAke the Emetick Eſſence of Antimony, half a Dram to one Dram, in any Liquor.

Take Nitre antimoniated, one Scruple (to a Dram) take it in any Vehicle.

Take Emetick Tartar, 2 Grains (5. 10.) in any Vehicle.

Take Regulus of Antimony, 2. 3. Grains in Subſtance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infuſion.

Take Glaſs of Antimony, 1. 3. Grains in Subſtance; 2. 3. Ounces in Infuſion.

Take vomitive Sapa, 5 Drops; Wine of Lilly of the Valley, 1 Ounce; make an Emetick.

Take Sulphur of Antimony, 6 Grains; Cream of Tartar, half a Scruple; Syrup and Conſerve of Pæony Flowers, of each 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Emetick Tartar, 1 Grain and a half; Tartar vitriolated, 3 Grains; Powder of Jalap, 6 Grains; make a Powder.

℞ Mercur. Vitæ gr. iij. ad vj. in pulpâ pomi.

Mitiora Emetica.

℞ Sal Vitriol. ℈ j. (ʒ ſs.) Syr. Cinnam. ʒ j. Aq. Flor. Cinnam. ℥ j. ſs. m. f. Potio emetica.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Hypocacuana, gr. x. ad ʒ j. cum Aq. Cardui.

℞ Tinctur. Rad. Hypocacuan. q. ſ. m. f. Emetic.

℞ Rad. Raphan. ℥ ſs. Sem. atriplic. ʒ vj. Ficuum conciſ. nº ij. contuſ. coq. in aquâ ad ℥ iv. colaturæ add. Oxymel. Scillitic. ℥ ij. m. f. Hauſtus Emeticus.

Take

Take *Mercurius Vitæ*, 3 Grains to six; take it in the Pulp of an Apple.

Gentle Emeticks.

Take Salt of Vitriol, 1 Scruple, half a Dram; Syrup of Cinnamon, one Dram; Cinnamon-Flower Water, 1 Ounce and half; mix and make a Potion.

Take Powder of Hypocacuana-Root, 10 Grains, to 1 Dram; take in Carduus-Water.

Take Tincture of Hypocacuana, what suffices.

Take Radish-Root, half an Ounce; Seeds of Orach, 6 Drams; Figgs slic'd, two; bruise 'em, and boil 'em in Water to 4 Ounces; to the Liquor strain'd, add Oxymel of Squills, 2 Ounces; mix and make a vomiting Potion.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Shall not trouble my Reader concerning minute Queſtions, in theſe Remarks, but ſhall ſketch out to him, in as eaſy a Manner as poſſible, what peculiar Diſeaſes all Med'cines are proper in, and give a rational Account of 'em, that a Practitioner may know how, and when to act.

All Vomits, by the Shock given to the Muſcles of the *Abdomen*, and the Contraction made on the Stomach, do ſqueeze the Veſſels, and conſequently preſs their Contents forward into other ſucceeding Veſſels, and thus do they promote the Circulation; hence, in a languid Motion, they are convenient to give new Action, and Life, and to remove Stagnations.

In Caſe of a Pleuriſy, it often happens that the inflam'd Part has turn'd to an Impoſtume, and ſhou'd it break and choak up the *Bronchiæ*, the Patient wou'd be ſuffocated in an Inſtant; to prevent this, the Phyſician is oblig'd to have ſome gentle emetick Mixture in Readineſs, that by being given immediately,

iately, forces the Matter haſtily off, nd then the Remainder may be car- y'd off by Expectorants, and heal'd, s other Impoſthumations are, by Bal- amicks. But I ſhall take another Op- portunity to demonſtrate to you why Ulcers in the Lungs are Incurable, and yet we have frequently ſeen Impoſt- humations and even *Vomica's* perfectly cur'd in a ſhort Time.

We find it a ſtanding Maxim, that Poyſons are to carry'd off by the Place they entred at, and therefore if any One has ſwallow'd down any poiſon- ous Drug, you are oblig'd to give 'em ſome Emetick in ſuch a Quantity as will carry the Particles entirely off from the Stomach; and therefore you muſt continue to make 'em peuke, till all the Pain and Diſorder, all Taſte, Nauſea and Smell of the Drug is quite vaniſh'd, according to *Sennertus*, *Mercurialis* and *Sylvius*; after which you muſt adminiſter ſuch Antidotes as we ſhall have Leiſure to mention hereafter.

In chronical Caſes, where the Stomach is loaden with a *Saburra* of Phlegm or other Juices, the Veſſels are lax, the Motion of the Blood is

ſlow,

flow, if not interrupted, and the *Viscera* are obstructed in their minute Canals; In this Supposition a Vomit given, moves the Stomach and Intestines, the *Viscera* and whole *Abdomen*, and tosses 'em into their due Secretions, opens the Blood-Vessels, and gives a brisk Motion to the resting Fluids, from whence are they attenuated, and gentle Deobstruents and Volatiles will complete the Work.

I have seen a Lientery much amended by a Vomit; for as it evacuates some of the mucous Matter that lines the Canal of the Intestines, and shakes off some of it that covers the Orifices of the *Lacteals*, for I must be understood to speak of the faulty Fluids only, and to abstract from such an Obstruction as proceeds from the Solids, and then the common Aperients will dissolve the remaining *Coagulum*, and the Chyle will be found to pass in its ordinary Channels, and the Party will recover his pristine State; such Obstructions ought to be remedy'd very early, because they pass into Atrophy's and Dropsies, and as I have experienc'd, often prove fatal.

The

The Stomach may be laden with too much Water, as it happens in Persons who have been in Danger of Drowning; the most immediate Method to get rid of this Quantity, is to throw in some gentle Emetick, and hang 'em with their Heels upwards, and this Contrivance will not only rid the Stomach but also the *Bronchia* of their Contents, after which you may give all the Cordial and reviving Draughts to invigorate the Spirits, and give new Life to the drooping Circle, and at the same time Frictions with spirituous Liquors externally contribute extremely to this End.

When the Brain is oppress'd with any Quantity of a stagnating Mass, as it is suppos'd to do in all sleepy Disorders, such are Lethargies, *Coma's*, Apoplexies, Palsies, and such like, Vomits give a Shock to the Vessels, and protrude the Blood with some Force, and contribute to remove the Obstruction, and pave the Road for other enlivening Drugs; such are all the volatile Salts, such are all the *Stimuli*, as Blisters, *&c.* But Care must be taken that the Person to whom they are given be not too Plethorick, for

in such a supposal, the Force wherewith they drive forward the Blood, would rupture the Vessels, and would destroy your Patient.

The same Shock they give to the *Viscera*, they communicate to the Lungs, and therefore where a Load of Phlegm sticks to the *Bronchiæ*, and cannot be easily shook off by common Expectorants, a Vomit given performs the Work; it gives the Vessels, *Viscera*, and Lungs, a Jog, and shakes off the Phlegm; and what Dr. *Sydenham* recommends in Consumptive (Asthmatick) Coughs, is perform'd by 'em, for Riding conduces only by the Shock, as these do.

In *Agues* or *intermitting Fevers*, not only the *Saburra* is evacuated from the Stomach, but even the viscid Particles in the Blood are comminuted and attenuated, and driven forward through the Capillaries; and thus is the Blood fitted for the giving the Bark: The Time of giving it is generally an Hour before the Fit, for the Shock it gives and Commotion it raises, prevent the Fit, or make it terminate soon, and have often been found to eradicate an Ague without the

Assistance

Assistance of the Bark, particularly where the Matter is not plentiful, or in such as wou'd scarce exceed seven or eight Fits, which however it wou'd not do in one more rooted.

In either *Scurvy* or *Hypochondriacism*, where the Blood and the Canal of the Stomach and Intestines are crouded with a *Bilious* or an *Acid Saburra*, a Vomit given exhausts either Store; only whereas an Emetick is useful in the Acid State to promote the Circulation, so in the Bilious one it comminutes the Globules too much, and adds Spurs to one already too much accelerated; and therefore Acid Constitutions bear strong ones well, but Bilious ones only require such as will unload the Stomach.

I have somewhere taken Notice that Emeticks compress, *in Actu vomitorio*, the *Abdomen*; and consequently whatever is contain'd within the *Uterus* is squeez'd as effectually almost as if done by manual Operation; hence if it happen that the *Secundine* shou'd be retain'd longer than usual, they may be given to expel it; the same may be said in a dead *Fœtus*, the Retention of which may produce *Puerperal Fevers*, and o-

ther dangerous Accidents; for the Compreſſion made by the Muſcles, and the Load of the Infant preſſing alſo upon the *Os Internum*, it will give way to this double *Pondus*, and be expell'd.

It often happens that the acrimonious Humours that lodge ſomewhere about the Stomach and Inteſtines, produce troubleſome Senſations; which being made in Bodies that have ſo very ſenſible Nerves, that the Touch throws 'em into Spaſms, they are brought thereby into univerſal Convulſions or Epilepſies; in ſuch a Caſe Premiſing a Vomit takes off one continent or immediate Cauſe, as Opiates will do the Commotion of the Spirits; and if they are not rooted, Med'cines adapted to the peculiar Acrimony then reigning, along with Quieters, continu'd for a long time, will probably take 'em off.

As I have hinted above, that any *Saburra* may be evacuated from the Stomach and Inteſtines, ſo whatever Species of it produces *Ructus*, Nauſeouſneſs, and Inflations there, eſpecially in the Stomach, is conveniently pump'd up by Vomits, given and repeated as Occaſions require; hence inveterate

Colicks,

Colicks, after Med'cines given ineffectually, give way to such Evacuations, for by 'em the Glands are squeez'd, and the *Mucus*, which perhaps gave no way to common Catharticks, yields to this Shock, and is shov'd off and prepar'd for gentle Catharticks and Carminatives, and such we often meet with in obstructed Women and Hypochondriack Persons.

When an *Ascites* is advanc'd, neither Catharticks nor Emeticks can evacuate the stagnating Waters; but when it is beginning, the Obstructions rais'd in the Capillaries may be put in motion afresh by an Emetick, and their Rupture be prevented by their too great Tension; and thus the Humours recirculating, all Danger is warded; but when it is confirm'd, that is when the Vessels are broke, and Water is spilt into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*, Emeticks cannot recall it from thence, because make what Compression you please, the Vessels don't re-admit it.

When Persons are inclinable to a Vomiting, Promotion is often necessary; and therefore in a *Cholera morbus*, where there is an abundance of bilious and sharp Humours, there you

may gently promote it by giving Chicken Broth, or Whey, or Barley-Water; after you have diluted and wash'd well, give 'em *Decoct. alb.* and attemperating Draughts with *Laudanum* in 'em, till the Vomiting ceases; I speak upon a Supposal that you are call'd early in; because if the Vomiting has continu'd so long as to have exhausted the Spirits, nothing remains to be done, save giving *Opiates* and *Cordials.*

In *Deliria* that are not attended by a *Fever*, such are Melancholy, and some other Madnesses; they, drawing off the *Fomes* in the Stomach, and promoting the Circulation, gain two great Advantages suddenly, obtainable by an Emetick; for in these *melancholick Deliria*, the acid *Fomes* is generally and originally lodg'd in the Stomach, and smaller Intestines, and by its Insinuation into the Mass, it coagulates the Juices, and makes 'em stagnate; where they by their Sharpness gall and irritate every *Viscus* crouded with 'em, and *produce Symptoms suitable to the Function of that Organ*; so in the Stomach they produce too hasty a Digestion, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings or Pains; in the Lungs they create Asthma's

Asthma's of any sort; in the Heart, Stagnations; in the Spleen, Coagulations; in the Brain, Convulsions, *Delir a*, Palsies, and many other Nervous Disorders. In Madness they exhaust the Spirits, or ought so to do before any Service is expected from 'em, and therefore this Disease is generally left to Empiricks, who will act boldlier than becomes a Physician.

If Bile abound in the Body, it may be safely evacuated; hence Head-achs, which are produc'd by a bilious Constitution, and which by its rapid Motion and Heat, crouds and corrugates the Fibres and Membranes; a Vomit, if gentle, pumps up part of the Gall-Bladder, and less remains to be carry'd downward, and corrected; but having spoke of this already, I shall proceed.

No Eruptions are produc'd any where without some *Let* in the Capillaries; for if the Blood circulated freely on, each minute Vessel wou'd be alike full, and no Tubercles cou'd be created; but assoon as any evanescent Artery fails of its Duty in conveying the Blood to the Parts, then the Blood *à retrò* pushing on its Journey, must in

ſome Meaſure puff up the Part, and raiſe Eruptions; now as Vomits promote the Circulation, and attenuate any Viſcidities, they make the Blood paſs on calmly, and lay the Groundwork for curing theſe Diſorders; after which the *Aq. Bened. & a Compoſit.* of Bates *long* continu'd (now and then interlacing a gentle Cathartick, and ſome Unguents of *Merc. prac. alb.* and *Pomatum*) Good may be expected; this Method is chiefly adapted to Eruptions in the Face, which are very ſtubborn.

I believe it will be needleſs to inform my Reader, that critical Vomitings ought to be encourag'd; becauſe calling it Critical, is ſuppoſing it an Evacuation of uſeleſs and dangerous Matter, which it behoves us to rid the Patient of with as much Expedition as poſſible, and it muſt be promoted ſo long as the Patient can bear it with Eaſe.

What I have ſaid above, concerning the Expulſion of the *Secundine*, will hold good in a difficult Birth; and therefore Emeticks are proper on ſuch an Occaſion, with this *Proviſo*, that the Poſture be natural, that is when the

the Child offers either with its Head or Feet.

They who are accuſtom'd to take Vomits, as alſo ſuch as are troubled with conſtant Vomitings, can bear Vomits beſt, and therefore when indicated, they may more ſafely be given to ſuch Patients.

I have known Fluxes much help'd by an Emetick, and *Riverius* as well as *Nic. Piſo* adviſe an Emetick in a Dyſentery, if the Stomach abound in Humours; and *Helvetius* has introduc'd the Uſe of the *Hypocacuana* (or *Biquiuli*) in Dyſenteries; it revulſes from the Part affected, ſo that after Bleeding, ſuch an Emetick paves the way for *Laudanates*, and the Cure may be perfected, unleſs the Inteſtines are grievouſly affected, which is beſt gueſs'd at from the Degree of Fever, the *Tormina*, and from what is excern'd; for if along with Blood you perceive not only Matter, but Caruncles, the Cure becomes impoſſible, for internal *Fungus*'s can't be cur'd.

I have known Perſons, who have liv'd luxuriouſly, and who have thereby heap'd up in their Stomachs large Quantity of a ſharp *Mucus*, fall into

violent Coughs from catching Colds; such Coughs threaten acute Consumptions, more especially if they are young, and require Emeticks very early to evacuate this *Fomes*; and then Catharticks, and Opiates, with Pectorals, are necessary to complete the Work; Bleedings ought to be premis'd to the Vomits in such a Case.

Baglivi commends Emeticks in syncopal, hiccuping, and vertiginous Fevers, where the Patients complain of Anxieties, Tossings, and restless Postures; however, this Caution may be useless, unless we perceive that all these Symptoms proceed from Humours lodging in the Stomach, which we are not throughly ascertain'd of by these abovenam'd, and therefore I refer you to what I have to say below on this Discovery.

Tournefort commends their Use in fat People, and such as are of a moist Constitution, and the Reason is very evident, because such abound with a phlegmatick *Saburra*, and Vomits both evacuate the Quantity, and serve for Alteratives in promoting the Circulation, which in such is too sluggish.

Upon

Upon Suppoſal that the *Pus* in Phthiſical Perſons fluctuates in the Lungs, and is not duly expectorated, but creates Difficulties of Breathing, ſome gentle Emetick is commended to promote the Expectoration, and ſo alleviate their Choakings; but Care muſt be taken that you don't thereby produce an *Hæmoptoë*, and therefore *Oxymel* can only conduce in this Caſe; the ſame Caution holds in pleuritical People under theſe Circumſtances, for otherwiſe they die ſuddenly, and are choak'd.

I am of Opinion that the *Gout-Fits* are rendred ſharper and more frequent from Irregularities in Diet, and therefore we ſee the Men of Figure more ſeverely handled by it, than Perſons whoſe Fortunes are ſo narrow, as to oblige 'em to make uſe of much Exerciſe; ſo 'tis become proverbial to term it a *Diſtemper of Eaſe*; *Waldſchmidt* adviſes 'em in gouty Perſons often, to evacuate the Plenitude ariſing from the Diet and Eaſe; but I don't know that any Med'cine whatever will truly prevent Fits; ſince the Purgatives, the Vomits, the Bitters, and the reputed Specificks never yet,

as far as I could find, freed any one of Fits; and to say the Truth, if we look upon Gout-Fits to bear the same Rank to chronical Distempers, as critical Sweats do to Fevers, we shall find that it either prevents or cures most slow Distempers, and in Effect, consult the experienc'd Dr. *Musgrave* in his Tracts of the Gout, and we shall find what is here advanc'd to be an indisputable Fact.

Hippocrates in his 17th *Aphorism*, and 4th *Section*, gives us to understand, that Vomits are indicated when Persons without a Fever are seiz'd with a Loathing at Stomach, a Bitterness of the Mouth, a Gnawing at the Mouth of the Stomach, and a Giddiness; for these are Symptoms that argue a Lodgment of some *Saburra* in the Stomach, and this being the shortest Passage for its Evacuation; and one Vomit in such a Case, acts more effectually than ten Purgatives. The same Divine *Hippocrates* tells us, that Pains above the Diaphragm, that require Evacuation, are best cur'd by Vomits, *Aphor.* 18. *Sect.* 4. and *Sect.* 4. *Aphor.* 6. such as are lean, and such as are easily provok'd to Vomiting, are to be vomited.

Who-

Whoever are eaſily provok'd to Vomiting, ought to take 'em on an empty Stomach, becauſe the Keenneſs of the Med'cine acts on the Humours, without any dangerous *Demur* on the Fibres; and, by Conſequence, it muſt follow, that ſuch as are not eaſy to vomit upon Emeticks given, ought to take 'em upon a full Meal, becauſe the Victuals drown Part of the Acrimony, and they throw up the Contents of the Stomach with Eaſe.

Emeticks have alſo their Inconveniencies attending them, for plethorick Perſons don't bear 'em well, becauſe ſuch have their Veſſels fill'd with too much Blood, and the violent Shock the Emetick gives the Veſſels, may hurry on dangerous Effuſions of Blood, or may irrevocably impact Obſtructions, and kill your Patient.

Hence, in *Hæmoptoë's*, they are never uſed, becauſe the open Veſſel wou'd be more evidently open'd, and tore in Pieces, and wou'd pour out its Contents immediately; however, it is to be acknowledg'd that where the Patient is in immediate Hazard of Death, from the Oppletion of the *Bronchiæ*, ſome gentle Emetick may relieve

lieve this Repletion, and yet not prejudice the Veſſel very much; ſuch as is us'd in *Empyema's* that are juſt about to break, as *Oxymel* and *Green-Tea*; but, it is to be no longer continu'd than you have reliev'd the Symptom.

Foreſtus diſcommends 'em in a Palſy of the Tongue; if this be an Inſtance drawn from Practice, as he mentions *Part* I. *p.* 428. the Reaſon muſt be thus; An Obſtruction in the Branch of the *Par Quintum*, and ſome other Nerves muſt be thereby more bung'd up by this forcible Shock, or may be ſuppos'd to be in Danger of being tore, or broke by it, and in ſuch a Caſe, the Part can never recover the Uſe it is deſign'd for; and this latter, I am apt to believe, may happen from thence, ſince the Tongue is thruſt too much outward in this Action, and in its Palſy 'tis overſtretch'd, ſo that a farther Relaxation added to a prior one, may endanger its Breach, or ſomething analogous to it.

Vomits are rarely to be given to Children, or weak People; becauſe ſuch having few Spirits, and tender Nerves,

Nerves, you wou'd exhauſt the former, and endanger tearing to pieces the latter.

In Caſes of Wounds, Vomits putting the Blood into an extraordinary Commotion, hinder Union, which cannot be perform'd without the Blood's moving calmly on, no more than they can externally, unleſs they be kept free from Motion. I ſpeak of great *Wounds*, becauſe 'tis not worth while to regard ſmall ones.

Humours ſometimes lodge in the Stomach, and gall the Fibres of the Part, to throw off its Contents, as alſo it often happens that the Nerves are contracted, and convulſe the Parts adjacent to produce this Evacuation; but, in either Caſe, little to the Advantage or Relief of the Patient, and ſuch a Vomiting is call'd *Symptomatical*; in ſuch a Caſe, the giving an Emetick may eject the Humours that lodge there, and as it is contrary to the Cauſe, ſo it may conduce to prepare the Way to farther Aſſiſtance; however, generally ſpeaking, it avails little, for it were better to carry ſuch Humours another way, after which, give 'em the common *Autemeticks* of

Syrup

Syrup of Lemons, and Salt of Wormwood, with Opiates in some Waters; or perhaps, *Chalybeates*, if the Case be hypocondriacal, in order to correct the reigning Taint.

Where the *Ileon* slips into the *Scrotum*, by Reason of some Relaxation of the Duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, and produces a *Hernia Intestinalis*, all Motion whatever, at this Season, is dangerous; and therefore, that compressive Motion of the *Abdomen*, does but squeeze the Intestines more forcibly into the *Inguen*, and adds to the Disorder; for, at last, a fatal Inflammation succeeded by a Gangrene, takes off your Patient; hence Vomiting in *Hernia's* is not allowable; however, where the Gut is not much engag'd, a gentle Emetick sometimes replaces it, but I shall not advise it; for a supine Posture, with advanc'd Heels and Buttocks, are the most likely to recall it into its Place; for thus the whole Weight of the Intestines incline towards the Head, and haul up this small Parcel of it into the Body; however, I have known this Posture alone, not successful without the warm Applications of *Yarn* boil'd in Milk, and Discutients

cutients laid to the Part, by way of *Stuph's*, and continu'd for ſome time; as alſo warm Bricks, wrapt up in Flannel, apply'd to the Soles; and by ſuffering 'em to lie in this Poſture all Night, the Vomitings and all Symptoms diſappear'd, when the Inteſtine was thus reduc'd.

The Lungs are a tender Part, and don't bear ſtrong Med'cines, becauſe the Shock given to the Membranes, immediately by the Commotion the Blood is put into, tears 'em, and occaſions *Hæmoptoës* and Ulcers, which, by Reaſon of the conſtant Motion they are under, ſeldom unite; nor do they agree in inflammatory Diſorders of 'em, becauſe they diſturb that Quiet neceſſary at ſuch a Seaſon; hence, in Pleuriſies, 'tis a dangerous Practice to adminiſter 'em, becauſe we have known the Pain become more Extenſive by 'em, and they fix the Diſeaſe by too ſtrongly impacting the viſcid Particles into the impermeable Tubes; hence *Rulandus* is a dangerous Precedent for young Leaders, and a trifling Pretence for old Offenders; I here except what I have advanc'd before about Pleuriſies, which are about to break, and

turn

turn *Empyematous*, for then gentle ones are conducive to further the Expulsion of the noxious Matter.

Vomits may be indicated in Women with Child, but a very cautious Person ought to administer 'em, because nothing endangers Miscarriages sooner than they do; hence *abundans cautela non nocet.*

I believe it will be an useless *Memento*, to forbid their Use in such as vomit Blood, and therefore shall only remark, that we must have Recourse to Mixtures of *Bole*, *Terra Sigillata*, *Terra Lemnia*, *Sang. Draconis*, *Sacchar. Saturn.* *Spirit of Vinegar*, *Sp. Vitriol.* *Conserves of Roses*, *of Hips*, and such like, made into Electuaries, Pills and such Things to close the Orifice, which, when it is done, then we may gently carry off the Load from the Stomach downwards; and farther, if it depended on a State of Humours corroding the Vessels, we must have a due Regard to it, by giving the proper Attemperants of *Milk*, *Chalybeate-Waters*, and testaceous Med'cines to prevent any farther Mischief from thence.

The

The Stomachs of People falling into *Fevers*, are often crowded in the Summer Season, with a crude Load of indigested Matter from the too frequent and unseasonable Use of Fruits; and, in such a Case, they find great Disorders at Stomach, such as *Vomitings*, *Loathings*, *Distensions* with *Ructus* and Sickness; such bear and require *gentle Emeticks* to pump this Matter from off their Stomachs; which being thus evacuated, *Diarrhœa's*, Vomitings, and other Signs of the Corruption or Exaltation of it, are prevented, and the Blood and Spirits are not in Danger to be oppress'd by it; for in such a Supposal, this Chyle enters the Blood, and either contributes to raise the Fever to a violent Degree of over-Rarefaction, or depresses the Fermentation so much, that either Frenzies, *Hæmorrhages*, or Convulsions, or simple and *hectical Deliria*, as *Salius* terms 'em, supervene; and thus your Patient is destroy'd by over-doing, because *Febricitants* die of a Fever too much exalted, or too much depress'd; *medio tutissimus ibis.*

'Tis

'Tis dangerous to move the Stomach so much, as to endanger tearing it, and by a Parity of Reason, it must be the Undoing of a Patient to administer a Vomit, where a *Scirrhus*, or *Polypus* bungs up the *Pylorus*; because, shou'd you force it off, the Stomach cou'd never be heal'd, as some Examples have inform'd me; 'tis better to live uncomfortably, than to die miserably under such dangerous Attempts.

Experience only can inform us, when Persons are not easily to be mov'd by Vomits; but once we are assur'd of this, it wou'd be trifling to order gentle Vomits to such Patients, nor wou'd it be convenient to give any at all to such who are thus hardly mov'd; because, neither the Patient, nor Distemper may bear 'em; or, at least, if the Distemper did require 'em, cou'd the Patient bear them.

In dropsical Cases, the *Lymphaticks*, or Veins, don't return their Juices into the Circle as usual; and this Obstruction produces a *Tumour* in these Vessels to a prodigious Height; and even often, nay always, when it is confirm'd

firm'd a *Rupture* somewhere, and an *Effusion* into some Cavity; and as this Breach is not easily remedy'd, so a confirm'd *Ascites* receives no Advantage from any Sort of evacuating Drugs, because, whatever Evacuation is made, is from the Glands of the Intestines, which ouzes thither from the Arteries, or from the Coats of the Intestines themselves; and therefore, nothing is drawn by Force of the Med'cine from the Cavity. It often, indeed, happens that dropsical Persons receive Advantage from Diureticks, Catharticks, or Vomits, in as much as the compressive Motion puts some containing Part into a violent Oscillation, and by this Contraction, what is contain'd, is hurry'd forward into the Mass of the Blood, and runs forth by Vomiting, Stool, Sweat, or Urine; nay, I knew a dropsical Person, who, by a Fall, made seven Gallons of Water in twenty four Hours, from whence she was oblig'd to change her Cloaths; she was very Fainty in all that Space, and was oblig'd to drink *Sack* with *Jelly* and *Alchermes* very often; however, it grew to the same Size in

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a very ſhort Space of Time, and ſhe died of it. But, I muſt remark that ſuch never were truly *Aſcitical*, but the Matter has been contain'd in ſome *Cyſtis*, and the Compreſſion has acted here, as Percuſſion acts on a *Ganglion*, where the Humour is ſqueez'd into the *Tendon* out of the *Cyſtis*, and the Perſon is often thus cur'd. I muſt alſo remark, that I know an *Aſcitical* Lady, who, upon her Labour us'd, after the Birth, to evacuate large Quantities of Water from the *Uterus*, which leſſen'd her Swelling conſiderably, and which has, ſince her Advancement in Years, grown to a great Size, nor can ſhe now receive that Benefit; if I may conjecture at the Reaſon of this, I am apt to believe, that the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* were open'd by the Force of the Labour, and the Water contain'd in the Cavity of the *Abdomen* run thro' them. Hence, when Dropſies are beginning, or upon the augment, Vomits may be of Advantage to give a Shock, and ſerve to open theſe growing Obſtructions; but when they are confirm'd, nothing can be expected from 'em.

As

As I have hinted above, that weak erſons can't bear Emeticks, ſo Hyerical Perſons juſtly meriting the Apellation of weak Women cannot bear m; however, if they are indicated, entle ones may be given, as Experince has convinc'd me, when the Diſaſe is not much riveted.

The *Actus Vomitorius* inverts the eriſtaltick Motion of the Inteſtines, nd therefore obliges what is contain'd n 'em to mount higher; hence may ne Danger be concluded in giving Emeticks in an obſtinate *Aſtriction*; or thus you might bring on an *Iliack Paſſion*; and therefore in ſuch Perſons, is convenient, before you give a Vomit, to premiſe a Glyſter to evacuate ne *Faces* in order to prevent this Inonvenience.

In *Quinzies*, the Humours, impacted n the Muſcles and adjacent Parts of ne *Larynx*, are the Reaſon of the Difficulty of Swallow and Reſpiration; nd whatever enlarges that Tumour, ncreaſes the Danger; and therefore re dangerous in 'em, becauſe by that lotion, the Blood is hurry'd forward ith a greater Rapidity, and as there

is

is already an Impediment to the Circulation in those Parts, the Hurry caus'd by the Vomits wou'd impact the Humours more, and even to a Suffocation.

Diseases of the Eyes don't bear 'em, as I have hinted in the *first Part*, and the Reason need not be added; because 'tis plain and evident, that this wou'd be heaping up more Humours, because the Vomit pumps the Motion of the Blood upwards, and accumulates the Mass more plentifully there.

Some Authors advise, others condemn Vomits in Consumptions; and therefore I shall endeavour to clear up this Point; many are subject to hereditary Consumptions, and such Persons being begot by, and born of tender Parents, inherit their tender Constitutions, and Vomits given to such Patients endanger their Lungs, because their Humours being Corrosive have parch'd this *Viscus*, and render'd it almost *friable*, and consequently they bear 'em not all; but where a strong Person falls into a Cough, and his Stomach is crouded with a viscid

Saburra

Saburra from too much indulging; this Plenitude indicates an Emetick, and the Conſtitution can bear one well enough; but I cannot be ſuppos'd to adviſe one, when the Conſumption is upon the Encreaſe; becauſe then the Lungs are ſomewhat inflam'd, and as in an *Angina* an Emetick impacts the Humours more ſtrongly, much more will it here, and muſt be forbore.

Perſons who are under a hectical Diſpoſition bear 'em ill; becauſe their Blood is already over-heated; and theſe wou'd both hurry the Blood more haſtily forward, and wou'd exhauſt the Spirits, neither of which they have occaſion for.

The Stomachs of lean Perſons are ſeldom crouded with Humours, and conſequently ſeldom require Emeticks; becauſe where there is no *Mucus* for the Emetick to prey on, its Acrimony erodes the Fibres, and does harm.

Such whoſe Breaſt is ill fram'd, bear 'em not well; becauſe if it is too narrow, the Shock given it by the Vomit may promote the Circulation in ſo violent a manner, that its Veſſels being

weak may give way, and a Rupture of 'em may follow, as we have known upon such an imprudent Procedure. *Tournefort* and *Ettmuller* agree in this Point.

In a *suffocating Catarrh*, the Blood runs with Violence to the Lungs, and they are choak'd by the oppressive Quantity; and we are oblig'd to bleed plentifully, in order to prevent the too violent Influx, and to calm the Hurry; Vomits therefore here are dangerous, because they encrease the Influx and Hurry; and tho' we have known 'em given in such a Disorder, yet nothing can warrant the Practice.

Tho' gentle Emeticks may do no Harm in Women with Child the first, second or third Month, yet the fourth and fifth, to the ninth Month, they are not given; for 'tis plain how large the Infants are at these times, and any Compression is then dangerous.

Waldschmidt advises a Spoonful of Brandy in too excessive Vomiting rais'd from an Emetick; but this holds not always good, because from Antimonials it sometimes cannot be reliev'd without giving

giving a little Kitchen Salt; for this immediately corrects the Sulphur of the Antimony, and fixes it, and prevents farther Irritation; in like manner *Wallæus Method. Medend.* p. 50. tells us, that *Cryſtals of Steel* do ſo effectually correct and obtund the Force of *Gambogia* and *Mercurius vitæ*, that neither of 'em will occaſion Vomiting.

Antimonials, according to *Dekkers*, ought to be filtred when they are given, becauſe otherwiſe their ſolid Particles, which float in the Wine, wou'd irritate too forcibly and laſtingly; and I remember that *Ettmuller* remarks, that in giving Antimonial Vomits in Infuſion, the Quantity of the Liquor only is to be heeded, becauſe he ſays a Scruple of Antimony infus'd, vomits no more than if ſix Grains of it were ſteep'd; and that one Ounce, with ſix Grains infus'd, vomits equally as if a Scruple had been ſteep'd.

Barchuyſen and *Fuller* juſtly obſerve, that if you are inclin'd, or oblig'd to give Antimonials with a Deſign to alter the Blood, Care muſt be taken that the Liquor they are given in don't

turn sour, or that acid Things ben't blended with 'em; because thus they will vomit strongly.

Tho' Vomits may be so gentle as not to provoke the Patient without tickling their Throats, yet I can't believe *Rumsey*'s Instrument, made of Whalebone, thrust into the very Stomach, is convenient, and I blame it with *Pechlin*, because it may wound the Stomach; a Feather will serve the Turn.

Such who can't bear Shop-Vomits, and they who can't drink large Quantities are not able to bear 'em; they must drink only *warm Water*, Infusion of *Green-Tea*, *Carduus-Water*, and such like; because 'tis then in our Power to cease when we please.

Willis and *Ettmuller* observe that one Emetick does more Feats than ten Catharticks, and by Consequence may *vice versâ* do ten times more Harm; from whence Practitioners wou'd do well to consider seriously before they administer an Emetick, whether there be any *Contra-Indication*, or whether it be indicated at all.

Herodotus

Herodotus and *Mercurialis* praise a Vomit given Monthly to preserve a lasting Health; and to speak Truth, I know no Place or Country this Caution will better suit than in *England*; because our frequent *Debauches* render it almost necessary; and I knew a successful Physician, whose Practice I was well acquainted with for four Years, who upon the least Debauch us'd to pump up the Contents of his Stomach with warm Water and Oyl; and this Practice he follow'd for fifty Years together (which was the whole Course of his Practice) and prolong'd his Life to eighty Years healthful and vigorous.

The Time of Election in giving Vomits is after Dinner, at four or five a Clock; however, I must remind you of what I have hinted at already, that if they vomit easily, you may give 'em whilst the Stomach is empty if requir'd; but if they bear 'em with Difficulty, their Stomachs shou'd be laden with Victuals; this Caution we meet with in *Mayern de Epilepsiâ*.

If they are given in a ſmall Quantity, as *Ettmuller* obſerves, they become Cathartick; which plainly demonſtrates, that moſt Evacuants only differ *ſecundum majus & minus*; and that as a ſmall Quantity of an Emetick proves only Cathartick, ſo a ſmaller Doſe may prove Diaphoretick, and a leſs Quantity than what is Diaphoretick, becomes a Diuretick; hence it appears that Evacuations are only a Conſequence of Irritations, as I have often inculcated.

If they ſhou'd not operate, give *Caſſia*, or ſuch gentle Lenients, in order that they may be carry'd downwards, and that they may have no Leiſure given 'em to produce dangerous Effects on the Body.

Such bear 'em with Eaſe, as have large Cheſts, ſtrong Stomachs, and well fram'd Heads; becauſe the contrary Frames are too weak for the Shock.

In general they are indicated where there is a Tingling in the Ears, a *Vertigo*, and Pain, and *Nauſea* in Fevers. As alſo where there are Signs denoting Obſtructions in the Pancreas,

creas, Gall-Bladder, and other Parts adjacent to the Stomach; where Revulsions may be made by the Stomach, where the Appetite is dejected, where there is a Loathing, a Distension in the Hypochondres, where there are Loads complain'd of, and an Inclination to vomit; because these are plain Signs of Humours nestling there.

CATHARTICA.

Leniora.

℞ Recipe Pulp Caſſ. recenter extract. ℥ ſs. Tamarind. ʒ ij. Fol. Senn. à ſtipitibus mundat. ʒ j. ſs. Crem. Tartar. ʒ j. Sal. mirab. Glauber. ʒ ſs. Syr. è Flor. Perſicor. q. ſ. m. f. *Electuarium* molle, cujus capiat magnitudinem Juglandis horâ decubitûs.

℞ Fol. Senn. S. S. ʒ ij. Summit. Centaurii min. m. ſs. Flor. Bellid. P. ij. flaved. aurant. Crem. Tartar. a. ℈ j. Paſſular. min. exacinat. ℥ jſs. Inciſ. ponantur in vino, capiat Hauſtum mane in Prandio vel Cœnâ.

℞ Rhei Elect. ʒ ij. Sal. Tartar. gr. xv. Aq. Cichorei ℥ vj. ſtent per Noctem in Arenâ; coletur pro uſu; vocatur Tinctura Rhei Williſii.

CA-

CATHARTICKS.

Gentle.

TAke Pulp of Caſſia freſh drawn, half an Ounce, Tamarinds 2 Drams, Leaves of Senna powder'd 1 Dram and half, Cream of Tartar 1 Dram, Glauber's Salt half a Dram, Syr. of Peach Flowers, what ſuffices, make a ſoft Electuary, to take the Quantity of a Walnut at Bed-time.

Take Senna Leaves 2 Drams, Tops of Centaury the leſs, half a handful, Flowers of Daiſie 2 Pugils, Orange Peel, Cream of Tartar, of each 1 Scruple, Raiſins ſton'd 1 Ounce and half; cut 'em, and ſteep 'em in Wine; take a Draught in the Morning before Dinner, or at Night before Supper.

Take choice Rhubarb 2 Drams, Salt of Tartar 15 Grains, Succory Water 6 Ounces; let 'em ſtand in warm Sand all Night; ſtrain it for uſe; it is call'd *Willis*'s Tincture of Rhubarb.

℞ Tamarind. ʒ ſs ſol. Senn. alex. ʒ ij. Rhei ʒ j. ſs. Coq. in Aq. font. in Colatur. ʒ iij. ſolv. Mann. Calabrin. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. a. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

℞ M. P. Aloëphang. ʒ ſs. Pulv. ſuccin. gr. iij. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. Pilul. n°. vj.

℞ Elect. de Tamarind. cum Senn. ʒ j. Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. ʒ iv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Aq. Hord. mund. ℔ j. Caſſ. rec. extract. ʒ j. ſs. Tamarind. ʒ ſs. Syr. è Roſ. ſolutiv. ʒ ſs. Aq. Cinnam. ʒ j. ſs. m. f. Potio gradatim haurienda.

℞ Rhei Elect. ʒ j. ſs. Cinnam. Pulv. ℈ j. macerentur in Aq. Cinnam. h. in Colatur. ʒ iij. diſſolv. Electuar. è ſucc. Roſarum ʒ j. ſs. m. f. Potio cum modico Regimine ſumenda.

Take

Take Tamarinds half an Ounce, Senna 2 Drams, Rhubarb 1 Dram and a half, boil 'em in Water; to 3 Ounces of the Liquor ſtrain'd add Manna and Syrup of ſolutive Roſes, of each 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

Take Pills of Aloephangina half a Dram, Powder of Amber 3 Grains, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make 6 Pills.

Take Electuary of Tamarinds, with Senna 1 Dram, Root of Jalap, 12 Grains, Syrup of ſolutive Roſes 4 Drams, Oyl of Cloves 2 Drops, make a Bolus.

Take Barley Water 1 Pound, Caſſia freſh drawn 1 Ounce and half, Tamarinds half an Ounce, Syrup of ſolutive Roſes half an Ounce, Cinnamon Water 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion to be drank gradually.

Take Rheubarb 1 Dram and a half, Cinnamon-Powder 1 Scruple, infuſe 'em in Cinnamon-Water from Barley; in three Ounces of the Liquor ſtrain'd diſſolve the Electuary of ſolutive Roſes 1 Ounce and a half, make a Potion, to be taken with moderate Care.

℞ Tinctur. Rhabarb. ʒ j. Tinct. Sacræ, ʒ iij. Syr. è Flor Persicor. vel è Succ. Rosar. pallidar. ʒ j. m. f. Potio.

Cathartica Fortia.

℞ Tereb. Cypri ʒ ij. Jalap. resinos. Merc. dulc. a. gr. xij. m. f. pil. n° 24. capiat vj.

℞ Gum. Ammon. ʒ j. Merc. dulc. ϑ ij. Diagryd. gr. xij. m. f. pil. n° xvj. pro quat. Dosibus.

℞ P. Rad. Jalap. gr. xij. Resin. Jalap. gr. vj. Tartar. vitriolat. ϑ ss. Merc. dulc. ϑ ss. Pulv. Succin. gr. vj. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. iij. Conf. flor. anthos, ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Resin. Jalap. gr. vj. Pul. oc. Cancror. ϑ ss. Tinct. Castor. q. s. m. f. pilulæ n° vj. deaurentur.

Take

Take Tincture of Rhubarb, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Hiera Picra, 3 Ounces; Syrup of Peach Flowers, (or pale Roſes) 1 Ounce; make a Potion.

Strong Cathartick.

Take Turpentine of Cyprus, 2 Drams; Gummy Jalap, Mercurius dulcis, of each 12 Grains; make 24 Pills. Take 6.

Take Gum Ammoniack, 1 Dram; Mercurius dulcis, 2 Scruples; Diagrydium, 12 Grains; make 16 Pills for 4 Doſes.

Take Powder of Jalap, 12 Grains; Roſin of Jalap, 6 Grains; vitriolated Tartar, half a Scruple; Mercurius dulcis, half a Scruple; Amber Powder, 6 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 3 Drops; Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers, 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains; Roſin of Jalap, 6 Grains; Crab's-Eyes powder'd, half a Scruple; Tincture of Caſtor, what ſuffices; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

℞ Reſin.

℞ Resin. Jalap. in Vitell. Ovi solut. gr. xv. Aq. Meliss. ʒ vj. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. ʒ ss. Tinct. Castor. gtt. xv. Aq. Mirabil. ʒ ss. m. f. Potio.

℞ Gutt. Gamb. Diagryd. correct. a. gr. iij. Merc. dulc. ℈ j. Crem. Tartar. ℈ ss. m. f. Pulvis, vel Bolus cum Syr. è Spin. Cervin.

℞ Troch. Alhand. M. P. Coch. min. Extract. Agaric. a. gr. viij. Merc. dulc. gr xv. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. ij. m. f. pilulæ nº vj. deaurentur.

℞ Rad. Jalap. Hermodactyl. Mechoacan, Turbith. Scammon. a. ʒ ss. Rad. Helleb. nig. & alb. a. ʒ j. Sem. Cartham. ʒ ij. Cinnam. ʒ ss. Caryoph. ʒ ss. Sp. Vin. ℔ j. digerantur. Dos. ʒ ss.

Take

Take Rosin of Jalap, dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, 15 Grains; Balm-Water, 6 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, half an Ounce; Tincture of Castor, 15 Drops; Aqua-Mirabilis, half an Ounce; make a Potion.

Take Gamboge, Diagrydium, of each 3 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 1 Scruple; Cream of Tartar, half a Scruple; make a Powder (or Bolus with Syrup of Buckthorn.)

Take Troches of Alhandal, Pills of Cochiæ the less, Extract of Agarick, of each 8 Grains; Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 2 Drops; mix and make 6 Pills; let them be gilded.

Take Roots of Jalap, Hermodactyls, Mechoacan, Turbith and Scammony, of each half an Ounce; white and black Hellebore-Roots, of each 1 Dram; Seeds of Carthamus, 2 Ounces; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves half a Dram; Spirit of Wine, 1 Pound, digest; the Dose is half an Ounce.

℞ Fæcul.

℞ Fæcul. Aron. gr. 15. Gutt. Gamb. gr. ix. Conſerv. Roſar. vitriolat. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus cum regimine ſumendus.

℞ Extract. Rhei, ℈ j. Reſin. Scammon. gr. iiij. Troch. Alhand. gr. iij. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. vj. m. f. pilul. n° vj. deaurentur.

℞ Aloes opt. gr. xv. Troch. Alhand. gr. iiij. Merc. dulc. gr. xvj. Ol. Cinnam. gtt. ij. m. f. pilul. n° vj. deaurentur.

℞ Reſin. Scammon. Jalap. a. gr. vj. Merc. dulc. gr. xij. Succ. Glycirrhiz. ℈ ſs. Ol. Lign. Guaiac. gtt. ij. m. f. pil. n° v.

℞ M. P. Lucis maj. ex Aloe roſat. Pil. Coch. min. a. ℈ ſs. Diagryd. pulv. Troch. Alhand. a. gr. j. m. f. pil. vj. deaurentur.

℞ M. Pil. Fœtidar. ℈ j. Troch. Alhand. gr. iij. Ol. Sabin. q. ſ. m. f. pilulæ n° iv. deaurentur.

Take

Take the Fæculæ of Aron, 15 Grains; Gamboge, 9 Grains; Conserve of Roses vitriolated, what suffices; make a Bolus to be taken with due Care.

Take Extract of Rhubarb, 1 Scruple; Rosin of Scammony, 4 Grains; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains; Oil of Cloves, 6 Drops; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take the best Aloes, 15 Grains; Troches of Alhandal, 4 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 16 Grains; Oil of Cinnamon, 2 Drops; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take Rosins of Sammony, and Jalap, of each 6 Grains; Mercurius dulcis, 12 Grains; Juice of Liquorice, half a Scruple; Oil of Guaiacum, 2 Drops; make 5 Pills.

Take *Pilul. Lucis major.* of Aloes, wash'd with Rose-Water, *Pilul. Coch.* the less, of each half a Scruple; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 1 Grain; make 6 Pills, to be gilded.

Take *Pilul. Fœtid.* 1 Scruple; Troches of Alhandal, 3 Grains; Oil of Savin, what suffices; make 4 Pills, to be gilded.

℞ M.

℞ M. P. Maſtichin. ℈ ij. Extract. Abſinth. ℈ j. Scammon. Sulph. extract. Troch. Alhand. a. gr. iv. Tinctur. Tartar. q. ſ. m. f. pilul. n° xv. pro duabus vicibus, deaurentur.

℞ Merc. dulc. ℈ ſs. Flor. Sulph. gr. vj. Conſ. Lujul. ʒ ſs. m. f. Bolus horâ ſomni deglutiendus; tum ℞ Aquar. purgant. (Northall, Stretham, Lambethens, &c.) ℔ ij. vel iij. Syr. è Spin. Cervin. ℥ ſs. è Flor. Perſicor. ℥ j. ſs. m. f. Potio gradatim haurienda.

Take

Take Pills of Maſtick, 2 Scruples; Extract of Wormwood, 1 Scruple; Diagrydium, Troches of Alhandal, of each 4 Grains; Tincture of Tartar, what ſuffices; make 15 Pills, for twice.

Take Mercurius dulcis, half a Scruple; Flower of Brimſtone, 6 Grains; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, half a Dram; make a Bolus for Bed-time; in the Morning, drink a Quart or 3 Pints of Purging-Waters (*North-Hall*, *Stretham*, *Lambeth*, &c.) with half an Ounce of Syrup of Buckthorn; Syrup of Peach-Flowers, 1 Ounce and half; make a Potion for Morning.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

IN the first Part of this Treatise, I have already hinted at the Use of Purgatives, as Occasion offer'd; but as I treat of 'em here designedly, I hope, it will not be taken amiss, if I explain more at large the Uses of Purgatives under their proper Head.

I shall observe then, that *Purgatives are never given but with a Design to empty some superabounding Humours*; whether they be *Serous*, *Phlegmatick*, *Cholerick*, *Saline*, or *Acid*, shall be remark'd in the following Paragraphs.

In stubborn Diseases, where *Alteratives* have produc'd no good Effects, tho' long administred, and well adapted, Purgatives now and then interlac'd are profitable; for sometimes it happens, that Obstructions in the evanescent Arteries are much riveted, so that the stagnant Fluids yield not to the Shocks of Purgatives early given, because they are at that Season too much impacted, and too viscid, and the Commotion rais'd overcrowds the Part; in which Case, the *Impaction* increases, but the *progressive Motion* is impeded;

impeded; this Affair ſtanding thus, let us turn the Tables, and firſt gradually attenuate the Fluids, and then the Particles which have taken their Abode in the ſmall Arteries, will be prepar'd to be puſh'd eaſily forward from the Shock given by the Purgative to the Fibres, and the Commotion it raiſes alſo will give a helping Hand; and thus one Purgative after proper Preparatives does more Feats than ten before 'em; for indeed they then do Harm.

We ſee it uſual in our Diet, that what we in ſome Degree abhorr'd at firſt, by gradually habituating ourſelves to it, becomes in ſome Meaſure neceſſary, at leaſt Nature demands it; it will be uſeleſs to inſtance in Snuff, Smoaking, Coffee, and ſuch; but even ſome have been brought to like what at firſt they cou'd not bear the Sight of; therefore without entring on the Explication of ſuch Idioſyncraſies, for I look on this as a Secret yet unreveal'd, we may ſee how ſome, by being accuſtom'd to take Phyſick, bear it better than ſuch as are little us'd to it.

In ſleepy Diſeaſes, in Palſies, and other Diſeaſes of the Brain depending

on

on a Quantity of sluggish and phlegmatick, or serous Blood and Spirits, Cathartick carry off Share of the offending Matter; and if proper Revulsives, such as Blisters, Setons, Cauteries, sharp Glysters, and perpetual Blisters be made use of at the same time, the Cure will be readily perform'd by the attenuating Drugs internally given (such are *Mustard Seed*, *Lavender Tops*, *Rosemary*, *Guaiacum Wood* and *Bark*) in Infusions or Teas; and the same apply'd externally in Spirits of Wine.

In *Eruptions*, such as *Scabs*, *Psora's*, &c. Purgatives are convenient, because such generally lodge in the *Serum*, and carrying off some of this, effectually carries off the saline Particles also, which give Rise to these Eruptions; for as a necessary Quantity of an *armoniacal* or *saline* Saltness is useful to the Blood, in order to supply several Secretions, and for preserving the due *Crasis* of the Fluids; so if its Nature is chang'd to an Acrimony, or if it be in too great a Proportion, it *crystallizes* on the Fibres, and these *Crystals* fix'd on the Skin, we call *Scabs*; now Purgatives carry off share of the vitiated *Serum*, and *Diluents* given *warm* effectually dissociate the Salts,

Salts, and proper Corrigents change the Salt into another gentler Species; which will prevent farther Eruptions, and for what is already fix'd on the Skin, vitriolick Washes do well. *Craanen* observes, if a Dram of Salt be put into a large Quantity of Water, the Salt is not perceiv'd; therefore Diluents are necessary in any saline State; and I am of Opinion, that many small Degrees of *Elephantiases* may be remedy'd, if proper Diluents were given warm; because *Chymists* observe justly, that *Salia non saliunt quamdiu sicca*; that is, *Salts don't dissociate unless they be diluted*; and 'tis observable, that *no Salts crystallize whilst the* Menstruum *is hot*; and therefore, if we can, by giving the Diluents warm, thus take off Cohesions, we shall prevent Eruptions; and those on the Skin will be easily manag'd.

Night-Sweats are either occasion'd from plentiful Suppers, or from an abounding Saltness in the Blood; in either Case Purgatives do well to empty the Vessels of their *Cargo*; only in the first Case, Physick alone with refraining for the future from Gormandizing, serves the Turn; whereas in the latter Case, proper Corrigents must also be given,

given, to dilute and blunt those Salts, which *melted by the Heat of the Bed*, begin to irritate the Pores and Miliary *Glands* to Excretion.

The Season of the Year determines us in giving Catharticks; because in the Spring, the Warmth of the Sun invigorates the stagnant Fluids, and they begin to turgesce at that time, and as by this Motion they fill the Blood-Vessels, so Evacuants become necessary to prevent Ruptures of the Lymphaticks, and other Disorders that are Concomitants of Repletion.

Vigorous Persons bear any Shocks with greatest Ease; so that the cold Air which wou'd throw a tender Person into Catarrhs or Fevers, never affects them; so it falls out with them in giving 'em Physick, they bear strong Purges with ease; and if you fail in giving such, what will work strongly, you fall short in Politicks, for they will conclude, you are ignorant of their Constitution; but enquire well, then prescribe.

In *Agues*, if there were not large Quantities of Humours, the Fits wou'd cease soon, nor shou'd our Patients be infested with more than two or three Fits;

Fits; and 'tis not worth while to prescribe to such; but Bodies that are oplete with Humours suffer long and tedious Shocks; and such must be well physick'd before you venture to give the Bark; because when once the Vessels are empty'd, the giving the Bark in order to attenuate the Remainder, produces no dangerous Effects in the Enlarging its Bounds, such as Ruptures, Asthma's, and such like. I have already hinted, that we must give the Cathartick on the Day of Intermission, because a double *Intumescence*, to wit, from the *Fit* and the *Intestine Motion* rais'd by the Physick, wou'd endanger the Patient.

A superabundant Acrimony ravages and rends the Solids, and produces *Exulcerations*; now whoever wou'd cure external ones, must first carry off some Share of these keen Salts by Physick; after which, all the Testaceous, Cinnabarine, and Saturnine Med'cines must be given inwardly along with smooth Decoctions of *China*, *Sarsa*, *Shavings of Harts-horn*, and such like in *Lime-Water*, to correct the acid Acrimony domineering in the Mass; and then even Dysepurlotick Ulcers may be brought

to good *Digestion* by Basilicon and Oil of Turpentine to *incarn*, by a Mixture of *Linimentum Arcæi* and *Diapompholigos*, and to cicatrize by *Ung. de Minio*, or Amalgam of Mercury in Powder; and in Case of Ulcers of the Lungs, I see no Reason why *Suffitus* of Cinnabar, with Myrrh and Mastick may not be useful.

Hippocrates warrants the Use of Purgatives in *discolour'd Menses Aph.* 36. *S.* 5. Τὰ καλαμήνια ἄχροα καθάρσιος δεῖσθαι σημαίνει and with good Reason, because this Flux is not vitiated but from the Blood, and *that* is laden with a Quantity of *Serum*, which having crowded the Vessels, opens 'em, and forces its way thro' 'em at a proper Season, and appears colour'd with a pale Circle around, in the Linnen of such who labour under this Vitiation; after you have sufficiently evacuated the Blood, the next Intention is to give Diureticks and Chalybeates to evacuate and correct the Remainder, and to corroborate the *Lax Fibres*.

If *Bile*, *Phlegm*, or any *Species* of depressed or exalted State, over-stock the Vessels, Evacuations suited, as Custom will have it, especially to the reign-

ing

ing State, must precede the *Alliotricks* given to change the Texture; but more especially those Humours that lodge in the Stomach are to be evacuated by 'em, as well as those in the Canal of the Intestines.

Where-ever the Liver is obstructed in its Ducts to the Intestines, Purgatives shove off the obstructed Passages by the vast Encrease of the Peristaltick Motion, which, in some Measure, milks out the *Mucus* which clings to the Walls of the *Ductus Choledochus*, and future Impediments must be prevented by the volatile or fixt Aperients internally given, such are *volatile* or *fixt Salts*, *Millepedes*, *Centaury*, *Wormwood*, *Horehound*, *Rubia Tinctor.* in Wines, which dissolve *Coagulums*, and prevent Cohæsion.

I have had Occasion elsewhere to observe, that scorbutick Salts, which I look upon to be *mineral* or *metallick* ones, swim in the *Serum* in great Plenty, and produce stupendous Effects; let us suppose 'em *alcaline* or *acid*, they will yield to Evacuations, because the *Serum* does; only 'tis observable, that the *acid* ones don't yield so easily, nor dare we attempt their Evacuation, till

due Preparatives have been premis'd: However, as they do give way to such *Stimulants*, we must sooner or later evacuate 'em, and then the Redundance of 'em being thrown off, we are to suit our Alteratives to the peculiar reigning Salts, so as *Acids* are suited to the *bilious* Constitution, and *Alcalines* to the sluggish cool *Acid*; and to the *corrosive Acid* also, with this Difference, that the *Chalybeates* of the stronger Kind are adapted to the former; but the cooler *Chalybeates*, as *Sal. Martis*, *Chalybeate Waters*, and *Testaceous Powders*, to the latter *Species*.

Asthma's seldom are produc'd but from some viscous Blood, or from a Load of *Serum*, which by Length of Time turns viscous also, and crowds the Pulmonary Vessels, by *Demi-Stagnation*; Purgatives unload this *Cargo*, and if Blisters be added, and proper inciding Pectorals, the *Bronchiæ* are discharg'd of what they contain, as well as the Humours that line the Walls of the pulmonary Artery; and thus, by scouring both Parts from their slimy Particles, they breathe more freely; such Med'cines are *Serum Sinapinum Bateanum*, *Balsamick Syrup*, *Syr. Terebin-*

Terebinthinæ, Flowers of Benjamin, Salt of Amber, and the like; but I ſpeak upon Suppoſition, that there is no febrile Temper, nor any periodical *Ephemera* conjoin'd.

The *Lues Venerea* ſuppoſes a Blood ſtock'd with acrimonious Salts; however, I know no Symptom producible by this Diſeaſe, but what an exalted Scurvy will alſo create; and I know no Difference between 'em, for I have ſeen *Caries*, *Exoſtoſes*, *Gummata*, and ſuch like, from ſcorbutick Salts, where there was no Grounds for Suſpicion; and therefore thoſe Evacuants given in the *Lues* cure a Scurvy *equally*; nor need you be afraid of *Hartman*, and *Liſter*'s forbidding Mercurials in the Scurvy, and allowing them in the *Lues*; becauſe the *acid Scurvy* bears 'em not, nor do ſome *Species* of *Lues*, which ſome have to their Sorrow, and others to their Diſreputation found true. Spectators have been prone in ſuch Miſcarriages to blame the Workman, as being ignorant of the *Menage*; but this is an Ignorance of the reigning State of Humours; after the proper Evacuations in ſuch a Diſeaſe, 'tis prudent to give the Decoction of the

Woods, in which, some bold Empiricks have given *Mezereon* Tops; and, I am inform'd, that even some discreet Practitioners have affirm'd 'em useful in small Quantity. These will complete the general Cure; for, I hope to be excus'd from descending to Particulars here.

In a *Suppression of the Menses*, Purgatives pave the Road for other Aperients, because, in the first Place they carry of any viscous Humours; and also the Intestine Motion rais'd by 'em in the Blood dispands the Vessels, and Aperients given afterwards find easier Work; I suppose the Vessels not under any irremediable Coalescence.

I have often advis'd the *Tinctura Sacra* to Persons who have been much infested with gouty Pains, in order to prevent a violent Fit, and not without Success, which was (and is generally) foreboded by a *Fulness at Stomach*; for thus the abounding *Fomes* was carry'd off, and the Remainder cou'd only produce a gentle Fit. It is also to be observ'd, that upon the Decline of the Gout, when the Parts begin to scale, the Inflammation is vanish'd, and the Urine settles laudably; they

they are then indicated, in order to precipitate with more Eaſe the concocted Particles, which remaining in the Blood, by any Miſmanagement of Debauches might again reproduce all the Round of dire Symptoms.

In a Failure of Appetite depending on any *Saburra*, Purgatives well adapted, carry *it* off, and pave the Road for proper Alteratives; I here am not to be underſtood to ſpeak of *ſuch*, which proceed from want of Spirits, ſuch I have known eaſily cur'd by proper Supplies; or ſuch as ariſe from too eager an Acidity, for ſuch are better emptied another way, by firſt premiſing proper Alcalines.

Purgatives, indeed, are proper for ſome *Species* of Dropſy, inaſmuch as they carry off ſome of the abounding and ſtagnating Liquids; but as there are ſeveral *Species* of 'em, I ſhall take Leave to explain in what Kind they agree: In an *Aſcites* the Liquor is extravas'd into the Cavity of the *Abdomen*; nor is there any Paſſage for it to repaſs into the Blood, and therefore Phyſick is uſeleſs, if not dangerous; *uſeleſs*, for the Reaſon now nam'd; and *dangerous*, becauſe I have

found by Experience, that such Physick, as wou'd be necessary to evacuate *Serum*, fuses the Blood; and, by this Attenuation, and Swelling beyond its Bounds, it ouzes more copiously thro' the injur'd Vein or Lymphatick, into the Belly; and thus I have seen such an imprudent Procedure attended with Bursting; the Patient did not survive it two Days. In the *Hydrops Epiploicus*, nothing does, *afferat ipse licet sacras Epidaurius herbas*; for once the *Lymphaticks* are so injur'd, as to pour into the Cells of the *Omentum* their Jelly, no Medicine can recall it, nor any Physick make it desert its Lodging. In the *Ovarium*, in the Duplicature of the *Peritonæum*, as little is expected from the Art of Physick, Patience is our *Asylum*; however, I shall hereafter observe to you in the Chapter of *Parecentesis*, that such only generally receives Relief from this Puncture. Indeed, when Dropsies are beginning, and due Care is taken to evacuate, and carry off some Part of the Humour, the Remainder is to be corrected, and gentle Stypticks are to be given to reunite the broken Vessel, and farther Mischief may be prevented.

Where

Where the *Faces* are not duly thruſt out, at leaſt, in that Quantity which is ſuitable to the Diet we have taken; Phyſick gives the Inteſtines a juſt Irritation, and aſſiſts the Defect of the ſlow Periſtaltick Motion; this is often requir'd in Fevers attended with Colicks, occaſion'd from the Adhæſion of the *Faces* to the *Plicæ*; but if this be the only Cauſe, oily Med'cines ought alſo to be premis'd, in order to prepare 'em, to give way more readily: I ſhall below ſhew you what Caſes they diſagree in, when Colicks infeſt the Sick.

Tho' it be look'd on as ridiculous by *Foreſtus*, *Lib.* 22. *Obj.* 44. *in Scholio*, to make uſe of Phyſick in a *Dyſentery*, becauſe this is drawing the Humours to the Part affected; and, as he ſays, endeavouring to heap Evacuation upon Evacuation, which is adding to the Cauſe; hence it is he approves an Emetick in ſuch a Caſe, and wou'd rather revulſe than drain the Parts by forcing the Humours thither, and ſo crowding the injur'd Parts with more Humours.

This is the Argument in its full Force: To say Truth, we find the *Hypocacuana* very useful in *Dysenteries*, for the Reasons now mention'd; but, if we consider that Physick which is given in *Dysenteries* is very gentle, and such as shaves off the acrid *Mucus* from off the Coats of the Intestines, without giving the Blood any Commotion, or roughly encreasing the peristaltick Motion of the Intestines, we shall find this to be no other Management, than what is usual in common Ulcers, which ought to be gently clear'd of their corroding *Sanies*, and therefore this Caution of his is of no Validity, nor in the Questions of Revulsions; hence *Diarrhœa's* and *Dysenteries* bear such *Lenients* with Ease, and what is taken afterwards will more certainly produce their Effects, such are Opiates, testaceous and styptick Med'cines.

Vertigo's are often a Sequel of *Mucus* lodging in the Cavity of the Stomach, which by its Demur there grows Acrid, or effervesces into *Bullæ*, and thus gives the membranous Coat of the Stomach an uneasy Sensation, which being communicated to the optick Nerves, occasions a Giddiness, which bears

bears a Proportion to, and keeps pace with this Hurry in the Stomach; such *Mucus* is evacuable by Emeticks or Purgatives.

That *Species* of *Asthma*, which *Waldschmidt* calls *Stomachical*, is no other than such as depends on a Flatulency in the Stomach, which presses up the Diaphragm, and lessens the Capacity of the *Thorax*; this Cause being but *secundarily*, or rather *sympathically* in the Lungs, we need not level the Cure at an Imaginary Læsion, but must evacuate the Stomach, and we shall relieve the *Asthma*; if, indeed, the Lungs also suffer in their Turn, and spue out any Quantity of Phlegm, which irritates them to a Tickle and Cough, Regard must be had to this *Vitium*, by proper Expectorants.

Baglivi commends Physick in syncopal Fevers, which must be understood *cum Grano Salis*; if Matter lodge on the Stomach, which irritates and galls it to a Nauseousness, and thus gives us Anxietudes; Physick, such as the Nature of the Fever will allow of, will be necessary to throw off this troublesome Guest; but where *Deliquia* depend on exhausted Spirits, on

an advanc'd Fever, and where the laſt Scenes are placed, it wou'd be the moſt unadvis'd Procedure that cou'd enter the Breaſt of a reaſonable Creature.

I can recommend Phyſick by frequent Experience in Children, much infeſted with Convulſions; for having been often call'd in to conſult on ſuch an Occaſion, I perceiv'd that common *Anti-Convulſives* avail'd little till they had been emptied gently, and as the Tragedy is acted on the Stomach, there ought we to begin; hence, after two or three Doſes of an Infuſion of Senna and Rhubarb, at proper Diſtances, I have giv'n Mixtures of Rue and Penny-royal, Balm and Mint-Waters, Pæony compound, ſome few Drops of Hart's-horn Spirits, ſweetned with Syrup of White Poppies ſucceſsfully. Some, I know, have recommended an odd Mixture for theſe Caſes, and I have known it uſed with Succeſs, after ſome Methods had fail'd, which was dropping three Drops of the menſtrual Liquor into Penny-royal Water, and giving it and the ſame Quantity afterwards in Sack given, cur'd a Child of two Years of Age; but far be

it

it from me to advise such dubious Methods; consult what has happen'd after the administring such a Med'cine in *Vanderwiel*, and you shall be too much terrify'd from giving it.

In Case of *Melancholy*, where the Blood, Spirits, and Juices in the Intestines are crowded with a sluggish, and an *acid Saburra*, and Stagnations are frequent in every returning Capillary, strong Physick, after proper Preparatives, evacuate the Plenitude, and open the obstructed Vessels, after which, proper Specificks are to be given, in order to correct the Acid, and to curb the *Deliria*.

Obstructions in the Mesentery are often relievd by Catharticks, because the Shocks the Intestines receive, are communicated to the Mesentery, being an Appendage to them.

Revulsions are necessary in phlegmatick, or œdematous *Angina's*; and Physick being a Revulsion, *Secundum Rectitudinem*, to this Disease, it both carries off Share of the Matter from the Blood which feeds this Disorder, and hinders the Afflux of more, by changing the Bent to another Goal; so that

that Discutients will have their desir'd Effect.

In malignant Fevers (where the Spirits 'tis true are exhausted) where the Humours are concocted, and yet Nature is lazy in her Extrusion of the *Venenum*; I have known gentle Lenients given with great Success; for many times have I seen *Fevers* last for twenty Days and upwards, with concocted Urine, and yet no Attempts were made by Nature to throw it off by Sweats, Urine or Stool, nor yet was the Brain infested by it, and therefore I have been oblig'd to give a Lenient of Senna and Rhubarb, and have repeated it two Days after; the second or third Dose generally answers, but some gentle Opiate must be given at Night, after such a Procedure, in order to allay any Hurry; as also Cordials to support the Spirits.

In the Decline of inflammatory Disorders, such as Rheumatisms, and even Pleurisies, and the like; Physick is useful (I mean Lenients) because the Humours being now dispos'd to subside, and the Vigour of the Inflammation being abated, the Humours being now no where fix'd, but loosen'd from

from the Impaction, their Shock impress'd on the Fibres by the Lenient, shoves 'em forward, and they may be gradually carry'd off.

Hippocrates, *Aph.* 1. *Sect.* 4. allows Lenients in Women advanc'd to the 4th or 7th Months, if Occasion urge; because the Infant at such a time is fixt firmly by the *Placenta* to the *Uterus*, but are not so the first and last Months; and besides, Lenients only move the Intestines or the *Uterus* but very gently.

Lenients are to be given when the Matter *turgescies*, says the Divine *Hippocrates*, which I take to be when there are pregnant *Indicia* of any Plenitude in the *Viscera*, or the Blood, or where the Humours, as he expresses, *impetum faciunt*, that is, are under some disorderly Motion.

The same *Hippocrates*, Aphor. 20. *Sect.* 4. advises Physick where there are Colicks, Pains of the Knees and Loins, and they be without a Fever; and the Reason is, because where-ever any Humour fixes on any Part, 'tis a Sign of a particular Plenitude, which generally depends on a more universal One.

By

By a contrary Reaſon in Rheumatiſms, whilſt the Inflammation is in full Vigour, and the Effervescence is juſt begun, and the Blood's Mixture is under a Confuſion, nor in any manner diſpos'd to ſubſide, Phyſick raiſing an univocal Commotion can by no Means be convenient, till this Diſturbance is in a great Meaſure allay'd. This the whole Body of Phyſicians unanimouſly agree upon.

Every Evacuation draws off Spirits and Humours; weak People may ſtand in need to have their Humours emptied, but not their Spirits; hence weak People cannot bear Cathartick, properly ſo call'd. Old Men fall under this Denomination with great Reaſon, becauſe their Supplies are impoſſible; Infants alſo may juſtly claim an Exemption from ſtrong Phyſick; for whatever Diſeaſe may ſeem to require it, 'tis a ſham Indication, and to be neglected.

In any Taints of the *Viſcera* which are confirm'd, ſuch as Ulcers, Phyſick is dangerous, becauſe it irritates the Ulcer, by ſuperadding an Exotick Acrimony, and raiſes the Hectick to a greater Pitch, by adding to the inteſtine

ſtine Commotion of the Blood; hence in Dropſies of the Legs, or œdematous Tumours from any ſuch *Vitia* of the Solids, it diſagrees very remarkably; becauſe to the Prejudices already mention'd, it weakens; now ſuch œdematous Legs never ſupervene in ſuch Caſes, but in the laſt Scenes of Diſeaſes; for when the Spirits by the Continuance of a Diſeaſe are exhauſted, the Blood moves ſlowly, the Fibres grow laxer, and in the depending Parts the Weight of the Blood is an Overbalance for the Oſcillation of the Fibres, and thus it reſts in the Legs; and by a contrary Reaſon, when they change their Poſture into an Horizontal one (in Bed) this along with the Warmth of the Bed, fuſes the ſtagnant Fluids, and they eaſily recirculate.

I have ſomewhere obſerv'd, that Purgatives open the Veſſels by raiſing an Intumeſcence in the Fluids, and thus disjoining the Orifices that almoſt approach'd to a Contact; and therefore whilſt the *Lochia* flow, it wou'd be empirical to give Catharticks; and hence in Women that are lying in, they are to be avoided; what is here

ſaid

ſaid of the *Lochia* may be underſtood to be ſpoke of *internal Varix's*, and particularly ſuch as lie in the Road of the Inteſtines; 'twere to be wiſh'd, that we cou'd as eaſily diſcover *ſuch*, as we can *Aneuriſm's*; but this is a bare wiſh. I have ſeen *Three* of theſe in twenty Years Practice, and they all died ſuddenly; one of 'em took the Shape of a Colick, and impos'd on the Practitioner, and broke by the Adminiſtration of ſome anticolick Pills, which he gave in order to expel the Cauſe of the Colick, which by the Preſcription appear'd to be a *Phlegmagogue*.

Where an Acid lodges in the Blood, if we are permitted to thwart the Language of the preſent Sect, and produces Stagnations, and other Diſorders; till due Preparation, Catharticks are improper; and therefore in *Hypochondriacal* and *Hyſterical* Perſons they diſagree, they raiſe Fits, as I have frequently ſeen; and once I knew a ſmall Doſe of *Manna* effect it, ſo little can they bear 'em.

Perſons very lean have no Occaſion to be haraſs'd by Catharticks, becauſe their Spirits are few; and ſuch as are extremely

extremely fat bear 'em almoſt as little, for ſuch are generally faint after their Uſe; becauſe the Parts muſt contract after their Fluids are drain'd, and if they do, then the Brain is drain'd ſuddenly of its Contents, and their Blood moving ſlowly, the Spirits are but ſupply'd in ſuch a Proportion.

In *Pleuriſies*, after the Inflammation has been ſo violent, that now it impoſthumates, and is critically ſpit up from the Lungs, nothing ought to be adminiſtred in Contravention to this Motion, for here the warm Pectorals are uſeful to rid *them* of this noxious and peccant Matter; now Cathartick, draining the Humours to another different Goal, cannot be attempted without the utmoſt Hazard; and what makes this appear more ridiculous, is the Misfortune ſome Pleuriticks undergo when ſpontaneous *Diarrhœa's* ſeize 'em at this Juncture.

In acute and continual Diſeaſes, and in Fevers, the præternatural Hurry in the Blood at that Seaſon evidently contra-indicates the Uſe of ſuch Med'cines, as Experience as well as Reaſon con-

convince us, give it farther Disturbance.

I have above remark'd how *inconsistent it is to administer Physick in Fluxes of Blood*; I think then it will be needless to observe with *Wendelin*, that it is dangerous to use it in an immoderate Flux of the *Menses*; however, I wou'd have it notic'd that sometimes such a Flux proceeds from an aqueous State of Blood, and a lax Habit of the Body, and in such a Case, *Rhubarb* judiciously administred serves to evacuate and corroborate at proper Intervals.

Dry Coughs which depend on Tubercles of the Lungs, which are accompany'd with a Shortness of Breath, and a Difficulty in lying on one Side, don't bear 'em, because such are subject to have the Tubercles inflam'd, and the Motion the Catharticks impress on the Blood is truly inflammatory, inasmuch as the Cathartick hurries the Blood too impetuously on, and crouds 'em into the Fibrils already overcharg'd with viscid and acrimonious Humours.

Diarrhœa's become continual, as Authors observe, from some Fault on the Solids;

Solids; and as such receive small Advantage from any Species of Med'cines, their whole Relief being *Palliation* only, they can only be prejudic'd by Catharticks; for as most organical Diseases, which become incurable by being too much fix'd, have Rarefaction for the Attendant; so giving Purgatives, adds to this *Vitium*, and irritates more.

Hiccups, which are the Result of the last Scenes of Distempers, never bear 'em; first because their Weakness won't suffer their Use, and next the Hurry, the Spirits are put into by 'em, contra-indicates 'em.

Obstructions immoveable, are exasperated by 'em; for what avails it to raise a Commotion to no purpose? and therefore in Hypochondriack Melancholy they do ill; therefore in old *Chloroses* they avail not; therefore in *Scirrhi* of the Liver, they harass only; therefore in inveterate Palsies, they are dangerous.

In Colicks from any Inflammation, they don't agree, because they move the Part too much, and Quiet is a main Point in the Cure of Inflammations. However, *Lenients* and *Glysters* are

are neceſſary, ſo far as to make Nature anſwer once a Day; and more eſpecially the *Latter*, becauſe if it be compos'd of emollient and diſcutient Plants, it may ſerve as a *ſtimulus* for promoting the *Fæces*, and a *Fotus* for the *Phlegmon*.

Nephritick Pains, properly ſo call'd, receive little Advantage by any Catharticks; but Care muſt be taken to diſtinguiſh between Them, a Lumbago, a Colick, and a Pain of the *Pſoa* Muſcle; the firſt being conſtant, and fix'd on the Kidney; the ſecond is evident in raiſing the Body into an erect Poſture after Flexion, which is done with utmoſt Difficulty; the Third is wandring, encreaſes upon Eating, and eas'd by *Flatus* upwards or downwards; and the laſt is diſcover'd by the Pain encreas'd on lifting the Thigh upwards, and the Flexion of the Body, becauſe they can hardly bear it in an erect Poſture. They may all bear Phyſick, if no Inflammation occaſion 'em, and even Gravel in the Kidneys may bear it; but if a large Stone occaſion the Pain, the Phyſick augments the Pain, by forcing it, and may moreover bring on Inflammations,

and

nd therefore not to be attempted; or according to *Barbette*, *Magnus Lapis non eſt movendus.*

Purgatives are generally gelt by Acids; therefore if there be any Signs of an Acid in the Stomach, as may in part appear by *Acid Ructus*, Diſturbances wou'd ariſe by giving Phyſick, ſuch as *Vauſeæ*, Inflammations, Vomitings, and other Signs of Struggle in the Stomach; and therefore 'tis uſual in ſuch Caſes to premiſe proper Preparatives, ſuch as Crab's Eyes, Pearl, Sp. C. C. and ſuch like to blunt this Humour.

Evacuation of Spirits, and Supply of 'em can't co-incide in an Indication; and therefore Phyſick is improper in *Deliquia*, where the Perſons ſo affected want all Internals and Externals to rear 'em, and ſupply them with what is Cordial and Spirituous; and therefore Spirit of Salt Armoniack, made with Lime, is the moſt penetrant for external Uſe, where the thicker the Line it pierces to the Noſe with, the more readily are the Patients reliev'd; and for Internal, the *Sal volatile Oleoſum*, in any Cordial Water, is excellent.

If

If Vomiting be a Symptom, it wou'd be imprudent to encreaſe it; and therefore Caution muſt be us'd in giving Phyſick in ſymptomatical Vomitings.

Wendelin tells us that Phyſick is worſt in Winter; but if the Winter Seaſon leſſen the Secretion by the Pores, that of the Inteſtines may ſafely enough be augmented, and in our Clime is the moſt eligible Species of Evacuation; however, Caution muſt be us'd in taking it, leſt we endanger catching cold at that time.

They who are accuſtom'd to Phyſick, and who are of ſo weak a Conſtitution, that any Change ruffles 'em, ought to be aware of taking it; leſt the Ill it does, overbalance the Good expected.

Aſthma's that have Exacerbations brought on by a febrile Temper ought not to be treated with Phyſick, for the Reaſon often mention'd, to wit, becauſe it raiſes an Effervescence, which to allay ought to be the Endeavour of the Phyſician.

Whoever are troubled with a *Teneſmus*, or a continual Inclination to go to Stool, can never bear Phyſick; becauſe there is no Reaſon can invite us

us to encreaſe our Complaint: But ſuch ought to bathe the Part with ſmooth Decoctions of Mullein in Milk, Unguents with Opium, and give internally Opiates.

I have remarked above that Phyſick is bad in any Flux of Blood, and therefore if the *Hæmorrhoids* flow exceſſively, forbear it; but by the ſame Reaſon it muſt be good to promote any critical Evacuation of Blood, and therefore as the *Hæmorrhoids* are often an uſeful Flux, if at any time they ceaſe to flow as uſual, Phyſick (of Aloes eſpecially) will promote 'em.

Such as are ſo unfortunate as to labour under a *Hernia Inteſtinalis* can ſcarce bear Phyſick when it is in its proper place, becauſe the Encreaſe of the Periſtaltick Motion endangers its Deſcent; and therefore, when it is in the *Scrotum*, Phyſick *à fortiori* muſt be very dangerous; becauſe it haſtens Inflammations, and if the Ring of the Proceſs once by any imprudent Method be ſtraitned by an Inflammation, nothing remains to be done in ſo deplorable a Caſe, but the Operation; and how few are there who can perform

form this with the requisite Dexterity?

In *Intermitting Fevers*, Cathartick, properly so call'd, are not convenient till the Urine is concocted; for they add to the *Turbata Sanguinis Mistura*, as the *Carteſians* are pleas'd to term Crudity; which is gueſs'd at from a turbid and milky Urine, attended by perplexing Symptoms; but however Lenients are not contra-indicated, as *Sennertus* gives us to underſtand, *C. 6. L. 2. de Febribus*, and *Wendelinus*, *L. 3. Axiom.* 1058. obſerves very well, that turgeſcing Humours had better be thrown off than retain'd.

Some peculiar Tempers there are, which can't bear Phyſick at all, tho' indicated by the Diſeaſe; this the Perſons muſt inform the Phyſician of; an *Idioſyncraſy* is not to be confin'd within Rules; I knew one who never cou'd bear any Drug where Opium was; another I knew, whom all Plaiſters whatever bliſter'd: This is one Part of Art belonging to the Knowledge of Conſtitutions, and principally to be enquir'd into by all Practitioners.

Dropſies,

Dropsies, which according to *Sydenham*, follow a Consumption, any Taint of the Bowels, the deprav'd Tone of the Blood, and where the Spirits are empty'd; also such as follow *Fistula's* and Weakness (from Salivations, and such like Evacuations) can't be reliev'd by Catharticks; nor indeed can any *Ascites* be cur'd by 'em.

Hippocrates Aphor. 24. *Sect.* 1. says, that *in acute Diseases, and in the Beginnings of Diseases, Physick must be us'd, but with great Circumspection*; and *Aphor.* 9. *Sect.* 4. *That such as are hard to vomit, and are moderately fat, are to be purg'd downwards, avoiding the Winter.* By which it is evident that this *Circumspection* he inculcates, is spoke of *such Physick as was then most in use only, and not Lenients*; and moreover 'tis plain, that in the Clime of *Greece*, the Pores are the most patent Emissary, otherwise such Caution needed not have been given about Purging in the Winter Season; but that carrying 'em forcibly downwards must have endanger'd Inflammations of the Intestines, which we need not much fear here. He also takes notice, *Aphor.* 9. *Sect.* 2.

that whoever wou'd purge Bodies, must first prepare 'em for it, and render, as he calls it, the Humours more fluxile, that is more obedient to this Species of Irritation, let that be in what manner you please; which must however be suitable to the reigning Humour, and is done by Contraries.

As to the Quantities of Evacuation, it must be gues's'd at from the Strengths of the *Laborants*; so that Care must be taken to evacuate so warily in the beginning, especially of acute Diseases, that we neither endanger a *Crisis*, nor a *Solution*; which must be computed from the Violence of the Symptoms, and the Evident Causes; for if they are violent, there will be occasion for large Evacuations, and it is deriv'd from some vehement Cause; both which argue Danger.

In the *Scurvy*, the Salts that lodge in the Mass are often of a styptick Nature, or they are very volatile; in both these Constitutions the Belly is subject to be bound; in the first, because Acids in the Canal of the Intestines impede the quick Descent of the

Faces,

Faces, and constringe the Fibres, and thus make 'em capable of resisting the Motion; in the latter, because the Heat, accompanying such a State, evaporates the thinner Parts of 'em into *Halitus*, and leaves the Remainder dry: Hence *Laxants* are always necessary in scorbutick Disorders, and all Hypochondriacals, for the same Reasons.

In the inflam'd Intestines, Laxants are only allowable, as I have hinted at above; for they give a gentle Irritation without raising any farther Flame.

Before a Cathartick is given, if the Party be costive, premise a Glyster, because thus Share of what wou'd resist the Descent of the peccant Matter is remov'd, and Colick Pains are prevented, which might happen if the *Faces* shou'd not yield.

It must be remarked, that if you are oblig'd to give Opiates along with Catharticks, you must encrease the Dose of the Cathartick, because otherwise the Opiate wou'd overpower the Irritation; which yet survives *its* Effects if encreas'd.

I remember to have been inform'd, that if *Tartarus Vitriolatus*, or *Antimonium Diaphoreticum* be blended with a Cathartick, half a Dose of the Catharticks will serve the Turn: This I have found a Mistake, unless they are well adapted; for then there is some Truth in the Assertion, for if in acid Constitutions you give the *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, it corrects the Acid powerfully, and the Physick works much more effectually; hence I have found *Riverius*'s Pills, *p.* 73. *P.* 1. in such Temperaments work beyond all Expectation; if then by a Parity of Reason you give the *Tartarus Vitriolatus* along with Physick in a bilious Constitution, it will correct the Bile, and fix it, and give the irritative Particles of the Carthartick full Scope to act its Part.

I can't tell how far it may be consonant to Practice what *Waldschmidt* advises in Defluxions of any Kind; but he tells us, *p.* 239. that to preserve from Catarrhs we must give Physick whilst the Moon is upon the *Wane*, and *p.* 247. he inculcates the same in Diseases of the Eyes; this is one of the

Inexpli-

Inexplicables; however I shall give so serious an Author Credit enough to follow his Sentiments.

Ettmuller tells us, that Rhubarb is gelt, by infusing it with *Salt* of *Tartar*, and that it works faintlier by so doing; I have try'd *Willis's Tincture of Rhubarb*, with Success, above a thousand Times.

If you suspect that a Dose of Physick will not work effectually, stove the Patient with a little *Mercurius Vivus*, before you administer it; and *Chesneau*, p. 542. seems to confide in Success from it.

I have found by Experience, that in a *Diarrhœa*, or any Sort of Flux, a smaller Dose of Rhubarb serves the Turn, than if there was no Flux, and the Reason is too evident to be mention'd.

Sydenham advises, in Dropsies, to give strong Catharticks, to repeat 'em frequently (once in three or four Days) and to continue 'em till the whole Water is drawn off; from whence, 'tis evident, he believes such suffer more from the Load than the Exhaustion: But, I shall observe, that if his Cau-

tions are levell'd at an *Aſcites*, they are vain. Indeed, where the Inteſtines are *anaſarcous*, and thus elevate the Belly into a Tumour, I believe 'em uſeful, or even in univerſal *Anaſarca's*, for then Evacuation is neceſſary, and the Damage of Spirits muſt be repair'd by Cordials.

If you deſign to promote Vomiting or Purging, you muſt make your Patient walk about the Room; but if you wou'd make 'em ceaſe, lie down, or endeavour to ſleep, ſays *Hippocrates*.

As any *Hypercatharſis* is eaſily remedy'd by *Laudanum*, ſo if the Diſeaſe indicate a ſtrong Purgative, venture on it, becauſe the Remedy is at hand.

If you have a mind to purge the Child, give Phyſick to the Nurſe, ſays *Sennertus*, c. 31. *de Epilepſiâ*, and *Duretus in Holler*. p. 18.

Dekkers gives us the following Cautions, *p.* 389. he ſays, that *Encoproticks* muſt be given, ſo as to give the Child two or three Stools every Day; becauſe, if the *Faces* lodge long in their Inteſtines, they turn eager and irritate,

irritate, and ſerve to produce freſh Fits. 2*dly*, That dry Conſtitutions bear liquid Purgatives, and moiſt ones dry, *p.* 223. becauſe, this is adding, or ſubtracting what is wanting, or ſuperabundant, beſides the irritated Particles. *P.* 334. he inculcates, That Child-bearing Women are not to be mov'd in the beginning and the latter Months of their *Groſſeſſe*; becauſe, in the firſt, the Child not being yet fix'd, may eaſily be ſhov'd off; and in the latter, it begins again to grow ripe and looſer. *P.* 336. he tells us, That Purgatives are profitable, where there are Pains of the Loins without Fever, (and *Tulpius l.* 4. *c.* 28. gives us a Hiſtory of a ſerous Diſtenſion very painful on the Loins, which he took off by Rad. Jalap. 3 j. Diagryd. gr. xv. and Cremor. Tartar.) *Dekkers* adds, That where there are a Coſtiveneſs, a Flatuoſity, Night-Sweats, Urine without a Sediment, turgeſcing Humours, and diſcolour'd *Menſes*, there Purgatives are indicated.

'Tis to be obſerv'd, that ſuch as have taken ſtrong Phyſick (Mercurials, Scammoniates, and ſuch like) ought

not to go abroad, becauſe the Commotion rais'd in the Blood by the Purgative, might from the Stoppage of the Perſpiration, be wrought up into a Fever.

Riverius adviſes us not to venture on ſtrong Purgatives in Dropſies, and I'm very ſure Weak will have no Effect, therefore none are good.

Hippocrates de Remediis Purgatoriis tells us, *Ante omnia Bilioſis, oportet propinare Cholagogum. Pituitoſis, Phlegmagogum; Hydropicis, Hydragogum; Melancholicis, Melanogogum.* This indeed ſhews, that this Guide of ours aim'd at ſpecifick Purgatives, which I underſtand in that Senſe I have already mention'd, *Part* I. *p.* 68.

Bilious and ſerous Conſtitutions are eaſily mov'd, but phlegmatick and melancholick Bodies with Difficulty, ſays *Joel*, p. 127. *Compend. Art. Medic.* and *Horſtius* p. 360. *a.* tells us, that Bodies that are dry are hard to move; and *vid.* p. 46. *Part* I. The Reaſons for this may ariſe from hence, becauſe, according to *Ettmuller*, T. II. *p.* 454. The Reaſon why one Body is eaſier to be mov'd at one time than another, is from the greater

greater Senſibility of the Fibres, or the various Fluxility of the Juices; hence a greater Inſenſibility, or a greater Acidity may create a Difficulty of Operation.

I have known a Pain, ſomewhat Violent in the extreme Parts, hinder Phyſick from Operating; for, 'tis no Wonder that a ſtrong Irritation in the Extremities ſhou'd darken a leſs in the Inteſtines, and thus hurry the Phyſick into the Blood, which ought to have deſcended thro' the Inteſtines; and what made this evident was, becauſe the Pain which was extreme, did not, however, exalt the Pulſe, till the Phyſick was given.

I have obſerv'd what *Zacutus Luſitanus*, *C.* 2. *Curat.* 99. did; to wit, that ſtrong Phyſick has fail'd of its Operation often, when a gentler adminiſtred has produc'd the deſir'd Effects, which ſeems ſomewhat *Paradoxical*; but, whoever takes a View of what occurrs in the Operation of a Cathartick, muſt acknowledge that a ſtrong Irritation haſtens the Periſtaltick Motion ſo readily, that they don't yield, and thus whilſt they are under a *Species* of Ten-

ſion, the Fluids are hurry'd forwards into the Maſs, which does not happen in Lenients.

The ſame *Luſitanus* obſerves, that when a *minorative* Med'cine is given, if it ſhou'd work ſoon, we muſt faſt a while after; but that if it ſhou'd not, they may begin to eat upon it; becauſe the Weight of the Victuals forces the Deſcent the eaſier, whereas in the former Caſe 'tis not neceſſary. *C. 2. Curat. 75. in Scholio.*

Lapis Lazuli is ſeldom preſcrib'd; however, when it is, it ought to be waſh'd from its acrimonious Salts, according to *Foreſtus*, Lib. 30. p. 26.

Concoction is not the only Indicator of Purgatives; for, as *Horſtius* obſerves, the *Quality* of the reigning Humour may be ſuch as may oblige us to evacuate it immediately; as alſo the *Quantity* is ſo ſuperabounding, that it may produce dangerous Effects to wait for Concoction; moreover, the *Impetus* and Turgeſcence may require it alſo; and ſometimes the Nature of the Part affected may oblige us to give it by way of Revulſion, leſt the Diſeaſe might ſettle dangerouſly, before a complete

plete Concoction, and I don't find it absolutely necessary to wait for a complete *one* for the Evacuation of the Humours, but *aliqualis*, according to *Franc. Piens*, will serve the Turn.

Hippocrates Prænot. Coac. 808. commends colour'd Stools after Physick, because, according to the common and settled Notion, 'tis a Sign that Humours are thrown off.

I have remark'd above, that Sailors, according to *Th. Bartholin*, require the strongest Purgatives; but I did not subjoin the Reason, which may evene from hence, that such being us'd to live upon a Salt Diet, and being accustom'd to irritating Victuals, they become so habituated to such, that gentle irritating Physick works no Effects upon 'em at all, without going to Stronger.

ENE-

ENEMATA.

RECIPE Rad. Lilior. albor. Alth. a. ʒ ij. Herb. Mercurial. Abſinth. a. m. j. Sem. Fænugræc. ʒ ſs. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℔ j. add. Sacch. rub. ʒ iij. Sal. Culinar. p. ij. m. f. Enema injiciendum.

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ iij. Rhodomel. Simp. ʒ ij. Hier. picr. ʒ ſs. Agaric. Trochiſcat. ʒ j. Elect. de Succo Roſar. ʒ iij. m. cum Decoct. communi. m. f. Enema.

℞ Aq. Pluvial. ʒ xij. Fæcum Cereviſiæ, ʒ ij. Sapon. Venet. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamomill. ʒ x. Pulv. Hier. picr. ʒ ij. Sacch. rub. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ovi n° j. m. f. Enema.

GLYSTERS.

TAKE white Lilly Roots, Marſh-mallows, of each 2 Drams; Herb-Mercury, Wormwood, of each one handful; Fenugreek-Seed, half an Ounce; boil 'em in Water; to a Pound of the ſtrain'd Liquor, add red Sugar, 3 Ounces; Salt, 2 Pugils; make a Glyſter.

Take Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Honey of Roſes, 2 Ounces; Hiera picra, half an Ounce; Troches of Agarick, 1 Dram; Electuary of Roſes, 3 Drams; mix theſe with the common Decoction, and make a Glyſter.

Take Rain-Water, 12 Ounces; Dregs of Aſe, 2 Ounces; *Caſtile*-Soap, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces; Hiera picra, 2 Drams; red Sugar, 2 Ounces; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ j. Fol. Mercurial. Parietar. a. m. j. Flor. Violar. p. iij. Fol. Senn. ʒ j. Sem. Lini, Fænugræc. a. ʒ ij. Fænic. d. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. Font. in colatur. ʒ xij. ſolv. Diaphœnic. Diaprun. a ʒ ſs. Ol. Chamomill. ʒ j. Sal. Culinar. ʒ ſs. m. f. Enema.

℞ Herb. Borrag. Fol. Violar. a. m. j. Polypod. Querc. ʒ ſs. Brodii Vitulin. q. ſ. coq. colatur. ʒ x. add. Mell. Roſ. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. Butyr. recentis ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. ſolut.) ʒ ij. Vin. Benedict. ʒ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Flor. Chamom. ʒ x. Tinct. Hier picr. ʒ iij. Sacch. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. nº j. f. m. Enema.

Take

Take Roots of Marſhmallows, one Ounce; Mercury-Leaves, Pellitory of the Wall, of each one handful; Violet-Flowers, 3 Pugils; Senna-Leaves. 1 Ounce; Line-Seed, Fenugreek-Seed, of each 2 Drams; Fennel-Seed, 1 Dram; boil 'em in Water; to 12 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Diaphænicon and Diaprunum, of each half an Ounce; Oil of Chamomile, 1 Ounce; Salt, half a Dram; make a Glyſter.

Take Borrage and Violet-Leaves, one handful; Polypody of the Oak, half an Ounce; Veal-Broth, what ſuffices; boil 'em, to the Liquor ſtrain'd 10 Ounces, add Honey of Roſes, 2 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs; Butter, 1 Ounce; mix and make a Glyſter.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces; Turpentine diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg, 2 Drams; *Vinum Benedictum*, 1 Ounce; make a Glyſter.

Take the Decoction of Chamomile-Flowers, 10 Ounces; *Tinctura Sacra*, 3 Ounces; Sugar, 2 Ounces; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Aquar.

℞ Aquar. Strethamenſ. coct. ℥ xij. Syr. de Spin. Cervin. ℥ j. Sal. Gemm. & Culinar. a. 3 ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ping. ℔ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ iij. Butyr. recent. ℥ j. ſs. Sal. comm. 3 ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Rut. Artemiſ. a. m. j. Sem. Fænic. d. 3 ij. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℥ x. add. Elect. Diaprun. ℥ j. ſs. Sal. commun. 3 j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Juris Pulli ℔ j. Caſſ. recenter extract. ℥ j. Ol. Roſar. ℥ ij. Sacch. ℥ j. ſs. Vitell. Ov. n° ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Fol. Malv. Biſmalv. Mercurial. a. m. j. ſs. Hord. mundat. m. j. Prunor. Damaſcen. Par. n° vj. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ℥ x. add. Elect. Diacartham. Sacch. rub. a. ℥ j. Sal. Prunel. 3 ij. Vitell. Ov. n° j. m. f. Enema.

Take

Take *Stretham*-Waters boil'd, 12 Ounces; Syrup of Buckthorn, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Gem.* and common Salt, of each 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take fat Veal-Broth, 1 Pound; Oil of Almonds, 3 Ounces; Freſh-Butter, an Ounce and half; Salt, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take Rue, Mugwort, of each 1 handful; Fennel-Seed, 2 Drams; boil in Water; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diaprunum*, 1 Ounce and half; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyſter.

Take Chicken-Broth, 1 Pound; Caſſia freſh drawn, 1 Ounce; Oil of Roſes, 2 Ounces; Sugar, 1 Ounce and half; 2 Yolks of Eggs; make a Glyſter.

Take Mallows, Marſhmallows, Mercury, of each one handful and half; clean Barley, 1 handful; Damaſc. Prunes, 12; boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor; add *Elect. Diacarthami*, Sugar, of each 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; 1 Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

℞ Fol.

℞ Fol. Rut. Flor. Chamom. Sambuc. Summit. Aneth. a. m. j. Sem. Anis. Fænic. d. Carv. Cumin. a. ʒ ss. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Vin. Malvat. ʒ iij. Elix. Vit. Matthiol. ʒ ss. Ol. Chamom. ʒ j. Succin. ʒ j. Aq. Mirabil. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Lact. coct. ʒ x. Mell. despumat. ʒ j. Sal. Prunell. ʒ ij. Butyr. Salsi. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Rad. Alth. Levistic. a. ʒ ij. Fol. Beton. Hyssop. Agrimon. a. m. j. Flor. Genist. Sambuc. a. p. ij. Incis. coq. in Aq. Font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Elect. Diacartham. ʒ j. Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. ℈ j. m. f. Enema.

℞ Decoct. Senn. Gereon. ʒ vj. Decoct. commun. emollient & carminat. ʒ iv. Mell. Mercurial. ʒ ij. Sal. comm. ʒ j. f. m. Enema.

Take

Take Rue, Chamomile-Flowers, Elder-Flowers Tops of Dill, of each one handful; Annis-Seed, Fennel-Seed, Carraways, Cummin, of each half an Ounce, boil in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Currant-Wine, 3 Ounces; *Elixir Vitæ*, half an Ounce; Oil of Chamomile, one Ounce; Oil of Amber, one Dram; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 2 Drams; make a Glyſter.

Take Milk boil'd, 10 Ounces; Honey, 1 Ounce; *Sal. Prunell.* 2 Drams; Salt-Butter, 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter.

Take Althæa and Lovage Roots, of each 2 Drams; Betony, Hyſop, Agrimony, of each one handful; Broom and Elder-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils, cut and boil'd in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, 10 Ounces, add *Elect. Diacarthami*, 1 Ounce; Oil of Tartar, 1 Scruple; make a Glyſter.

Take Decoction of Senna, 6 Ounces; common Decoction, 4 Ounces; Honey of Mercury, 2 Ounces; Salt, 1 Dram; make a Glyſter.

℞ Unguenti Potabil. ʒ viij. Ol. Tereb. ʒ iij. Syr. è Rosʃ. ſolutiv. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema.

℞ Rad. Leviſtic. Imperator. Polypod. a. ʒiij. Fol. Matricar. Salv. Meliſſ. Origan. a. m ſs. Fl. Anthos, Chamom. a. p. ij. Inciſ. Coq. in Aq. font. colatur. ʒ x. add. Aq. Vit. ʒ j. Sal. Succin. ℈ ſs. Ol. Cumin. Chym. ℈ j. Elect. è Bacc. Laur. ʒ ſs. Vitell. Ov. nº j. m .f. Enema.

Take

Take *Unguent. Potab.* 8 Ounces; Oil of Turpentine, 3 Drams; Syrup of ſolutive Roſes, 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter.

Take Lovage, Maſterwort, Polypody, of each 3 Drams; Motherwort, Sage, Balm, wild Mint, of each half a handful; Roſemary and Chamomile-Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; cut 'em and boil 'em in Water; to 10 Ounces ſtrain'd, add *Aqua Vitæ*, 1 Ounce; Salt of Amber, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon, 1 Scruple; Electuary of Bay-berries, half an Ounce; one Yolk of an Egg; make a Glyſter.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have in this Place consider'd Glysters only, as they evacuate; for amongst the Alteratives you will find *Antifebrile*, *Antihelmintick*, *Opiate*, *Nutritive*, and *Carminative* ones.

In general they draw down the Contents of the Intestines, and cause 'em to pass thro' the *Anus*.

They soften the *Faces*, and wash off all the *Sordes* from the Mouths of the Glands of the Intestines, and promote a fresh Secretion there, so that upon a Supposal that the *Faces* don't glide along by Reason of a Driness of the Guts, they help this Fault.

Many tender Persons, such are several hysterical and hypochondriacal People, cannot bear Physick, so that we are oblig'd to use gentle Glysters, in order to stimulate Nature to her ordinary Duty.

They are good to evacuate whatever especially lodges in the larger Intestines; hence that Load of *Sour* Phlegm, which often stagnates here, and creates Ulcers in the Intestines, is hereby carry'd off.

The

The *Viscera* may, by the violent Bent the Humours take to 'em, be overladen; and if due Care is not taken, may fix irrevocably there; Glysters by their Irritation draw the Bent another way, and do much Service in such Cases.

In case of *symptomatical* Vomitings, the Motion of the Intestines is inverted, and without some superiour Irritation, it may continue so considerable a Time, as to weaken the Patient; and therefore Glysters frequently thrown in, do invite this Motion to its natural Tendency; and Opiates, with proper Alteratives, are to be given during this Truce.

Where People have drank large Quantities of Waters, or, indeed, of any Liquors that don't pass; they irritate and invite their Flux downwards; hence in case any Physick has been given, which fails of producing its Effects, we can't do better than give evacuating Glysters; more especially if the Physick and Humours rest in the lower Intestines; hence also the Reason is evident why we often premise a Glyster, the Night before

Physick is given; for thus the whole Force of the Intestines is occupied about the Expulsion of the Humours only.

In *cold Disorders of the Head*, they irritate, evacuate, and draw downwards the lazy Humours, change the Bent of 'em, and if at the same time Volatiles are us'd, all drowsy Distempers are somewhat reliev'd, if not cur'd; the Revulsion in short is done in *Lineâ rectâ*, and will succeed the better.

In *Suppressions of the Menses*, they serve by way of a *Fotus* to give a Warmth, and renew its undulatory Motion; from whence the Vessels in that Part are squeez'd and open'd, and the Flux will return afresh if the *Vitia* of the Fluids are at the same time amended.

Colicks below the *Ileon* may be reliev'd by 'em, because they enter the *Colon*, but go no higher; and therefore what vitious Contents the grosser Intestines are infested with, may be wash'd off by 'em, and emptied.

When Fevers are beginning, 'tis safe to evacuate the Intestines, and thus

thus if any Bile lodge any where, this Irritation will be ſufficient to promote the periſtaltick Motion to ſuch a Degree, as will invite it downwards.

Scorbutick Perſons are often coſtive; from the Rigidity of the Inteſtines, occaſion'd from the ſaline Conſtitution, and alſo from the *Fæces* being dry; they anſwer all Intentions, in reſtoring this Motion, and diſengaging the *Fæces*.

In Ulcers of the Inteſtines, Balſamick ones are good, but this belongs to another Head.

In caſe of a Stone in the Bladder, which is ſmall; in caſe of Gravel of the Kidneys; in caſe of a *Mola*, a Retention of the *Secondine*, they irritate and urge forward the various and ſeveral Contents of theſe Parts, becauſe they reach 'em all, almoſt by an immediate Contact.

Weak Perſons, Children and old People are to be treated with Glyſters, becauſe they ſupply the Defect of ſtronger Evacuations, nor do they weaken.

In *Epilepsies* the Hurry the Blood is under, and the great Tendency the Humours run to the Brain withal, make Revulsives necessary, but such however as don't move the Blood much, such are Glysters.

In *Ischiadick* Pains, the immediate Irritation and Traction notably revulse any Influx of Humours into the Joint, and therefore strong ones are here necessary, in order to carry off, by a near Drain, the flowing Humours.

Worms are best evacuated by Bitters, by the Mouth; but if at the same time, you administer Milk and Sugar, or Honey, with an Infusion of Quick-silver in the Milk, you invite 'em downwards by a Machiavellian Decoy, of which hereafter.

In *Labour Pains*, 'tis advisable to empty the Constipation first, by an easy Glyster; for this makes Room.

However innocent Glysters may appear, they are sometimes, and in some Cases by an inverted Reason prejudicial.

Hence Women with Child, in the latter Months, don't bear Glysters, lest the Irritation shou'd shake off their

Load,

Load, which is eaſy to be done in ſome, from the Laxity of their Habit, or from the Weight.

Such whoſe Bellies are obſtinately Coſtive, receive little Advantage by 'em, becauſe the Glyſter enters not above the Place where the *Faces* are fixt, which they ought to do to diſengage their *Adhæſion*.

In *critical Abſceſſes*, any where, there is no Occaſion for Revulſion, and therefore they only retard Suppuration, by withdrawing the Quantity neceſſary for ſuch a Work; and much leſs ought they to be given in eruptive Fevers, whilſt the Spots are Critical; I have known ſome Examples of this Nature, which had they not been timely reliev'd, might have prov'd fatal; particularly in a Darling Child, whoſe Urine ſettled laudably, and who broke out, and had *Petechiæ* all over her; the Nurſe, without asking Queſtions, orders the Child a common and eaſy Glyſter of Milk and Sugar, upon which the *Petechiæ* diſappear'd with *Deliria*, *Syncope's*, Deafneſs and *Subſultus*, which were not reliev'd without Bliſters, and reviving Cordials.

In *Colicks* of the Stomach, for ſo *Catachreſtical* Cuſtom will have it, they do but raiſe Diſturbances, and encreaſe the Diſorder, by invigorating the Periſtaltick Motion of the Inteſtines, and obliging the Stomach thereby to compreſs the *Bullæ* that contain the *Flatus*, which not being fitted for Expulſion, by reaſon of its Tenacity, the Pain is aggravated thereby; and for the ſame Reaſon, 'tis Folly to give 'em in *Flatus* of the ſmaller Inteſtines.

They are not ſafely given in the flowing *Hæmorrhoids*, becauſe they keep the Veſſel more open, by the Irritation and conſtant Evacuation; however in caſe the *Hemorrhoids* proceed from a Coſtiveneſs, they being uſeful in the latter Caſe, *ſublatâ Cauſâ tollitur Effectus.*

Critical Evacuations are to be promoted, becauſe what is excern'd is noxious; therefore if you adminiſter 'em at ſuch a Juncture, you revulſe the neceſſary Bent of the Humours, and recall 'em into the Blood, which is an ignorant and dangerous Practice.

Women that are gone three or four Months with Child don't bear 'em, becauſe

becauſe the Child being as yet ſlenderly fix'd, by its *Hepar Uterinum*, to the *Glands* of the Womb, may eaſily be ſeparated from thence.

Some do, others dare not adminiſter 'em in *Hernia's*; which may thus be diſcuſs'd; the *Faces* can be diſcharg'd indeed, becauſe they reach not beyond the larger Inteſtines, and on this Head they are uſeful; but if they lie high, the Compreſſion of the *Abdomen* is thereby encreas'd, and this obliges the Inteſtines to deſcend more, and therefore if they are given for the former Cauſe, Caution muſt be given, that they don't ſtrain too much, in which lies the whole Danger.

They muſt be avoided in the Fit of Intermittents or Remittents; becauſe, as I have already hinted, they ought not to be given in any *Criſis*, becauſe they retard it, by changing the Order of Nature; ſo Periods are a beginning *Criſis*, and they are to be avoided. Hence alſo are they to be ſhun'd at the *State* of acute Diſeaſes, becauſe they may determine Nature downwards, when ſhe inclin'd to paſs her noxious Recrements by ſome other Road; not

that I believe this Port unsafe, nay, I am of opinion that Stools will sooner carry off a *Fever* than Sweats in our Climate; but the sudden Change made at the *State*, when perhaps the Humours have begun to pass another way, may raise unexpected Disturbances, and Hurries in us, at an unseasonable Time.

Purgative Glysters are dangerous in Dysenteries, for the same Reason they disagree in the Bleeding Hemorrhoids; because they keep the Vessels too open.

They avail nothing to the *Iliack Passion*, if the Irritation begins from the *Anus*, or the gross Intestines; because thus they are precipitately hurried up into the Stomach, and vomited up.

In the lower Intestines then, where the *Faces* cling to them, they are useful; but if they cling to the small Guts, you must change them for oleous Med'cines given by the Mouth.

Asthmatick Persons must not retain 'em long; because they fill the *Abdamen*, and therefore press the Diaphragm up to the Chest, and straiten the room for Inspiration.

They

They supply the Want of Cathartick and Emeticks in weak People, and gradually draw off what the more violent Evacuants do ἀθρόως (too hastily.)

Care must be taken, they be neither thrown in too Hot, for then they Inflame, Excoriate, or Gangrene the Parts; nor too Cold, for then they Impede the Circulation.

In Case of Vomiting, we ought not to exceed 8 Ounces; because more wou'd too rudely compress the Stomach, and give it farther Shocks, which there is no occasion for.

In the Case of Worms, 'tis advisable to give sweet ones first, and then bitter ones; the first invite them to the *Anus*, and the latter kill 'em.

The Belly must always be first made soluble before you give Carminatives, as I have hinted at already in the first Part.

In the *Menses suppress'd*, *Deckers* says, they may be given very warm, in order to foment the *Uterus*, whose Vessels will thereby be rendred more flexile, and thence will more readily yield to the Impulse of the Fluids.

If *Coloquintida* be boil'd for an Ingredient, tye it in a Rag, leſt its Particles ſhou'd adhere to the Inteſtines, and erode 'em; and where Irritants are blended in Glyſters, Obtunders are to be forbore; therefore if *Coloquintida* or *Sal. Gemm.* be mix'd in a Glyſter, forbear Oils, or oily Ingredients.

In giving nouriſhing Glyſters, the following Cautions are to be obſerv'd; the Belly muſt be firſt made ſoluble; they muſt be made of Yolks of Eggs, Broth, Sack, *&c.* they muſt be retain'd as long as poſſible, and therefore no irritating Drugs muſt be mix'd in 'em, and they muſt endeavour to reſt after 'em; they muſt be given in a large Quantity, that they may reach the *Colon*, where there are ſome few *Lacteals*.

Baglivi Prax. Medic. tells us, that Febrifuge Glyſters muſt be repeated, *toties quoties*, till the Fever diſappears; and I ſhall add, that they muſt be given in large Quantities, that they may enter the *Lacteals* of the *Colon*.

Gabelchover Obſ. C. 1. *Curat. Annot.* 62. ſays, that *before they are injected*, the

the Patients ought to be empty; that *whilſt we uſe 'em*, the Patient muſt lie on the right Side, and it muſt be given gradually; *after they are injected* (which muſt be done in Bed) if they are rendred in a ſmall time, either throw in a Sharper, or uſe a Suppoſitory; hence he aſſigns half an Hour as a Sufficient time for keeping a Purgative Glyſter.

GLANDES.

RECIPE Agaric. Trochiſcat. pulv. Hieræ a. ʒ j. Aloes Roſat. ℈ ij. Mell. deſpumat. q. ſ. m. f. Suppoſitorium.

℞ Alum. ʒ ij. Sal. commun. ʒ j. Mell. deſpumat ʒ ij. m. Coq. in Duritiem, & f. Glandes.

℞ Sapon. venet. ʒ j. Diagryd. ℈ j. Sal. comm. ʒ j. m. f. Glandes.

℞ Colocynth ℈ ſs. Agaric. ℈ ſs. Sal. Gemm. ℈ j. Hier. p. ʒ ſs. Mell. q. ſ. f. Suppoſitorium.

℞ Sal. Culinar. ʒ jſs. Spec. Hier. picræ ʒ ſs. Mellis coct. ʒ ſs. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. Fol. Senn. ʒ jſs. Sal. Culinar. ℈ j. Butyr. Salit. ʒ ſs. m. f. Glans.

SUP-

SUPPOSITORIES.

TAKE Troches of Agarick, Hiera picra, of each one Dram, Aloes Rosat. two Scruples, Honey what suffices; make a Suppository.

Take Allum 2 Drams, Salt 1 Ounce, Honey 2 Ounces, boil 'em to a Consistence, and make a Suppository.

Take Castile-Soap 1 Ounce, Diagrydium 1 Scruple, Salt 1 Dram, make Suppositories.

Take Coloquintida half a Scruple, Agarick half a Scruple, Salt Gem. 1 Scruple, Hiera picra half a Dram, Honey what suffices; make a Suppository.

Take Salt 1 Dram and a half, Powder of Hiera picra half a Dram, Honey boil'd half an Ounce; make a Suppository.

Take Senna Powder 1 Dram and a half, Salt 1 Scruple, Salt Butter half an Ounce, mix, and make a Suppository.

℞ Nitri,

℞ Nitri, Sal. Armon. Crud. a. ʒj. M
P. Rud. ʒj. Mell. despumat. co
ʒ ss. Ol. Succin. q. s. m. f. Glans.

℞ Pulv. rad. Helleb. nº gr. x. Pul
rad. Mechoac. ʒ ij. Mell. q. s. m.
Glans.

Ta

Take Nitre Crude, Salt Armoniack, of each 1 Dram, Pil. Rudii 1 Dram, Honey boil'd half an Ounce, Oil of Amber what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

Take black Hellebore 10 Grains, Mechoacan Powder 2 Scruples, Honey what ſuffices; make a Suppoſitory.

OBSER.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have subjoin'd Suppositories to Glysters, because of the Affinity of their Uses.

They irritate the *Anus*, and thus they are convenient in an *Euterocele*, and the Inconvenience of Distension, which happens from Glysters, is avoided.

They are convenient in Children who can't be govern'd in the taking of Glysters; and hence a Raisin, a blanch'd Almond, *Castile*-Soap, or Beet Roots serve in them to irritate.

They serve to promote the *Faces*, where Glysters fail, particularly where the *Faces* are much harden'd, and don't give Entrance to Glysters; also where Physick has been taken, and fails of its Effect, they are useful.

They also revulse the Humours from the Head or Breast, or elsewhere, because the Irritation rais'd by 'em in the Intestines, operates as Physick in a smaller Degree.

They serve to open the *Hæmorrhoids* that are suppress'd, being immediately apply'd to the Vessels affected.

Worms call'd *Asarides* may be kill'd by 'em, because they lodge there, and

therefore

therefore a Suppository of Lard and Mercury (kill'd with Sugar-Candy, and some few Drops of Oil of Almonds, according to *Barricellus*'s Method) will be useful.

They are, however, sometimes hurtful, as in an *inflam'd Anus*, because Irritation is always to be avoided in Inflammations; as also in an *ulcerated Anus*, for a stronger Reason; in Women with Child, not only because they irritate the *Anus*, but also press hard upon the *Uterus*, or its *Os internum*; in the *flowing Hæmorrhoids*, because they irritate, and open 'em more; as also in the *blind Piles*, because they are a *Species* of an Inflammation; and in a *fissur'd Anus*, because this is a *Species* of an Ulcer.

Their Length ought to be three or four Inches, that is, they ought to go no higher than the Sphincter of the *Anus*; they ought to be no thicker than the little Finger of the Person they are given to; the Powders that are in 'em must be finely powder'd.

As for the Opiate Suppositories, they ought not to be retain'd above half an Hour, nor ought the *Opium* be mix'd to the Quantity of half a Scruple, but from one Grain to 4, 5, 6, or 7.

DIA-

DIAPHORETICA.

Calida.

RECIPE Sal. Abſinth. gr. x. Sal Card. bened. gr. xij. Sacch. Cryſtall. ℈ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Puleg. Epilept. Lang. a. ℥ j ſs Menthæ ℥ ſs. Sp. Sal. Armon. gtt. xx Conf. Alcherm. ℈ j. Syr. Caryoph ℥ ij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. Abſinth. Armon. Vol. a. gr. iij Zinziber. gr. xij. Sacch. Cryſtall. gr. x Ol. Caryoph. gtt. j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Conf. Fracaſtor. ℥ j. Antim. Diaphor. ℈ j. Croc. gr. x. Sal. Card. ben gr. vj. Aq. Mirab. ℥ j ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

Tak

DIAPHORETICKS.

Hot.

TAKE Salt of Wormwood, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus *benedictus*, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, half a Scruple; mix, make a Powder.

Take Penny-royal, and Epileptick Waters, of each an Ounce and half; Mint-Water, half an Ounce; Spirit of Salt Armoniack, 20 Drops; Alchermes, 1 Scruple; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, 2 Drams; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Wormwood, Volatile Salt Armoniack, of each 3 Grains; Ginger-Powder, 12 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 10 Grains; Oil of Cloves, one Drop; make a Powder.

Take *Diascordium*, 1 Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; Saffron, 10 Grains; Salt of Carduus, 6 Grains; *Aq. Mirabilis*, 1 Ounce and half; make a Draught.

℞ Theriac.

℞ Theriac. Androm. ʒ j. Sal. Vol. C. C. gr. iij. Abſinth. ϑ ſs. Ol. Cinnam. gtt. ij. (in Saccharo) Aq. Card. b. ʒ iij. Sp. Croc. ϑ ij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Flor. Sambuc. a. ʒ j ſs. Spirit. Theriacal. camphorat. ʒ j. Sp. C. C. gtt. vj. Antimon. Diaphoret. ϑ j. Syr. Croc. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Antimon. Diaphor. Cinnabar. nativ. a. ϑ ſs. Sal. Vol. C. C. gr. vj. Decoct. Guaiac. ʒ vj. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iij. Sp. Theriacal. ʒ j ſs. Miſtur. Simplic. ϑ ij. m. f. miſtura.

℞ Fol. Chamædrios, p. ij. coq. in vino, m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Sal. Vol. C. C. ʒ ſs. in potu calido.

℞ Pulv. Pannonic. rub. ʒ ſs. Sal. Vol. C. Cerv. gr. v. m. f. pulvis.

Take

Take *Venice* - Treacle, 1 Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 3 Grains; Salt of Wormwood, half a Scruple; Oil of Cinnamon (dropt on Sugar) 2 Drops; Carduus-Water, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Saffron, 2 Scruples; make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Elder-Flower Water, of each 1 Ounce and half; Spirit of Treacle camphorated, 1 Dram; Spirits of Hart's-thorn, 6 Drops; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; Syrup of Saffron, what suffices; make a Mixture.

Take Diaphoretick Antimony, Native Cinnabar, of each half a Scruple; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains; Decoction of Guaiacum, 6 Ounces; make a Mixture.

Take Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Simple Mixture, 2 Scruples; make a Mixture.

Take Germander, 2 Pugils; boil 'em in Wine; make a Mixture.

Take Volatile Salt of Harts'-horn, half a Dram; take it in Warm Liquor.

Take red Pannonian Powder, half a Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 5 Grains; make a Powder.

Aq.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iv. Theriac. And. ʒ j ſs. Antim. Diaph. ℈ ij. Camph. gr. iv. Syr. Croc. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura.

℞ Aq. Lact. Alex. ʒ iij. Dris Stephan. ʒ iv. Ol. Succin. gtt. xv. (in Saccharo lut.) m. f. Miſtura.

Media.

℞ Lap. Bezoar. orient. ℈ ſs. Marg. gr. xvj. Spec. Conf. de Hyacinth. gr. v. Nitri purif. ℈ ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. ℈ j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. ſigill. Bol. Arm. C. C. C. ā ℈ ſs. Pulv. Rad. petaſitid. ʒ ſs. m. pulvis.

℞ Acet. Flor. Calendul. ʒ iij. Aq. Scord. Lact. Alex. a. ʒ j. Antim. Diaphoret. ℈ ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Diaſcord. Frac. ʒ j. Sal Card. b. ℈ Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. v. m. f. hauſtus.

Tal

ake Alexiterial Milk-Water, 4 Ounces; *Venice*-Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Diaphoretick Antimony, 2 Scruples; Camphire, 4 Grains; Syrup of Saffron, what ſuffices; make a Mixture.

ake Alexiterial Milk-Water, 3 Ounces; Dr. *Stephen*'s Water, 4 Drams; Oil of Amber (dropt in Sugar) 15 Drops; make a Mixture.

Mixt.

ake Bezoar, half a Scruple; Pearl prepar'd, 16 Grains; Species of Hyacinth, 5 Grains; Salt-Petre purify'd, half a Scruple; Sugar-Candy, 1 Scruple; make a Powder.

ake ſeal'd Earth, Bole-Armeniack, burnt Hart's-horn, of each a Scruple; Roots of Butterbur, half a Dram; make a Powder.

ake Vinegar of Marygolds, 3 Drams; Scordium and Alexiterial Milk-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Diaphoretick Antimony, half a Scruple; make a Draught.

ake *Diaſcordium*, 1 Dram; Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Oil of Vitriol, 6 Drops; make a Draught.

℞ Diaſ-

℞ Sal. commun. ʒ j. Acet. ʒ iij. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. Card. b. ϑ j. Aq. Theriacal. ʒ ij. Succ. Citri ʒ ſs. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Bez. miner. gr. xv. Sal. Prunell. ϑ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. ʒ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Terr. ſigill. ϑ ij. Troch. Viperin. ʒ ſs. Acet. Bezoartic. Aq. Theriacal. a. ʒ j. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Aq. Card. b. Borrag. Acetoſ. a. ℔ j. Succ. Citri, Syr. acetoſit. Citri, Rob Ribeſ. r. a. ʒ j. Ol. Sulph. q. ſ. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Sal. febrifug. (ex Salis Armon. capite mortuo) ʒ ſs. Antim. Diaph. ϑ j. Marg. p. p. ϑ ſs. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Verben. Trifol. Fibrin. Beccabung. a. ʒ ij. Ror. Vitriol. ʒ j. Tinct. Roſar. ʒ ſs. Syr. Corall. ʒ j ſs. m. capiat ʒ iv.

Take

Take Salt, 1 Dram; Vinegar, 2 Ounces; make a Draught.

Take Salt of Carduus, 1 Scruple; Treacle-Water, 2 Ounces; Citron-Juice, half an Ounce; make a Draught.

Take Bezoar Mineral, 15 Grains; *Sal Prunellæ*, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, half a Dram; make a Powder.

Take seal'd Earth, 2 Scruples; Troches of Vipers, half a Dram; Bezoartick Vinegar, Treacle-Water, of each 1 Ounce; mix, make a Draught.

Take Carduus and Borrage Waters, of each 1 Pound; Citron-Juice, Syrup of Citron, and Rob of red Currants, of each 1 Ounce; Oil of Sulphur, what suffices; make a Draught.

Take *febrifuge Salt*, half a Dram; Diaphoretick Antimony, 1 Scruple; prepar'd Pearl, half a Scruple; make a Powder.

For the *febrifuge Salt*, see *Thibaut's Chymistry*.

Take Vervein, Trefoil, and Brooklime Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Ros of Vitriol, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Roses, half an Ounce; Syrup of Coral, 1 Ounce and half; take 4 Ounces.

OBSERVATIONS.

'TIS to be obſerv'd in general, that whatever puſhes Humours by the Pores, muſt irritate, and therefore both the warmer and cooler *Species* agree in this Principle.

In *ſerous* Conſtitutions they evacuate great Share of this Matter with Eaſe, thro' the Pores, and therefore ſuch, as are ſubject to laſting Catarrhs, receive great Advantage by 'em; for the ſuperabundant *Serum* in *them* is ſpu'd out into the Joints, and produces the *Arthritides Vagæ*; into the *Bronchiæ*, thro' their Glands, and produces conſtant and frequent Coughs upon the leaſt Injury receiv'd by the Air; into the Glands of the Inteſtines, and then an Inundation of ſerous Humours paſſes thro' theſe Parts; and, in fine, many more Diſorders are the Produce of theſe Catarrhs; all which, when we are aſſur'd proceed from this Cauſe, receive Advantage from *Diaphoreticks*.

Not only ſerous, but phlegmatick Humours may be evacuated by 'em; Naturaliſts ſhew us, that the crude Humours

mours of our Bodies may be attenuated by Motion, as the White of an Egg by Agitation; and therefore, in anasarcous Cases, Diaphoreticks first attenuate the Humours, and then evacuate 'em; Share of 'em being carried off by the Pores, the Remainder may be evacuated by Urine, and by the same Med'cines given, in smaller Doses, they will be chang'd into a nutritive and sound Blood.

In the *Small-Pox*, or *Measles*, or indeed any Eruptive, or other Fever, where there is a small and low Pulse, a Warmth like the natural, and nervous Symptoms, they are convenient; for they put the Blood in Motion, and by Consequence the Spirits, hinder Coagulations, and fatal Stagnations, and expell all noxious Particles from the Mass; and if they are cordial at the same time, we may hope for a good Event.

They are good in acid Constitutions, respectively speaking, and both correct 'em and evacuate 'em; and therefore hypochondriacal and hysterical Persons bear 'em, nay, require 'em.

Persons that have been bit by a mad Dog, or indeed, by any venomous Animal, require specifick Diaphoreticks, after proper Externals; hence the actual Cautery, Cupping-Glasses, Scarification, strong Discutients, and such like, are useful; the Wound must be kept long open, and internally give all the volatile, absorbent, and fixt Alexipharmacks; sometimes Dancing causes the Exhalation of the venomous Particles, as such as are bit by the *Tarantula* give, and then find proper Specificks; but I must remark here what a certain Gentleman relates of the *Axungia Viperina*; he tells us, that upon strict Enquiry, he found that the Secret the Viper-Catchers made use of after a Bite, was the *Axungia*, and gives us a couple of dubious Experiments to confirm 'em; so far the Traveller. Let us hear what the Physician says to the Point; *Wedelius* tells us, *Non tamen aquè id ad omnia* (κατὰ παντὸς) *est extendendum.* And below, *Sæpe etiam captores viperarum callentiores sunt ipsis medicis, quos falsâ narratione decipiunt, & prudentiâ magis quàm antidoto se muniunt.*

In

In the *Menses suppress'd*, they open the obstructed Vessels, by raising a Commotion in the Mass of Blood, and the *Globules* being expanded thereby, press *à Latere* more forcibly, and thus make the distractile Vessels give way.

When Physicians speak of *Gangrenes*, they mean a total Obstruction in the Vessels, and an entire Cessation of the Circulation; hence, since to give Motion, and to open Obstructions are peculiar to Diaphoreticks, *they* are always proper for Internals in such a Case.

If *total Obstructions* can be reliev'd, we may conclude *à Fortiori*, that such as are not so violently fixt may also; hence Palsies, which proceed from some Fault in the Nerve, or Juices, may yield to 'em, as I have frequently found 'em do to the *Decoct. Guaiaci*, us'd for six Weeks time.

I have before taken Notice, that they are convenient in acid Constitutions, and therefore in *Spasms* and Convulsions, proceeding from such a State, I have found 'em successful.

All agree they are useful in the *Lues*; and *Grimms* and *Sylvius* agree in say-

ing they ought to be so long continu'd in *it*, as that all the primary Symptoms (the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, the Pustules, the Ulcers, the *Caries*, the *Tophi*, and the Pains) disappear.

In *Diarrhœa's*, proceeding from ferous Humours tainted with an Acrimony, they evacuate and revulse the Humours to another Port, and the Opiates and Stypticks along with the *Decoct. alb.* will have Leisure to complete the Work.

Children bear 'em with Ease; their Humours generally are either *glutinous* or *acid*, hence *they* correct and evacuate *'em.*

Gnawing Pains proceed from some *Spicula* of a slow Operation; in such therefore, the volatile Diaphoreticks do good, by correcting the reigning Acid; and, as Salts lodge mostly in the *Serum*, by evacuating them thro' the Pores of the Skin, and moving 'em from the Part affected, hence Gout-Pains are often reliev'd by 'em, because they push the Salts from the mucilaginous Glands, where the Gout first begins, to the Surface, and make it scale sooner, and so make the Fit milder, and terminate sooner.

That

That Flux, call'd *Fluxus Hepaticus*, is no other than an Obſtruction in the circulating Veſſels, and is the ſame as the Hæmorrhoidal Flux, and produc'd in the ſame manner; gentle Diaphoreticks, ſo far as they open the Obſtruction, and attenuate the Juices, do good in this Flux.

Some *Scabs* are cur'd by 'em, by evacuating the Salts that occaſion 'em, after which, other Med'cines that correct the peculiar Acrimony, whether by ſpecifick Antidotes, or by Dilution, will readily, in the gentle *Species*, eradicate 'em.

The *Scurvy* proceeding from Acidities in the Blood, which produce Coagulations, and Stagnations in all the Capillaries, receives Advantage by volatile Diaphoreticks, becauſe they evacuate the *Serum*, and conſequently the ſaline Particles lodg'd in it.

Continual, and even *intermittent Fevers* require 'em; becauſe in the firſt *Species* the Blood and Spirits are under a Fixation, and the alcaline Sort diſſolves the Bond that fixes 'em, and they retrieve their uſual Motion and Tenuity; and in the latter, they

often, carrying off the Matter of the Fever, take 'em quite off.

However, I wou'd have it obſerv'd, that many Diſeaſes and Conſtitutions can't bear 'em; for, whoever have their Stomachs fill'd with any *Saburra*, whether from Humours or Victuals, are prejudic'd by 'em, becauſe the whole Force of the Med'cine is ſpent upon this Matter, and they attenuating it, don't raiſe Sweats, but rarify one Part of it into *Bullæ* and produce Colicks, whilſt Part is hurry'd into the Blood, and raiſes febrile Commotions there.

I wou'd alſo have you call to mind, that tho' I have ſaid above that they are convenient in acid and glutinous Humours, yet the milder are generally beſt, and the Reaſon is, becauſe ſuch Bloods are much compreſs'd, and take up little Room, in Proportion to the Matter; and when ſuch come to be attenuated and rarify'd, they encreaſe vaſtly in their Dimenſions, and ſwell prodigiouſly; hence, too ſudden Attempts made to evacuate it by Sweats, endanger Ruptures of the Veſſels, and therefore great Caution muſt be us'd in ſuch Conſtitutions.

As

As no Evacuations are convenient in Persons, whose Spirits are much decay'd, because this is *Evacuationem supra Evacuationem moliri*; therefore Diaphoreticks are not proper in this Case. Hence, in Atrophies or Colliquations, they add to the Disorder.

There are some Constitutions which are difficult to be sweated, which we only know by former Experience; in such 'tis dangerous to venture upon Diaphoreticks, lest by doing it *invitâ Minervâ*, we thrust the Humours irrevocably into some noble *Viscus*, and hurry on dangerous Disorders.

Sereta de Febre Castrensi advises against 'em in Fevers in tender Women, and in Women with Child; in the first, because their Spirits are evacuated along with their Humours; and against the latter, because any Commotion is dangerous at such a Season, for fear we shou'd disengage the *Placenta*, and occasion an irremediable *Abortion*.

In a rheumatick State of Blood, not above one Third of the *Serum* is what it appears to be; because a small Parcel evaporated, the Remainder is sizy; hence, in such a Constitution, Diaphoreticks evacuate the Quantity, which

is necessary to hinder the Blood from turning to a *Species* of Solid; and therefore in such a dry Constitution they are dangerous; however, towards the Decline of such a Case, when the Humours have been diluted, and are attenuated by Putrefaction, nothing conduces more.

Willis justly observes, that in Palsies where there is a scorbutick and *fixt Salt* in the Blood, they are dangerous; and I know not but *Baglivi*'s Reason may be annex'd, because in such a Constitution the Crispation of the Nerves may be the Case, and these Salts wou'd but encrease this Cause.

Tho' I have observ'd above, that serous Humours may easily be evacuated by *Diaphoreticks*, yet I must make you remark, that where the Humours are too plentiful, 'tis safest first to evacuate Share of 'em by Stool, which makes it a Demonstration, that such a Climate as ours is, gives not quite so free an *Exit* thro' the Pores as warmer ones do.

Persons under *Deliquia* are in the same Condition with such whose Spirits are decay'd, and therefore no Evacuation at all can agree; hence meagre Persons ought to avoid 'em, so shou'd old People.

Bilious

Bilious Constitutions, or hectical Persons seldom bear such an Evacuation, because such an one adds to the Motion, attenuates and heaps up Salts in the Blood of a *similar* Nature with the offending ones, and therefore encreases the Disorder, and consequently this Management is to be avoided; hence 'tis Persons in a Consumption bear 'em not; they drive 'em into Colliquations.

Hæmorrhages are more exasperated by 'em, because the broken Vessel is thereby more widen'd from the Rarefaction the Blood undergoes: I wou'd not have you therefore conclude it dangerous in the hepatick Flux, because, 'tis true, they encrease the Flux for a while, but then they take off the Cause, and the Vessel may afterwards be easily soder'd. This is usual in the Administration of Mercurials, where we find they often encrease the Flux in the virulent *Gonorrhœa*, but prepare the Road to an easier Cure.

Ettmuller observes 'em dangerous in an *Ascites*; and I look upon the Reason to be univocal with that in *Hæmorrhages*; for I have already observ'd, that no *Ascites* is produc'd without a Rupture of some Branch of a *Lymphatick*,

or ſome ſmall Breach of a Capillary Vein; this Breach is more widen'd, and conſequently ſuch are much endanger'd by ſuch a Procedure.

I knew a Gentleman who labour'd under an incurable *Aſthma*, he was much worſe upon taking Pectorals that any way heated the Blood, tho' he had no quick Pulſe, nor any Heat upon him; in ſhort, he dy'd of a *Polypus* in his Heart, and ſuch can't bear any Med'cine that any ways puts the Blood into Motion more than ordinary, becauſe the right Ventricle paſſing the Fluids thro' the *Arteria* and *Vena Pulmonaria*, more rapidly than the Left can circulate 'em, the Blood muſt fill each Section of the Veſſels of the Lungs in too plentiful a manner, and create *Aſthma's*, and therefore *Diaphoreticks* are here dangerous, and may raiſe *Hæmoptoës*.

Apoplexies in a full Habit of Body cannot bear volatile Diaphoreticks, as Dr. *Muſgrave* obſerves with *Ettmuller*, becauſe they endanger Ruptures of the Veſſels, and conſequently Effuſions into the Ventricles, or callous Subſtance of the Brain, which are not to be remedy'd; and hence to give ſuch Perſons

too

too warm Cordials, is an ignorant Practice, and to be avoided.

Sylvius observes, that they are rais'd with Ease in *Stoves* or *Bagnio's*, as is common in our *Hummums*; but I believe more Damage is receiv'd by the indiscreet Use of 'em than is easily repair'd, because 'tis too usual upon the least Complaint to have Recourse to 'em without Advice, and if such suffer, they have their Deserts.

Antimonials and *Mercurials*, when design'd for Diaphoreticks, must not be mix'd with Sugars, Cream of Tartar, Wine, or any Acid, because then they are apt to raise a Vomiting or Heart-burns.

Whoever pleases may imagine along with *Sydenham*, that a Woollen-Rag apply'd over the Sutures, does Wonders in promoting Sweats; but I shall believe every one will agree, that Spirits of Wine fir'd, and the Steam's admitted, will propogate 'em more effectually.

I must remind you, that they ought to suit the reigning Constitution; hence in chronical Cases, and such where the Blood is much fix'd, as in acid Cases, they must either be volatile, or fixt Salts, or testaceous Absorbents; but in the *bilious Constitutions*, they must be of the

the gentler Kind, and such as irritate, but don't heat; for the general Rule of Cure is Contrariety.

The *Time of giving 'em* is the Morning, tho' in malignant Cases they must be repeated, as the Case requires, which can fall under no Rules; *Ettmuller* says, thrice in 24 Hours. As to the *Manner of giving* 'em, moist Constitutions require the dry Forms; and hot Constitutions, or the dry ones, require the moist Forms, because the former Temperaments are subject enough to Sweat; whereas, the latter with Difficulty, unless Moisture be join'd.

They ought not to sleep in the time of Sweating, say some noted Authors, but I don't see why, unless they may be in Danger of removing their Cover, which might suppress 'em. The Sheets must be chang'd after they are ended, as also the Shirt: I knew a Lady, who chanc'd to retain one Part of the Sheet, by Mistake, under her Legs after a plentiful, critical Sweat, which lasted with Alleviation for six Hours, and who fell into Rheumatick Pains on the very Part that rested upon the sweaty Sheet. They are not to be given upon a full Stomach, as I have hinted at above.

The

The Patients that take 'em are not to be oppres'd with a Load of Clothes; whoever begins to sweat, if they wou'd sweat with Ease, they must drink some warm Broth, or Gruel plentifully. Universals must be premis'd before they are given, that is, either Vomits, Physick and Glysters; or Bleeding must precede, because then the Humours can't rarefy too much; besides, in malignant Fevers, *Diaphoreticks*, properly so call'd, can't be given before there are Signs of Concoction.

DIURE-

DIURETICA.

Calida.

RECIPE Aq. è Nucleis Perſic. ʒ iij. Sal. Tartar. ʒ j. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Puly. Milleped. ʒ ſs. Aq. Vitæ ʒ j. Aq. Petroſelin. ʒ j. Sacch. q. ſ. m. f. hauſtus.

℞ Tinct. Cantharid. gtt. x. xv. capiat in Vin. alb. ʒ iv.

℞ Vitriol. alb. Tereb. Venet. a. ʒ j. m. f. pil. xxiv. capiat vj.

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. ſuper Cort. Aurant. cohobat. ʒ j. in Vin. alb.

℞ Elix. Nephritic. coch. ſs. detur in Vin. alb. (Fit ex Sal. Tartar. ʒ ſs. Aq. Petroſelin. ℔ ſs. Cort. Aurant. ʒ j. digerantur per 3 dies; filtretur Liquor; dein. add. Ol. Mac Cort. Aurant a. gtt. 8. digerantur iterum.)

Take

DIURETICKS.

Hot.

TAKE Water distill'd from Peach-Shells, 3 Ounces; Salt of Tartar, 1 Dram; make a Draught.

Take Powder of Millepedes, half a Dram; *Aq. Vitæ*, 1 Dram; Parsley-Water, 1 Ounce; Sugar, what suffices; mix, make a Draught.

Take Tincture of Cantharides, 10. 15. Drops; take it in a Glass of White-Wine.

Take White Vitriol, *Venice*-Turpentine, of each a Dram; make 24 Pills, take six.

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, cohobated upon Orange-Peel, 1 Scruple; in White-Wine.

Take Nephritick Elixir, half a Spoonful, in a little White-Wine. ('Tis made of Salt of Tartar, half an Ounce; Parsley-Water, half a Pound; Orange-Peel, 1 Ounce; digest for 3 Days, filter the Liquor, then add Oils of Mace and Oranges, of each 8 Drops; digest 'em again.)

℞ Millep.

℞ Millep. viv. cont. n° xxx. N. M. raſ. 3 j. affund. Sp. Tereb. opt. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. a. ʒ vi. ſtillentur; capiat gtt. x. in Vino.

℞ Millep. Siccat. Pulv. ʒ ij. Coccinel. Pulv. N. M. raſ. a. ʒ j. Sp. Junip. Sal. Violat. Oleoſ. a. ʒ j. m. digerantur per noctem, filtra, f. Tinctura, capiat. gtt. xl. in Vino albo Gallico.

Media.

℞ Ol. Vitriol. gtt. v. vj. viij. in Vin. Moſellan. hauſtulo.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. gtt. xv. in Vino Rhenano.

℞ Marg. præparat. Corall. r. a. ʒ j. infund. in Succ. Limon. per horas 24. Rad. Petroſelin. m j. Syſimbr. aquat. m. iij. Aq. Petroſelin. Vin. alb. a. ʒ xij. coq. ad tertias, pro tribus Doſibus.

℞ Sal. Prunell. ʒ iij. Sal. Succin. ʒ j. m. f. Pulv. Doſ. ʒ ſs.

Take

ake live Millepedes, 30; Nutmeg raſp'd, 1 Dram; pour on Spirit of Turpentine, Tincture of Salt of Tartar, of each 6 Ounces; diſtill 'em, take 10 Drops in Wine.

ake Powder of Millepedes, 2 Drams; Cochineel powder'd, raſp'd Nutmeg, of each 1 Dram; Spirit of Juniper, Salt volatile *Oleoſum*, of each one Ounce; mix, digeſt 'em for a Night, filter; make a Tincture, take 40 Drops in White-Wine.

Mixt.

Take Oil of Vitriol, 5, 6, 8, Drops, in a Draught of *Moſell*-Wine.

Take dulcify'd Spirit of Nitre, 15 Drops, in *Rheniſh*-Wine.

Take prepar'd Pearl, red Coral, of each 1 Dram; put 'em into Juice of Lemons for 24 Hours; Parſley-Roots, 1 handful; Water Mint, 3 handfuls; Parſley-Water, White-Wine, of each 12 Ounces; boil 'em to a Third, for 3 Doſes.

Take *Sal Prunellæ*, 3 Drams; Salt of Amber, 1 Dram; mix, make a Powder. The Doſe is half a Dram.

℞ Sp.

℞ Sp. Sal. opt. ℈ ſs. Aq. Petroſelin
℥ iij. Syr. Limon. ℥ j. m. f. hau
ſtus.

℞ Sp. Terebinthin. ℥ ſs. (℥ ij.) Syr
Limon. ℥ ij. m. f. Miſtura per ſe hau
rienda.

Take

ake Spirit of Salt, half a Scruple; Parſley-Water, 3 Ounces; Syrup of Lemons, 1 Ounce; make a Draught.

ake Spirit of Turpentine, half a Dram, (2 Drams;) Syrup of Lemons, 2 Ounces; make a Mixture to be drank by itſelf.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

Diureticks are the leaſt irritatin
of all the Tribe of Evacuant
and the Reaſon is, becauſe they mu
paſs thro' many *Meanders* e'er the
reach the Glands of the Kidneys, an
moreover they act ſo gently, th
they are almoſt barely Attenuants, an
act as ſuch only, generally ſpeaking.

'Tis thus they agree in weak Pe
ple, in Children, and in the *Hyſter*
cal; for they raiſe but a very gent
Commotion in the Fluids.

They are *Deobſtruents*, becauſe the
generally conſiſt of volatile or irrit
ting Particles, and thus they eith
diſſolve the *Coagulum*, or at leaſt giv
ſuch Shocks, as open the Parts
bung'd up; hence in *Jaundices* fro
viſcous Matter they attenuate th
Mucus, and give an Irritation bot
to the Secretory Paſſages, and alſo
the Orifice of the *Ductus Choledochu*
and ſo milk out the obſtructing Pa
ticles. Hence alſo they are conven
ent in *Palſies from a Colick*, in as muc
as they penetrate into the Nerve
and give their Coats an *oſcillatory* M
tion; hence the Juices there are a
tenuate

nuated, and fitted for a more nim-
e Circulation.

Acid Humours, *Aqueous* and *Plegma-*
ck Constitutions are much assisted by
m; the first are thereby corrected
nd absorb'd; the second is thereby
riven thro' the Kidney Glands, and
rry'd off; and the last are attenua-
ed by 'em. Hence *Melancholick* Hu-
nours and Disorders are thereby cor-
ected and amended, an *Ascites* is (if
: can possibly) reliev'd thereby, but
owever if they pass, they, carrying
ff the *aqueous Particles* from the Blood,
inder Tension, and farther Effusion
nto the Cavity. *Anasarca's* may be
radicated by 'em, because Attenuati-
n and Evacuation answer the whole
ntentions in 'em.

In Stones of the Bladder or Kidneys,
hey are useful to carry 'em off; but
reat Care and Caution must be us'd
n this Affair; as I shall some other
Time inform the Reader; for gene-
ally *Barbette* is in the Right if the
Stone be large; but then when an
Ischury supervenes, fresh Indications
rise.

In the Case of *Head-aches*, they *re-*
pulse and carry off the Humours, af-
ter

ter *Universals* have been premis'd hence *Fuller* commends, as does *Bag livi, p. m.* 113. *Pulvis de Gutteta, to Dram in Tea, when other Things hav fail'd.*

In *Colicks*, Generals first being us' to evacuate part of the Matter, the prove *Carminative*, in attenuating th *Acid* or *viscous Saburra*, and then i carrying it down by the Kidneys; na by Stool if in any Quantity, accord ing to *Hoffman*.

As for *Fevers* term'd *Lymphatic* and indeed, if truly specificated an adapted, for any Fever at proper Sea sons; they by their Irritation invit the Humours to the Kidneys, an push 'em out of the Body; but it mu be observ'd, that the gentler *Speci* must be administred, that as litt Commotion as possible may be rais in the Blood.

As they carry Humours down b the Kidneys, they drain from othe Parts, and change the Bent; hence less will be evacuated by any ruptur Vessel; this is the Case in giving Juic of Nettles in Bleedings; they also a tenuate the Humours, and open Ob structions, as I have already observ'd there

herefore on both accounts they are
ſeful in the hepatick Flux; and if
noreover you add gentle *Stypticks*, you
rain, attenuate and cloſe the Veſſel
t one and the ſame time.

As they evacuate watry Humours,
hey are convenient in an *Hydrocepha-*
us, where the Water is pent up in
he Fibres of the *Cutis*, or perhaps
he *Cerebrum* itſelf; as alſo in a Drop-
y of the *Tubæ Fallopianæ* or *Uterus*, if
he Parts are permeable.

The *Fluor Albus* depending on a Re-
undance of vapid Humours, *Diure-*
icks drain off this Plenitude; and the
ibres after this will recover their E-
aſticity, and recirculate their Fluids,
s formerly; however it is obſerv'd,
hat if it be confirm'd, Remedies prove
neffectual, becauſe ſuch an habitual
Laxity is incorrigible.

In the Decline of the *Gout*, when
he Urine ſettles, and the Pains a-
ate; *Diureticks* gently and inſenſibly
arry the Humours off, and cauſe it to
eave us apace, without raiſing much
Diſturbance.

In the *Scurvy* of any Kind, *Diure-*
icks well adapted carry off the offend-
ng Salts by Urine, ſo that all the ra-

ging Symptoms gradually abate, and the Patient is insensibly restor'd.

In an *Empyema*, it happens that the *Pus* enters the gaping Orifices of the Ulcer, and keeps a Hectick on Foot; *Diureticks* carry off this Matter by Urine, and by Accident relieve this Hectick.

It is suppos'd some *Plenitude* proceeds from the Changes of the Moon in our Humours, and that many Distempers proceed from thence; I shall not now dispute this Point; however, if it be true, these *Diureticks* are convenient to exonerate the Blood of this Burthen, and will help to correct the Disorders arising from thence.

Tho' I observ'd above, that they are convenient in *Empyema's*; yet I did not then suppose that *Quatenus* Diureticks, and therefore Irritants, they were useful; for, in truth, few of 'em are convenient in *ulcerated Fibres*, because they gall, and cause the Symptoms to be more raging; however, some of 'em are convenient, such are *Balsam. Sulphuris*, and other *Terebinthinates* and *Balsamicks*, because they sheathe the acid and eroding Humours, as well as push by Urine.

It

It is allow'd that *Diureticks* are *Em-*
enagogues, becauſe they irritate; but
ey alone are far from producing any
od Effects; becauſe by draining the
uids of their neceſſary Quantity of
rum, the Blood becomes thereby
ore viſcid, groſs and obſtructive.

Perſons in Age bear no Evacuants,
I have often hinted, and even Diu-
ticks weaken 'em; hence old Punch-
rinkers are generally marcid and
ſabled.

Hecticks are encreas'd by whatever
ves an extraordinary Irritation; be-
uſe that haſtens the Circulation;
nſequently ſome Particles will im-
egnate the Blood with an Additio-
l Acrimony, and parch the Fibres,
en to the Danger of inflaming.

Bilious Conſtitutions don't bear 'em,
cauſe their Blood being already
ck'd with too acrimonious Parti-
s, you wou'd advance the Degree
Acrimony into a corroſive State,
d throw your Patient into Hæmor-
ages or Ulcers, becauſe the Veſſels
u'd thereby be prejudic'd.

In *Criſes*, *Catachreſtically* ſo call'd,
ey are improper; becauſe nothing
ght to be thrown out of the Body

without an Indication; now *Swea* for Example, *promoted thro' a Comm tion in the Blood, without previous Co coction in the Urine, after the State the Fever, don't indicate any Promoti* for they are Symptomatical; and co sequently no Evacuation, even t loweſt, Diureticks, can be proper.

Tho' it be true, that Diuretic long given do drain the Blood of *Serum*, and ſuppreſs the *Menſes*; in caſe a Patient labour under an i moderate Flux of 'em, they can't then ventur'd on; becauſe as they ritate, they promote the Flux; that they are good for Preventi but not for ſuch as are under ſuch pr ſing Circumſtances.

Nephritick Perſons, or ſuch who h unfortunately labour'd under any lo Diſorder of the Kidneys, don't b *Diureticks*; becauſe without any Co ſideration had to what State the Blo is reduc'd to by ſuch a continual E cuation; the Kidneys themſelves m by the Plenitude the Fibres are c ſtantly under, be ſtretch'd ſo, as eit to grow too flabby, or permanen inflated, and neither way will Fluids at laſt paſs regularly, but

eit

her not run at all, or terminate in irremediable *Diabetes*.

As for Inflammations or Ulcers of e urinary Paſſages, (I mean the *Pelvis*, *eters*, *Bladder*, and *Urethra*) they e very inconvenient to be continu-; becauſe, by ſuch a Procedure and ate of Motion, an Inflammation is ightned into an Abſceſs; and this, ing but another Word for an Ul-r, into a *Fiſtula*, which is incurable, I have ſeen happen to ſome unfor-nate Men, who have been doubly rs'd by a Diſeaſe and Ignorance; e firſt was curable, becauſe a com-on Impoſthumation; but the latter lvanc'd it into a *Fiſtula*; which, find-g a Paſſage, in one, thro' the *Muſcles the Back*, and in another thro' the *guen*, could not fail of being Mor-l.

The *Cauſus* or *Ardent Fever* requires *Diureticks*, becauſe whilſt the ex-eme Heat continues, all Irritants e vain; for inſtead of evacuating, ou only irritate more, and inflame e Excretory Ducts, and no Evacu-ion can then enſue; hence in ſuch Caſe by Bleeding, and Glyſters, with ooling Draughts and Juleps, the Heat

will be abated, and then if it tend t
a *Crisis*, or turn *Remittent*, we ma
give gentle Evacuants suited to th
present Indication, or the *Bark*.

Consumptions that are confirm'd, don
bear 'em; because of the Hectick
because of the Ulcer; and lastly, b
cause their Weakness won't suffer a
further Evacuations.

I have already noted, that they a
not convenient in *Fluxes of Blood*;
also that they are dangerous in U
cers; *Dysenteries* then cannot bear 'e
because the Blood flows not here, b
from such Orifices of the Vessels
the Ulcer has eroded.

As a large *Stone of the Kidney* a
mits of no Means to evacuate it,
no Means ought to be us'd to gi
Trouble, which *Diureticks* will do b
Inflaming; nor will the Bladder ove
distended with Urine receive any A
vantage by 'em; because the fuller
grows, the more the *Detrusor* los
of its contractive Power, and nothin
save a *Catheter* will do here.

Revulsions are convenient in a *D*
abetes to carry the offending Humou
off, and derive 'em from the over-l
den Part; but *Diureticks* are not co
venient

venient; for, as *Hippocrates* adviſes, all Evacuations muſt be promoted διὰ τῶν ξυμφερόντων χωρίων (by convenient Places;) now the ſame *Coan* looks upon the Part affected not to be a convenient Place (*per locum affectum Humor, peccans*, viz. *neutiquam ducendus*) but I ſhall take ſome better Opportunity to remark on proper Places for Evacuation.

A *Dyſury* contra-indicates *Diureticks*, becauſe nothing muſt be given in ſuch a caſe, but what will abate the Sharpneſs of the Blood, and Diureticks do but augment this Acrimony.

Hot Gouts are more enraged by 'em; for the Motion they raiſe in the Blood, and the Acrimony they are ſtock'd with puſh, the Humours with more Violence to the Part affected, and raiſe more Pain; becauſe they encreaſe the Inflammation, and may endanger an Abſceſs.

In ſhort, all hot Conſtitutions are rendred worſe by 'em; where there is any Suſpicion of Miſcarriage, our Buſineſs is not jogging the Part affected; but we muſt ſtudy Quiet; therefore *Diureticks* are to be a voided in ſuch a Caſe.

Rondeletius, *Cappivaccius*, *Hildanus*, *Bruele*, *Wallæus*, and all agree that other more general Evacuations ought to be premis'd; becauſe, as Evacuation is intended to carry off the Humour offending in Quantity, the Kidney-Glands are too ſmall for ſuch a large Quantity as the whole Veſſels contain, which ought therefore firſt to be carried thro' Ports, where Plenty is moſt eaſily admitted, as the *Stomach*, *Inteſtines* and *Pores*.

They ought to be given upon an empty Stomach, becauſe if blended with our Victuals they are obtunded thereby, and only become Alteratives; they muſt be contrary to the reigning State, becauſe all Diſeaſes are cur'd by Contraries. If Pains or Inflammations infeſt a Patient, we muſt deferr their Uſe; becauſe, theſe being, as I have hinted above, produc'd from Irritation; whatever irritates, adds to their Cauſe, and aggravates 'em more, and fatal Obſtructions wou'd ariſe from thence; if the *Penis* is obſtructed by a Stone or *Mucus*, you muſt firſt remove 'em, becauſe they are removable Impediments.

External

External Diureticks are to be made Uſe of, in Caſe the Internal don't anſwer; hence the following I try'd with Succeſs, in a Captain of the Duke of *Northumberland*'s Regiment, who, upon a Wound receiv'd in his Breaſt, us'd every Year, at the ſame time, to be troubled with a Suppreſſion of his Urine, a Pain in the Part, and *Deliquia* with an intermitting Pulſe; I gave him internally Cordials and Diureticks, which not producing their Effects, I apply'd to his Navel and Kidnies the following Cataplaſm made of *Black Soap, ſix Ounces*; *Engliſh Saffron, half a Dram*; *Salt of Amber*, 15 *Grains*; the Sluices began to open, he began to retain his Med'cines, and ſoon recover'd; I ſhall not diſpute at preſent, how theſe external Med'cines do act, only moſt of 'em being *Emollients blended with volatile Salts and Oils*, the volatile Particles will penetrate into the Capillary returning Veſſels, and impregnate the Blood with irritative Parts, whilſt the ralaxing Particles will contribute to enlarge the Fibres they immediately touch; thoſe will give Room to a freer Influx of the Fluids, as well as a glibber *Exit*. *Ettmuller*

praiſes from *Foreſtus* the following, *viz. Pellitory of the Wall, two handfuls*; *Chervil, one handful and half, cut 'em ſmall, boil 'em, add Freſh-Butter, two Ounces*; *Oil of Scorpions, one Ounce and half*; *make a Cataplaſm* to be apply'd to the *Pubes*; ſo *Oils of Chamomile, White Lillies, of Amber, of Scorpions*, &c. *make Liniments.*

I ſhall conclude this Head, firſt having given you the following Obſervations; as Univerſals ought to be premiſ'd, and all Obſtructions, Inflammations, and other Impediments ought to be remov'd, ſo whenever any ſolid *Diuretick* is given, we muſt drink ſomewhat warm upon it, that the irritating Particles may be diluted and carry'd into the Blood. *Hippocrates*'s Advice muſt be follow'd in this *Species* of Evacuation, as in *Catharticks*, that Motion aſſiſts their Operation; hence alſo warm Wine is convenient for the ſame Reaſon; but we muſt take Care not to promote it too violently, which there is no great Reaſon to fear, if Dr. *Paxton* thinks juſtly, who denies any thing to be *Diuretick* in ſuch a Senſe as it is commonly underſtood.

They

They must be *elective*, that is, where any thing that is dry is to be expell'd, such are Stones, viscid Humours in the Passages, and such like, watry diluting Med'cines are to be made use of; but where the Diseases are from a Redundance of Watry Humours, such are *Anasarca's*, *Hydrocephali*, *Diabetes*, and such-like; then solid *Diureticks* are best: In case, however, any *Diureticks* shou'd by Accident raise an immoderate Flux, we are to have Recourse to the same Med'cines, as in a *Diabetes*, that is, *Astringents*, of *Bole*, *Dragon's-Blood*, *Lap. Hæmatites*, *Coral*, *Gum-Arabick*, *Gum-Dragon*, and such-like.

1° Masticatoria. 2° Ptyalismica.

1° *Masticatoria.*

℞ RECIPE Sem. Sinap. ʒ j. Mastich. Pulv. ʒ ij. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Pyreth. ʒ ij. Gum. Mastich. ʒ j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Pulv. Staphid. agr. ʒ ss. Sal. Volat. C. C. gr. vj. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Sal. Prunell. Mastich. a. ʒ j. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Lign. Sanct. ʒ j. Sem. Cubeb. ʒ ij. m. f. pulvis.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ʒ ij. Sp. C. C. gtt. xv. m. f. Mistura in ore tenenda.

℞ Merc. præcip. alb. bene lot. ʒ ss. Merc. d. ℈ ss. Mastich. Pulv. ʒ ij. m. f. Pilul. (sub Linguâ tenendæ) cum Balsam. Peruviano.

1. Masti-

1. Masticatories. 2. Salivators.

1. *Masticatories.*

TAKE Mustard-Seed, 1 Dram; Powder of Mastick, 2 Drams; make a Powder.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 2 Drams; Mastick, 1 Dram; make a Powder.

Take Staves-acre, half a Dram; Volatile Salt of Hart's-horn, 6 Grains; make a Powder.

Take *Sal. Prunell.* Mastick, of each one Dram; make a Powder.

Take *Lign. Sanctum*, 1 Dram; Cubebs, 2 Drams; mix, and make a Powder.

Take Cinnamon-Water, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 15 Drops; make a Mixture to be held in the Mouth.

Take White præcipitat Mercury well wash'd, half a Dram; *Mercurius dulcis*, half a Scruple; Mastick Powder, 2 Drams; make Pills with Balsam of *Peru*, to be held under the Tongue.

2° *Ptyaliſmica.*

℞ Merc. d. gr. x. xv. ℈ j. Conſ. Roſar. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. Merc. dulc. gr. x. Conſ. Lujulæ ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Turpet. Mineral. gr. ij. (iv. viij.) Conſ. Roſar. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ iv. Merc. Crud. bene purgat. ʒ ſs. m. f. unguentum; ʒ ij. ſemel in Infantibus.

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ ij. Merc. Crud. ʒ j. pro tribus vicibus.

2. *Saliva-*

2. *Salivators.*

Take *Mercurius dulcis*, 10, 15, 20 Grains; Conſerve of Roſes, 1 Dram; mix, and make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; *Mercurius dulcis*, 10 Grains; Conſerve of Wood-Sorrel, 1 Dram; mix, and make a Bolus.

Take Turbith Mineral, 2 Grains; (4. 8.) Conſerve of Roſes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus.

Take Hog's-Lard, 4 Ounces; Crude Mercury well ſtrain'd, half an Ounce; make an Ointment; uſe 2 Drams at a time in Children.

Take Hog's-Lard, 2 Ounces; Crude Mercury, 1 Ounce; mix it for an Ointment for three times anointing.

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THE most common Disorder a Salivation is us'd in, is the *Lues*; where all its raging Symptoms are eradicated by it; hence, by some, it is call'd Ῥιζοτόμος; it is to be continu'd till the *Pustules*, the *Nodes*, the *Gonorrhœa*, the *Ulcers*, the *Pains*, and some other Symptoms disappear, if the Strengths of the Patient allow it; and other Methods must follow to be mention'd below.

Great Ulcers are reliev'd most effectually thereby, as I have frequently experienc'd; such, especially, as won't admit of Cure any other way; for otherwise, it wou'd be great Imprudence to put People to Expence and Hazard for small ones; they carry off all the exuberant Salts, and leave the Blood balsamick.

Catarrhal Disorders which are obstinate, or return frequently, are reliev'd thereby, because it drains off all superfluous, thin Particles, as well as all saline Ones, which are the Origine of such a Disorder.

Ettmuller

Ettmuller commends it in a Paralytick Case from an Apoplexy; and *Mayerne*, in a *Gutta Serena*; which are the same *Species* of Disorder; for one is a total Obstruction of the *Medulla Spinalis*, and the latter of the Optick Nerves; and if it be useful in one of 'em, 'tis so in both. Some of our Physicians have an Aversion to *Mercurials*, in nervous Cases, and 'tis common in such who deal in the *Mines*, or in *Mercury Fumes*, to be troubled with *Palsies*; whatever Arguments we bring on *Mercurials*, must be from Experience, because no one as yet has done us the Favour to explain what the *Minima* of *Mercury* are, whether 'tis an *Acid*, or an *Alcaly*; whether it be *hot* or *cold* in its Operation; how it *alone* is the only Med'cine yet found out that will salivate? The thinking Part of Mankind will not be asham'd to own its Blindness on some Heads; and I look upon this to bear a Proportion with *Idiosyncrasy's*, *Sympathy* and *Antipathy*, (in which some content themselves to account for 'em, by an *Emancipation of Atoms*, poor Reasoning!) with Impressions of Similitude in Children, and such-like; we can then say they

are

are so, but we shall never be able to say *why*.

Since then *Mercurials* prejudice some, and relieve others in these Cases, let us see how far we may conjecture why they shou'd. If *Mercurials*, *quà such*, were good for such a Case, they wou'd not prejudice the Nerves; and *vice versâ*, if they were, *quà such*, prejudicial, they wou'd never be us'd with Impunity; therefore, I conclude, that the *Mercurial* Particles, *quà such*, are not prejudicial or useful to the Nerves, but this they receive by the Use or Abuse of it; that *Miners* and *Workers* on *Mercury* shou'd receive Prejudice by it, I look upon it as sorry Reasoning to conclude it therefore prejudicial; because, who knows not what Severities of Wet and Cold the former are subject to? and that all *Workers of Mines* under Ground are subject to the same: And for the latter, the Steams of the Acids, which dissolve the *Mercury*, are what may do the Injury, by their corrugating and obstructive Qualities, which all agree on. Therefore, I shall in short, having answer'd these Objections, give in my Sentiments, which I leave to each to reject or receive,

ceive, as he pleaſes, without Cavil. If we ſalivate any one to too great a Height, we drain the Blood too much of its ſerous Particles, and thereby render it groſs and viſcid; but if we only ſalivate 'em to ſuch a Size, as to raiſe a Commotion in the Humours, and all the time ſupply 'em with ſufficient Quantities of warm Fluids; the Obſtructions will be open'd in this Suppoſition, but, in the former, will be render'd, perhaps, incurable; moreover, the Air is prejudicial, or conducive in the time, for if they catch Cold, they're undone.

It is commended in *Quartans*, but if other Evacuations and the *Cortex* will do the Work, there is no Occaſion for ſo violent a Procedure; however, doubtleſs they are a potent Evacuation, and if it remain after it, the *Cortex* will complete the Work.

I know not how Mad-People may be govern'd under ſuch an Operation; tho' ſuch can't fail of receiving Advantage by it, becauſe it ſo effectually evacuates all Humours where febrile Diſorders don't infeſt your Patient.

I have found it useful in *stubborn Ulcers* of the Gums and Lips, where other Med'cines fail us, which were scorbutical from too saline a State; for surely they were not venereal!

In *Scabs* they eradicate the *spiculated* Salts, and cut off all the *Fomes* of 'em, so that the Blood is deliver'd of 'em: However, in *Elephantiases*, they only serve to relieve 'em for three or four Months, after which they return; and hence the Leaven of such a Disorder is not to be extirpated by 'em.

In the *Gout* they have been useful for some time, which also return'd again, and therefore it is not to be attempted.

Epilepsies have been cur'd by 'em; however, after they are advanc'd to twenty five years of Age, 'tis in vain to attempt its Cure.

If *Mercurials* are apply'd externally, they relieve venereal *Nodes* and Pains, of which more hereafter.

There is some small Debate, whether Women with Child can bear it or not; *Jungken* forbids it, and *Morriceau* allows it; the Matter, I think, may very easily be determin'd, because

a

a grievous Disorder can't be cur'd without it, and a small one wants it not; a grievous Disease will kill the Mother and Infant, and if a Salivation is well manag'd, and be moderate, you'll have a better Chance, particularly in the middle Months.

People of a full Habit, and too cold Constitutions don't bear it; nor yet too lean, and very warm Constitutions; because, in the first, the Blood is apt to expand, and rarify too much, and produce *Hæmorrhages*, and other dangerous Disorders; and in the latter, the Commotion rais'd is an additional Ailment.

Tremors are not reliev'd from such an Evacuation, nor indeed, by any Evacuation; for, generally speaking, they want recruiting Med'cines, and such as give Strength to the Fibres.

A Salivation does not agree in the *Lues*, where the Palate and Nose is ulcerated, till these Symptoms are first reliev'd; because the Bent of the Humours thither tumefy all the adjacent Parts, and consequently disunite 'em more; and therefore we first salve up these Ulcers by Palliatives, Mercurial-Waters, *&c.*

Some

Some Authors obſerve, that ſuch as have been flax'd ſeldom afterwards fall into Fevers; this *Cheyne* in his *Theory of Fevers* mentions; ſo does *Ettmuller* p. 217. and he there tells us, That the Workers in the Mines of *Quick-Silver* are very ſeldom ſeiz'd with Fevers, which *Poterius* firſt obſerv'd; but this I know to be a Miſtake, for I knew a Gentleman who was ſalivated, and two Years after he was ſeiz'd with a very dangerous malignant Fever.

The Method of raiſing a Salivation is thus; you give a Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis* (or half a Scruple, according to the Age and Idioſyncraſy) in a Conſerve, the firſt Day; the next Day, you give half a Dram; the third Day, a Dram; and thus it will riſe on the 4th or 5th Day, ſometimes later; however, you are to continue giving Morning or Evening, or both, till the Head and Jaws begin to ach and ſwell; and the Mouth begins to ſmell, and run a little; then we ceaſe, only we now and then repeat a Doſe of the Mercury, if it flag or fail of the Quantity we judge the Patient can bear; thus we continue it for 10, 15, or 20 Days, or till the Humours loſe their Stench

Stench (in ſtrong People); for then we ſtop *it*, by giving Catharticks, Sudorificks, and Glyſters; and inward Corrigents, ſuch are Flowers of Brimſtone, 2 Scruples; Leaf-Gold, 10 Grains, in Confection of Alchermes, for four or five Times; and alſo make uſe of ſtyptick Gargles.

If you wou'd raiſe it by Unction, begin for the firſt three Days on the *Tarſus*, and the Joints below; others adviſe to begin on the Joints of the Wriſt, the Hams and Arm-Pits; however, 'tis a dangerous Method, and not now attempted, unleſs the other fail.

If you wou'd raiſe it by Stoving, you may take Cinnabar, one Ounce, Storax, Myrrh, *Olibanum*, *Benjamin*, of each half an Ounce; Maſtick, Mace, of each two Drams; Turpentine, what ſuffices; throw this on Coals, and let the Patient receive it cover'd, I have known Salivations rais'd by it, but 'tis a moſt dangerous Method.

If a Diarrhœa follow the giving *Mercury*, give *Laudanum* till it ceaſe; or, mix 'em together; but if neither ſucceed, give no more Mercury, but proceed to Diaphoreticks.

If Deliria, or other nervous Symptoms supervene, apply Blisters or Cupping-Glasses to the Shoulders, or both; and after due Evacuation, give Remedies proper to the Symptom.

If you have given the Mercury in too large a Quantity, throw in Glysters, Purgatives, and change the Sheets and Linnen; swallow Flowers of Sulphur, *&c.*

If it shou'd chance to produce no Evacuation, as I have known a very large Quantity given, which made no Alteration at all; we must endeavour to evacuate it some other way.

Faintings are reliev'd with a Glass of Wine, nor are they look'd on as dangerous.

Bontekoe looks upon it as more Prudent to return to a second or third Salivation at proper Distances, rather than endanger the Patient by an immoderate one; and the same Author thinks it may be gentle and longer continu'd.

It is believ'd, that if white Præcipitat, gr. 4. be made into a Pill, and held in the Mouth, that a Salivation may be rais'd and continu'd for an Hour or two.

The

The Mouth must be well wash'd all the time of the Salivation with Milk and Water warm, or warm Water-Gruel not salted.

In case the Throat swell, so that the Swallow is hinder'd by it, the *Amygdalæ*, and other small Glands about the *Pharynx* are too much repleted with Humours; we must either bleed, if 'tis Inflammatory, or give Physick, if it be only tumefy'd, and proceed as I have said, when 'tis rais'd to too great a Pitch.

As for the Diet in the Salivation, it must consist of Broth of Veal, Chickens, or Mutton, of *Suppables* mostly, Panado, Posset-Drink, poach'd Eggs, *&c.* and when 'tis so far over, that they can eat, then they may venture on Flesh easy of Digestion; they must be kept in Bed in Winter, and by a Fire in Summer.

As for the Masticatories, they draw forth a Quantity of *Saliva*, and by so doing they relieve *Phlegmatick Angina's*, by drawing from the Glands Part of the Matter impacted; *Apoplecticks*, because by making the *Oral Glands* spue out their Contents, they ease the Tension of the Vessels, and

give ſome Relief to the dangerous Plenitude: In ſhort, *where there are Humours in too great Plenty, whether real, or by Afflux*, as in a *Coryza*, ſwell'd *Uvula*, in Head-achs, Epilepſies, ſleepy Diſeaſes, a Palſy of the Tongue, Tooth-aches, Deafneſs, Loſt Smelling, a Dulneſs of Sight, the *Ranula*, or *Puſtules* of the Face, *or where the Saliva is too copious, or ſtock'd with ſaline Humours*, as it generally is in the *Lues*, or *Scurvy*, *then Maſticatories do Service after Generals premis'd.* But in Ulcers of the Jaws you wou'd do Prejudice by the Motion, and Invitation of ſharp Humours to the Part already too much injur'd; alſo in ſharp and thin Defluxions, in conſumptive People, in *Hæmoptoë's*, or in hectical Patients they do Miſchief, becauſe they invite theſe Humours to the Parts which ought to be diverted from 'em; lean People can't bear 'em, becauſe they bear no Evacuations at all, being already too much waſted, and we find it common, that great Spitters turn conſumptive; *Aſthmaticks* are apt to have inflam'd Lungs, and therefore, as Maſticatories invite a more copious Influx of Humours, not only into the Mouth,

Mouth, but alſo the *Larynx*, which once nflam'd, the Lungs hardly eſcape; ience, in an inflammatory *Angina* they ire dangerous; for, tho' I have ſhew'd you above, that phlegmatick ones bear ind require 'em, becauſe the Humours nvited thither flow leiſurely forth; which in an Inflammatory one they :an't, becauſe they are hurry'd ſo impe- :uouſly to the Part, as to ſtop their own *Exit*.

Errhina, Sternutatoria (Ptarmica.)

RECIPE Sem. Nigell. in Aceto macerat. & Pulv. ℥ ij. Succ. Majoran. ʒ vj. m. f. Errhinum.

℞ Fol. Betonic. Salv. Thym. Majoran. a. p. ij. Rad. Pyreth. ℈ ſs. m. f. Pulvis Errhinus.

℞ Sal. Nitri ℈ j. Fol. Tabac. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis Errhinus.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒ j. Aq. Beton. ʒ j. Majoran. ʒ j ſs. m. pro Errhino.

℞ Rad. Pyreth. ℈ j. Elleb. alb. gr. xv. Sem. Nigell. Staphis Agriæ, a. ℈ ſs. m. f. Pulvis Ptarmicus.

℞ Pulv. Rad. Irid. Flor. ℥ ij. Euphorbii Lilior. Convall. a. ℈ j. Ol. Caryophyll. Chym. gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

Take

Sternutatories.

TAKE black Cummin-Seeds steep'd in Vinegar and powder'd, 2 Drams; Juice of Marjoram, 6 Drams; make an Errhin.

Take Betony, Sage, Thyme, Marjoram, of each two Pugils; Root of Pellitory of *Spain*, half a Scruple; make an Errhin.

Take Salt-Petre, 1 Scruple; Tobacco, 1 Ounce; make an Errhin Powder.

Take white Vitriol, 1 Dram; Betony-Water, 1 Ounce; Marjoram-Water, 1 Ounce and half; make an Errhin.

Take Pellitory of *Spain*, 1 Scruple; white Hellebor, 15 Grains; black Cummin-Seed, Staves acre, of each half a Scruple; make a Sternutatory Powder.

Take Orris-Root, 2 Drams; Euphorbium, Lilly of the Valley, of each 1 Scruple; Oil of Cloves, 5 Drops; make a sneezing Powder.

℞ Pulv. fol. Nicotian. Majoran. Flor
Lilior. Convall. a. 3 j. Rad. Helleb
alb. ℈ j. Caſtor. ℈ ſs. Ol. Majoran
gtt. v. m. f. Pulvis Sternutatorius.

℞ Mercur. dulc. (vel Turpeth. Miner.
℈ ſs. Pulv. Glycyrrhiz 3 j. m. f. Pul
vis Ptarmicus.

Take

Take Tobacco, Marjoram, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, of each 1 Dram; white Hellebor, 1 Scruple; Caſtor, half a Scruple; Oil of Marjoram, 5 Drops; make a Sternutatory.

Take *Mercurius dulcis* (or Turbith Mineral) half a Scruple; Liquorice Powder, 1 Dram; make a ſternutatory Powder.

OBSERVATIONS.

SOME Distinction is made between *Errhines* and *Sternutatories*, (call'd πτάρμικα); becauſe the latter make us ſneeze, but the former only draw Humour from the Noſe, without ſneezing; therefore they differ in Degrees only.

As they evacuate, they agree in all *Particular Plenitudes in and about the Head*; hence they are convenient in phlegmatick Diſeaſes of the Head, as well as ſtubborn Caſes there, in gravative Head-achs, Catarrhs, Blindneſs, Deafneſs, phlegmatick Diſorders of the Eyes, ſleepy Diſorders, *&c.* for in all theſe Caſes there are Humours in Abundance, which depoſite ſome of their offending Particles on theſe Parts, and accordingly produce Pains, Oppreſſions, Fluxes of Humour, and ſuch like; in *Lymphatick Fevers*, where Concoction is not much waited for, they evacuate ſome Share, and are uſeful.

Sternuta-

Sternutatories act as Errhines, but the Shock given to the several Parts from the Sneezing does much more; for it often serves to force a *Polypus* out from the Nostrils; it may break an Abscess in the *Sinus Frontalis*, and bring it away; it serves as a *Lever* to the Muscles of the *Abdomen*; and thus in difficult Labours, in a dead Child, or in Secundines, they shove off the Load, and promote 'em powerfully, say *Mercurialis* Lib. 7. *in Aphor.* p. 781. *Wedelius* and *Dekkers*.

Errhines, however, are prejudicial in such as are subject to Bleeding, in Ulcers of the Nose, in Quinsies, in inflam'd Eyes, in Hurries of the Spirits, *viz.* Epilepsies, Vertigo's, *&c.* or in *Aphthæ*; and moreover, *Sternutatories* are bad, from the Shock they give in Ruptures, in Women with Child, in dropsical People, in nephritick Pains, in Diseases of the Lungs, and *Hollerius*, *Obs.* 2. *Libell. prop.* says in Cases of the Eyes, but this must be understood to be in dry Eyes; and Hildanus, *Obs. Chirurg. c.* 1. adds they are bad in a *Gutta Serena*; because, in

all theſe Caſes, any Shocks are hazardous, eſpecially if the Body be plethorick.

N. Piſo ſays, that if *Colcothar* be blown into the Noſe (upon Caſe of Bleeding) the Patient muſt fill their Mouths with Water, leſt any of it ſhou'd fall upon the *Larynx*, and be ſwallow'd; when you have done with Blowing it in, then ſpit out the Water.

If they are very ſharp, uſe 'em ſeldom; if they are violent, take Care you catch no Cold; but this is principally meant of Mercurial ones, according to *Barbette*.

Ettmuller mixes volatile Salts with 'em in ſleepy Diſorders, and *Barbette* (and *Fuller* imitates him) Mercurials.

In Children who are ſo ſtuff'd that they can hardly breathe, much leſs ſuck, *Wedelius* commends, as an admirable Errhine, the *Vitriolum album*, in any Cephalick Water.

The Sternutatories relieve Hiccups, becauſe they raiſe a contrary Motion, but are bad in any Fractures of the *Coſtæ*, becauſe they ſhake the Parts,

Parts, which ought to be kept at Reſt.

In *Venereal Pains* of the Head they are not convenient, becauſe they pump the ſharp Humours up to a Part already too much oppreſs'd with 'em.

PESSI.

RECIPE Gum. Galb. Elect. Ammon. a. ʒ vj. Camphor. ʒ j. cum Vini q. s. f. Massa mollis cui imprimantur Pulv. Rad. Helleb. nig. ʒ ij. Pyrethr. ʒ j. m. cum Ol. Succin. q. s. m. f. Pessi.

℞ Gum. Ammon. Opoponac. a. ʒ j ss. Ellebor. nig. Staph. agr. Aristoloch. long. Colocynth. a. ʒ j ss. Scammon. ʒ j. Fell. Tauri q. s. f. Pessus, lanæ involutus, Syndoni insuendus, & intrudendus.

℞ Myrrh. p. ʒ j. P. Coch. Min. ʒ viij. Ol. Succin. q. s. m. f. Pessus.

PESSA-

PESSARIES.

TAKE *Galbanum*, and *Ammoniacum*, of each 6 Drams; Camphire, 1 Dram; with Wine make a ſoft Maſs; add Powders of Hellebor (black) 2 Drams; Pellitory of *Spain* 1 Dram, with Oil of Amber; make Peſſaries.

Take *Ammoniacum*, *Opoponax*, of each 1 Dram and half; black Ellebor, Staves-acre, long Birthwort, Coloquintida, of each 1 Dram and half; Scammony, 1 Dram; Bull's-Gall, make a Peſſary wrapt in Wool, and ſew'd in a Rag, for uſe.

Take Myrrh powder'd, 1 Dram; *Pil. Cochiæ* the leſs, 8 Drams; Oil of Amber, what ſuffices; make a Peſſary.

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have referr'd *Peſſaries* to *Evacuants*, becauſe ſome of 'em being apply'd immediately, do vellicate and evacuate.

Few Obſervables occur concerning *Peſſaries*, only you muſt obſerve that they muſt be retain'd for the Space of a Night; Care ſhou'd be taken not to uſe 'em too frequently, leaſt they exulcerate the *Vagina*, and are only us'd in marry'd Perſons; for to Virgins, the *Naſcalia* only are us'd.

Scabra,

Scabra, Sinapiſmi, Pſilothra, Deterſiva, Veſicatoria, Cauſtica (Pyrotica) Fontanellæ, Setacea.

Scabra.

RECIPE Sem. Seſel. ʒ ſs. Fenic. ʒ ij. Sacch. Cand. ʒ ij. Oſſ. Sepiæ ʒ j. Aloes Succotin. Troch. alb. Rhaſ. Tutiæ pp. a. ʒ j. Sal. Armon. gr. x. m. f. *Pulvis inſufflandus.*

℞ Vitriol. Alb. ʒ ſs. Sal. Nitri ʒ ſs. Aq. Roſar. ʒ v. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Chelidon. ʒ j. Fenic. ʒ ſs. Croc. Metall. vel Vitri Antim. ʒ ſs. Nitri gr. v. Macerentur, filtrentur, f. *Collyrium.*

℞ Aq. Fenic. Rut. a. ʒ ij. Euphrag. Roſ. alb. a. ʒ iij. Vitriol. alb. gr. v. virid. æris gr. ij. m. f. *Collyrium*; per menſem j. vel alterum uſurpandum.

Grits,

Grits, Sinapisms, Depilatories, Detersives, Blisters, Causticks, Issues, Setons.

Grits.

TAKE Seeds of Hartwort, half a Dram, Fennel Seeds 2 Scruples, Sugar Candy 2 Drams, Cuttle-fish Bone 1 Dram, best Aloes, Rhasis's white Troches, Tutty prepar'd of each 1 Scruple, Salt Armoniack 10 Grains; make a Powder to be blown into the Eye.

Take white Vitriol half a Dram, Salt Peter half a Scruple, Rose Water 5 Drams; make an Eye-water.

Take Celandine Water 1 Ounce, Fennel half an Ounce, Crocus Metallorum, or Glass of Antimony half a Scruple, Salt-Peter 5 Grains, steep 'em, filter 'em; make an Eye-water.

Take Fennel and Rue Waters, of each 2 Drams, Eyebright, and white Rose Waters, of each 3 Drams, white Vitriol 5 Grains, Verdigrease 2 Grains; make an Eye-water to be us'd for a Month or two.

℞ Sacch.

℞ Sacch. Cand. Marg. pp. a. p. æ & q. f. m. f. pulvis oculo insufflandus.

℞ Aq. Rof. ʒ j. Sacch. Cand. ʒ j. Croc. Metall. ℈ ſs. m. f. Collyrium.

℞ Aq. Calc. ʒ j. Merc. præc. alb. ℈ j. m. pro Collyrio.

℞ Aq. Rof. ʒ ij. Fenic. ʒ j. Mercur. Sublim. gr. v. m. f. *Collyrium* ad Gtt. j. vel. ij. mane & veſperi.

℞ Pumic. Ignit. ter vin. alb. extinct. & relict. donec refrigeſcat; trit. & lot. f. pulvis dentrifricius.

℞ Origan. cum Vitriol. & Melle, m. f. Linimentum Dentrifricium.

℞ Corn. Cerv. calcin. ʒ j. Spong. uſt. ℈ j. m. f. pulvis Hyperſarcoticus.

℞ Farin. Puleg. Cyperi calcin. a. ʒ jſs. Putam. Ovor. Cochlear. uſt. ℈ ij. m. f. *pulvis pro Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

Take

Take Sugar Candy, Pearl prepar'd, of each equal Parts; make a Powder to be blown into the Eye.

Take Rose-Water 1 Ounce, Sugar-Candy 1 Dram, Crocus Metallorum half a Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Lime-Water 1 Ounce, white precipitate Mercury, 1 Scruple; make an Eye-Water.

Take Rose-Water 2 Ounces, Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Sublimat Mercury 5 Grains; make an Eye-Water; drop 1 or 2 Drops Morning and Evening.

Take Calcin'd Pumice thrice extinguish'd in white Wine, and left till it cool, powder'd and wash'd; make a Dentifrice or Powder for the Teeth.

Take wild Marjoram, with Vitriol and Honey; make a Liniment for the Teeth.

Take burnt Harts-horn 1 Dram, calcin'd Spunge 1 Scruple; make a Powder for a *Fungus*.

Take Pennyroyal, Herb Cypress calcin'd, of each 1 Dram and a half, burnt Egg-Shell 2 Scruples; make a Powder for bleeding Gums.

℞ Merc. rub. præc. ʒ j. Lap. Calamin. ℈ ij. Vitriol. calcin. ʒ ſs Emp. Diacalcit. ʒ j. m. liquefiat, & Candela Cerea eo immergatur, *in Caruncula Penis.*

Sinapiſmi.

℞ Sem. Sinap. Contuſ. ʒ ſs. Cæpar. n°. j. Aceti ʒ ſs. oxymel. ſcillit. ʒ jſs. m. f. Phœnigmus.

℞ Euphorb. ʒ ij. Ferment. acerrim. ʒ vj. Allii ʒ ſs. m. f. Phœnigmus.

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. ʒ j. Pulv. rad. Pyreth. ʒ ij. Mell. ʒ ij. Acet. q. ſ. m. f. Sinapiſmus.

℞ Sinap. ʒ ij. Sapon. n. Ferment. acr. a. ʒ iij. aceti q. ſ. m. f. Sinapiſmus.

Pſilothra.

℞ Ruſm. Turcic. Calc. viv. a. p. æ. m. admov. mucilago hujus miſturæ partibus piloſis.

Take

Take red Precipitate 1 Dram, Lapis Calaminaris 2 Scruples, calcin'd Vitriol half a Dram, Plaister of Diacalciteos 1 Ounce, melt and dip a Wax Candle in it, for a Caruncle of the *Penis*.

Sinapisms.

Take beat Mustard-Seed half an Ounce, Onion 1, Vinegar half an Ounce, Oxymel of Squills 1 Ounce and half; make a *Sinapism*.

Take Euphorbium 2 Drams, sharp Leaven 6 Drams, Garlick half an Ounce; make a Sinapism.

Take Powder of Mustard-Seed 1 Ounce, Pellitory of Spain 2 Drams, Honey 2 Ounces, Vinegar what suffices; make a Sinapism.

Take Mustard-Seed 2 Drams, black Soap, sharp Leaven, of each 3 Drams, Vinegar what suffices; make a Sinapism.

Depilatories.

Take Rusma, Quicklime, of each equal Parts, mix 'em, lay the Slime of this Mixture on the Hairy Parts.

Detersives.

Deterſiva.

℞ Ung. Ægyptiac. q. ſ.
℞ Ung. Apoſtolorum q. ſ.

℞ Aq. Phagædenic. (ex Aq. Calc. cum Mercur. ſublimato miſt.) q. ſ.

℞ Alum. crud. Virid. æris a. ʒ ij Coq. in vin. ʒ xviij. f. Decoctum.

℞ Vitriol. alb. ʒ ij. Alumin. Ærug. æris a. ʒ ij. Acet. fort. ʒ iij. Calcinentur, f. pulvis, cui addatur unguent. Ægyptiac. q. ſ. m. f. unguentum.

℞ Alum. uſt. ʒ j. Baſilic. q. ſ. m. f. unguentum.
℞ Mercur. præcip. rub. ʒ ſs. ung. Baſilic. Compoſ. q. ſ. m. f. Unguentum.

℞ Reſin. ʒ ſs. Cinnab. nativ. ℈ ij. ærugin. ʒ j ſs. m. ſuper Ignem in emplaſtrum pro clavis pedum.

De-

Deterſives.

Take Ægyptiacum what ſuffices.

Take Ointment of the Apoſtles what ſuffices.

Take Phagedenick-Water (made of Lime-Water and Sublimate) what ſuffices.

Take Crude Allum, Verdigreaſe, of each 2 Drams, boil 'em in 18 Ounces of Wine; make a Decoction.

Take white Vitriol 2 Ounces, Allum, Verdigreaſe, of each 2 Drams, ſtrong Vinegar 3 Ounces, Calcine 'em; make a Powder; make it up with Unguentum Ægyptiacum into an Ointment.

Take burnt Allum 1 Dram, Baſilicon what ſuffices; make an Ointment.

Take red precipitate Mercury half a Dram, compound Ointment of Baſilicon what ſuffices; make an Ointment.

Take Roſin half an Ounce, native Cinnabar 2 Scruples, Verdigreaſe 1 Dram and a half, mix 'em upon the Fire into a Plaiſter for Corns.

Veſica-

Veſicatoria.

℞ Cantharid. abject. ped. & capit. ʒ j. Ferment. acerrim. ℥ ſs. Mell. ʒ ij. m. f. Cataplaſma.

℞ Euphorb. ʒ j. Sem. Sinap. ʒ ij. Cantharid. ℈ j. Ferment. acris ʒ ſs. acet. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſtrum.

℞ Pulv. Cantharid. abſciſſ. pedibus & alis, ʒ ſs. Sem. ammeos ℈ j. Ferment. ℥ ſs. Caric. ping. nº j. acet. q. ſ. m. f. *Cataplaſma.*

℞ Emp. Diachyl. ℥ j. Euphorb. ℈ j. Cantharid. Pulv. ʒ j. m. f. Emplaſtrum.

Cauſtica.

℞ Butyr. Antimon. Ol. Vitriol. Aq. fort. Reſiduum ex Lixivio Sapon. Lapid. infernal. *&c.*

Bliſters

Bliſters.

Take Spaniſh Flies, without the Feet and Heads 1 Dram, Leaven half an Ounce, Honey 2 Drams; make a Cataplaſm.

Take Euphorbium 1 Dram, Muſtard-Seed 2 Drams, Spaniſh Flies 1 Scruple, ſharp Leven half an Ounce, Vinegar what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter.

Take Spaniſh Flies, without Feet or Wings, half a Dram, Biſhops-Weed-Seed 1 Scruple. Leaven half an Ounce, 1 Fig, Vinegar what ſuffices; make a Cataplaſm.

Take Diachylum Plaiſter 1 Ounce, Euphorbium 1 Scruple, Powder of Spaniſh Flies 1 Dram; make a Plaiſter.

Cauſticks.

Take Butter of Antimony; Oil of Vitriol; Aqua-fortis; Caput of Soap Lees; infernal Stone, *&c.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

ALL these Med'cines are *Species* of *Causticks*, all which I shall treat of in Particular.

As to the *gritty* Med'cines, they are the lowest Degree of *Causticks*, and are only us'd in such tender Parts as the Eye, to take off some thin Excrescences from thence, which they do by their Hardness and their angular Figure; and therefore are no otherwise Caustick than that, by their rude Friction of the Part, they gradually shave off this carnous Substance. Thus they also, in the same Manner, rub off any *tartareous Matter* growing over the Teeth, and are in this Sense good *Dentifrices*; also they are us'd in taking off gentle *Fungus's* that spring up in Ulcers, which run too much; and hence also, such whose Teeth have *fungous* Gums, from whence the gaping Mouths of the Vessels pour forth Blood, these gritty and calcin'd Powders shave off the *Fungus*, and then the Vessels may be clos'd by Stypticks.

I have plac'd *Sinapisms* amongst Evacuants, not that they really are such; however, they work by their Irritation, and draw the Blood to the Surface, and long continu'd, never fail to blister, and therefore proper enough to be ranged amongst Evacuations. It must be observ'd, that they are to be left upon the Part, and continu'd so long as only to make it red, (and therefore they are also call'd *Rubificants*) and that it return no more to its natural Colour upon their Removal. They must be apply'd very Hot, and so soon as they cool, they must be remov'd, and fresh must be apply'd, till a Redness and Tumour appear; and Blisters are often apply'd after 'em, to draw the Humours off, and are kept open some time to hinder any Return into the Blood.

They are us'd in *anomalous Gouts*, in order to stimulate the Parts, and invite the Motion of the Humours to their usual Station; and I have found em useful on such a Case apply'd to the Ankles; they, in short, are useful in any Tumour, critically expell'd, which does not appear so much as it ought.

As to those Med'cines which are call'd *Psilothra*, *Depilatories*, or such as make the Hair fall off, I have little to say to 'em; the Razor now performing that Part with us; they are only us'd in warmer Climes upon an Occasion I shall here forbear to mention.

Detersives are us'd in Ulcers which have any *Fungus*, *Callosity*, or any *Luxuriant* Flesh in 'em, which is an Impediment to their Cure, and when this is taken away, the common Balsamicks, Digestives, Sarcoticks, and Cicatrizers are to be us'd.

As for Blisters, *Bartoletus* tells us they are convenient for Frenzies, at the State of the Fever; however, I believe it sorry Practice to blister in all Frenzies; for, in the furious Kind, the Blood moves with such a Rapidity that there will be little Reason to add to its Motion or Rarefaction, unless it be of Use to promote a Rupture of the Vessels, and produce *Hæmorrhages*; in the *comatous Species*, indeed, I shall not be against the Practice, not only at the Time, but even by way of Prevention. In moist Coughs, which don't come easily up, they are proper enough

even

even *repetitim*, to draw the Humours to the extreme Parts, and also to give Irritations to the Lungs themselves, by which the *Fomes* wou'd be drawn off, and what rested upon the Lungs wou'd be thrown off. Phlegmatick Diseases, and cold Disorders require 'em for a Drainory, so *Coma's*, *Lethargies*, *Apoplexies*, and sometimes *Convulsions* are reliev'd thereby, because that Inundation of Humours they are oppress'd with, are serous or phlegmatick, and *they* evacuate the Quantity, as well as give a brisker Oscillation to the Fibres; and the Fluids, which *nearly* stagnate there, are press'd forward in their usual manner.

In Case of the Expectoration in a Pleurisy being either suppress'd, or its Matter being spit up in a less Quantity than is convenient, *Baglivi* advises us to apply 'em to the Legs; and I have, indeed, try'd it often with good Success, but in none with more apparent Advantage than to the Servant of a Nobleman, who had expos'd himself to the Cold, and thereby had entirely suppress'd the Spitting, so that we had good Reason to suspect the Doom *Hippocrates* pronoun-

ces in such Cases, where Pleuriticks ἐν ἀναπαύεσθαι ἐν τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἡμέρησι, τετέοισιν ἐς ἔμπυημα μεθίσαι. In short, he breath'd so thick and so loud, that the Domesticks did suppose him expiring; but by a pectoral Decoction, given very warm, a *Linctus* in it, some Soot-Pills, and Blisters to the Legs, he began in some Hours to expectorate *Blood*, and *Pus* in very large Quantities, he breath'd and chough'd very freely, and thus in two or three Days he was recover'd surprizingly. In Fevers, where the Pulse is weak and small, where there is a comatous Disposition on 'em, and their Extremities are cold, they stimulate the Nerves to circulate their Juices more briskly, as well as the other Fluids, and hinder dangerous Stagnations there; hence *Sennertus* and *Willis*, and indeed, all the Sects of Physicians allow where the Temperament in Fevers is cool, where the external Parts are cool, tho' the internal burn (which they term a *Leipyria*) they are convenient; because such Burning proceeds from Stagnation of those sharp, but sluggish Humours in the Parts. As every one, undoubtedly, has perus'd the Learned

Bellini

Bellini and *Baglivi* on *Stimuli*, so I shall conclude with them, that *Blisters are requir'd where the Solids are to be stimulated, the Fluids to be mov'd, the Circulation is to be promoted, Liquids are to be expres's'd, the Quantity is to be lessen'd, the Spirits to be agitated, the Blood to be attenuated and dissolved, Coagulations to be remov'd, and Revulsions or Derivations are to be made*; and the Reasons are, because they are compos'd of strong volatile Parts, which stimulate and contract the Fibres; add moving and active Particles to the Fluids, and by their keen Salts they stimulate into a Blister; hence, in all cold Disorders they are convenient.

Where, indeed, there is any Heat in the Urine, or any Incontinence of it, they are contraindicated; because their sharp Salts added to some of the same Kind in the Blood wou'd ravage the Fibres unmercifully, and be in Danger of producing Ulcers there; hence they are dangerous in Inflammations there, and in Ulcers too. Fluxes of Blood are more encreas'd by 'em; hence, in Fevers, where Bleeding is an Accident, great Caution is to be us'd in their Application, and not without a very

urgent Indication, when all Care is to be taken by Internals to prevent the Return of this, too often, fatal Symptom; and, hence 'tis dangerous to apply 'em in the menstrual Flux, or Women with Child; for the first will have the Flux encreas'd thereby, and the latter be in Danger to miscarry by such strong Agitations. In Tumours that are in a fair way to be suppurated, and ought to be so, such as *Bubo's*, they are not us'd, because the thinner Humours will be evacuated thereby, and the grosser retain'd, and thus what wou'd have been useful, will be retarded, and the Humours which wou'd have found Vent this way, will be retain'd by a fatal Use. They are then not to be apply'd in Fevers, where the Heat rages, with strong Pulses and Thirst, because very volatile Salts reign in such Constitutions. The Honourable Mr. *Boyle* mentions a Case where they brought on Blindness, where they had been too much us'd; and this is a parallel Case to what was said before of *Diureticks* us'd immoderately; for they, in like manner, thicken the Blood by draining the *Serum* too much from it; and thus

hus they will be irrevocably im-
pacted.

General are always suppos'd to be
premis'd to particular Evacuations,
or otherwise, the Parts wou'd be in
Danger to be overwhelm'd with the
Humours, which wou'd take that Bent;
nd hence 'tis not safe to apply 'em
o Parts already over-laden; hence,
ot to inflam'd Parts, nor weak ones,
or to the Joints, because in all these
Cases, they invite Humours to Parts
which can't bear 'em without Injury; I
remember somewhere a Caution, for-
bidding the Application of 'em to a
Dropsical Belly, and I look upon it to
be a Piece of Ignorance hardly dreamt
on; because, if Evacuation be good,
it ought to be made in the most de-
pending Part.

As to the Sharpness of these Salts,
Occo brings a convincing Proof of it,
in asserting, that such as wore 'em in
their Pockets have made bloody Urine
after.

Schmitzius tells us, that Vine Ashes
will keep the Ulcer running; but I
look upon it as more natural to make
use of the perpetual Blisters, now pra-
ctis'd, and mention'd in a late Trea-

tiſe of Fevers, call'd *Criticon Febrium*, *p.* 192. Dr. *Heers* has a peculiar Way of raiſing Bliſters, which is by applying Cupping-Glaſſes with Flame; he draws 'em off, and applys 'em a ſecond Time, till they fall off of themſelves, and the Place bliſters upon it.

I have known that Bliſters have taken off a fix'd Pain, when common Applications fail'd.

Bliſters and Sinapiſms differ only in Degrees; becauſe, even Sinapiſms will raiſe Bliſters.

Cauſticks are the ſtrongeſt Irritants, and are compos'd equally of Alcalines or Acids, which are eminently acrimonious, and their Uſe is to corrode the Skin, and all the carnous or membranous Parts.

They are a laſt Remedy in the Caſes they are us'd for, and therefore I ſhall remark to you the Diſorders they are moſtly us'd in, and their Abuſes.

They are divided into *Actual*, or ſuch where Fire itſelf is the Inſtrument; and *Potential*, which is done by Remedies.

Dekkers commends the actual Cautery in Blindneſs, where he burns down to the very *Diploë* upon the *Coronal* Suture,

ture, as he does in *Ischiadick* Pains, which are so stubborn, as that they don't yield to any common Topicks; there he burns into the Head of the *Os femoris*. *Ettmuller* commends the same actual Cautery upon the Part, whence Convusions begin; and the Reason for this Procedure is *univocal* in all these Cases, to wit, the Humours which occasion such stubborn Disorders are very much fix'd upon the Parts, or near 'em; and, as nothing given or apply'd, has been capable to move 'em off from the Part affected, this immediately reaches the Humour and evacuates it, or removes the Humours of the near adjacent Parts, and so gradually shoves 'em off; which, when evacuated, the Blood may by Internals be prevented to spue out its Contents any farther.

They agree in Gangrenes, in order to separate the sound from the unsound Flesh, and this is usually done by surrounding the Part gangren'd, so that its Creeping is often thereby prevented. Callous Ulcers often require 'em, in order to take off their Hardness, which yields not to Detersives; hence the *Trochisci Vigonis* are us'd to

be thruſt for ſome Hours into the *Sinus*, in order to take it off, after which, it is to be cur'd as in common Ulcers; hence, in ſinuous Ulcers, and in fiſtulous ones they are convenient. In *Bubo's* peſtilential or venereal, they ſerve to open 'em and make a large Orifice for the *Exit* of the Matter. In *Nodes* they eat down to the Bottom, and then Digeſtion and the other Indications in Ulcers come in play. Warts are taken off by 'em; they often, by changing the Direction of the Veſſels cloſe 'em, and ſtop *Hæmorrhages* for a while. The Body muſt be prepar'd, that is, evacuated before their Uſe, leſt their Irritation draw the Bent of the Humours that way, and occaſion by their too violent Influx, Inflammations, or even Gangrenes.

But it muſt be obſerv'd, that as 'tis the laſt Remedy, ſo we are not to have Recourſe to 'em without an evident and urgent Indication, becauſe too violent. They cannot be bore in the *Joints*, *Nervous*, and *Tendonous Parts*, *Veins*, *Arteries*, *Delicate Parts*, as the Eyes, *&c.* inflam'd Parts, *ulcerated Cancers*, Faults of the *Inteſtinum rectum*, warm *Diſorders*, the *Hæmorrhoids*, nor

in

in Children; and the Reaſon is, becauſe they deſtroy the Texture of thoſe Parts, which are ſo neceſſary to the Functions of Life; or, becauſe the Diſeaſes are exaſperated more thereby; or, becauſe ſome Conſtitutions are too tender for ſo vigorous a Remedy.

The way of Burning need not be mention'd (which is good in carious Bones, to make 'em exfoliate ſooner, by drying the Moiſture that nouriſhes 'em;) but the Potential is apply'd in the following manner, you cut a Hole, equal to the Size you deſign, in a Plaiſter, and apply it to the Skin; then you apply the Cauſtick upon this Hole, and then you apply another Plaiſter over all, and let it lie on ſo many Hours or Minutes, as Experience convinces you it will have its Effects in.

As *Cauſticks* are often us'd in order to make Iſſues, I ſhall here take the Liberty to ſubjoin ſome few Obſervables upon *Setons* and *Iſſues*.

Setons are made with Needles thruſt into the Skin, and threaded with Silk dawb'd with Ointment; you run the Needle along the Bottom of the *Cutis* for one, two or three Inches before you pull it out again; this is

dreſs'd by drawing the Silk backwards and forwards every Day, and dawbing it afreſh with Baſilicon.

Iſſues are either cut or burnt by a Cauſtick.

Baglivi commends Iſſues in the Legs for Prevention of the Gout; I believe, indeed, Gout-Fits may be made more mild by any Evacuations, but never thoroughly prevented; *Bootius* adviſes their Uſe in the *Labri-Sulcio*, or ſwell'd Lips, which Children are ſubject to; they are adviſ'd for the Prevention of habitual Defluxions and Inflammations, in the beginning of Conſumptions, in the Epilepſy, in Iſchiadick Pains, in Hoarſeneſs, in the Rickets, in Ophthalmies, in the *Arthritis Vaga*, in Diſeaſes of the Ears, in Diſeaſes of the Face; and, in ſhort, where-ever there is any habitual Cacochymical Plenitude; for they gently and conſtantly evacuate, and ſteal off the *Fomes* of laſting Diſeaſes.

When they have been continu'd for ſome time, as they ought, ſo long as the ill Habit laſts, 'tis dangerous to cloſe 'em up too ſuddenly; but after they have recover'd, or aſſiſted in the Recovery of your Patient, cloſe 'em up,

up, but give Physick pretty frequently, till second Nature has forgot its Bent; hence, in short, they revulse and evacuate.

They may be promoted, if they run little, by the *Pisa Lutea, viridia & rubra* of *Bates*.

Of the Purging-Waters.

I Might have spoke of these Waters, when I treated of Purgatives; as Purgatives, indeed, they might have reasonably been subjoin'd, but their Salts being very different, I judg'd it reasonable to treat of 'em apart.

As all Purgatives, they evacuate certain Plenitudes; they agree in *lost Appetites*, because they carry off Part of the Load of the Stomach; in *Vomitings*, by carrying the Load downwards; in *Colicks*, by carrying off the *Saburra*; in *Melancholies*, by their Dilution and Evacuation; in *Cardialgia's*, by Dilution of the Salts, and by carrying 'em off; in *Worms*, by carrying 'em off, after they are kill'd; in *Nephritick Pains*, *Heats of Urine*, and *Suppression* of it, because they wash, cool, and irritate

the

the *Glands*; in *Jaundices*, because they open by their Irritation; in *Eruptions*, Headachs, *Vertigo's*, wandring Pains; in the *Scurvy*, in Hysterical Persons and Hypochondriacal; because they carry off the offending Salts, restore the natural Ferment, scour the *Viscera*, and cool.

However, they don't agree in *Dropsies*, because moist Purgatives are bad; nor in any *Fever*, because of their Salts; nor *Hæmoptoë's*, because of their Irritation; nor in *Cholera's*, because this is heaping up one Evacuation upon another; nor in cold *Palsies*, because of their Watriness; nor in *Pregnant Women*, because that any Purgative or Motion is dangerous; nor in a large *Stone in the Kidneys*, because it is immovable; nor in a *Stone*, or *Ulcer of the Bladder*, because they are troubled with *Stranguries*, and the Salts might encrease these; nor in *Gonorrhœa's*, *Diarrhœa's*, nor *Vomiting*; because their irritating Salts gall the Parts, and encrease the *Flux*.

But, I shall now take particular Notice of their specifick Salts, according to the Informations given us upon them, by the ingenious Drs. *Lister* and *Allen*. They

They consist of vitrioline and nitrous Salts, of Salt of Lime, Salt of Tartar, Alcaline Salts, or Sea Salt.

The *vitrioline Salts* are good in Hypochondriacism, and Eruptions; they however produce Vomitings, Hemorrhoids and Fevers, *such are* Richmond, *and* Scarborough *Waters.*

The *Calcarious Salts* are good in Colicks, Obstructions of the Glands, in Melancholy, Heart-burns, wandring Pains, the Scurvy, Fatness, Eruptions on the Face, Costiveness, and in Gravel; the Gout, Diseases of the Lungs where there is no Inflammations: They heat the Blood; however *Lister* will have it, that they breed the Stone and produce Costiveness; such are *Epsom*, *Acton*, *Barnet*, or *Stretham* Waters.

The *Tartareous Salts* correct Acidities, strengthen the Stomach, stop Vomiting, are Diuretick, are good in intermittent Cases and Dropsies, such are *Upminster Waters.*

The *Alcaline Salts* correct the Acid in the Blood, and sweeten it, are good in Fluxes, in Hypochondriacism, stop the *Menses*, but are bad in Leprosies, such are *Brentwood-weal* Waters.

The *Nitrous Salts* are Diuretick, temper the Acrimony of the Bile, allay

allay Thirſt, and cool; ſuch are *Kenſington* Waters.

The *Marine Salts* are good in Worms, in Eruptions, they help Concoction, and cure *Flatus*; ſuch are *Alford*, *Colcheſter*, *Lambeth*, *Northall*, and *Dulwich* Waters.

Hence ſuch as partake of *Vitriolick*, or *Marine* Salts, cure Scabs and Eruptions; ſuch as conſiſt of *Alcaliz'd* Salts or *Nitrous Calcarious* ones, encreaſe the Fluidity of the Blood, heat, and are Enemies in Scabs or Leproſies; but ſuch as are purely *Nitrous*, cool and temper all acrimonious and bilious Salts.

They are to be drank as all other Purgatives in a Morning, to one Pint, a Quart, or three Pints, or more; if rainy Weather ſpoils 'em, by weakning 'em, either add *Glauber*'s Salt or *Sal Cathartic um* to half an Ounce, or boil 'em down till a Cruſt ſwim at the top. As they are moſtly drank in the Summer or dry Seaſon, ſo little Care is requir'd in taking 'em; only they muſt walk about, till they have paſs'd. In the Winter-Seaſon, boil 'em down as already mentioned, and then turn 'em with a little Milk, and keep your Chamber.

Thus

Thus have I with as much Brevity as poſſible finiſh'd the Number of Evacuants by *Med'cines*. I ſhall take leave to ſubjoin ſome Evacuations perform'd by Inſtruments, and ſo ſhall proceed to Alteratives.

Of Blood-letting, Cupping, Leeching, &c.

I Shall not trouble the Reader with any Notions about Bleeding, but ſuch as tend to Practice; I leave ſuch who delight in *Theory* to conſult the learned *Bellini de Miſſione Sanguin.* my Deſign being no other here than to ſhew where it is neceſſary, and where dangerous.

'Tis obſerv'd, that *Plenitude* is the only Indicant of Bleeding; becauſe all Evacuation preſuppoſes either a real Fulneſs or a metaphorical one; hence 'tis convenient in all violent Pains, and in Women in the middle Months of their Pregnancy; *Cornax* and *Burgrave* inform us, that 'tis convenient in the *Hungarian* Fever, which alters according to the Circumſtances, there-

therefore consult *Cober's Decads* on this Head. 'Tis good in *Pleuritick Pains* and *Pleurisies*, altho' the Pulse shou'd be unequal or intermitting, and the Reason is given by *Ballonius Epidem. L.* 2. *p.* 214. because in the beginning of a Disease, the Weakness or any Irregularity in the Pulse is not to be suppos'd to proceed from an Avolation of the Spirits, nothing having preceded, that cou'd have weaken'd it, but from an Oppression or too great a Load; in which case the Blood is rarefied to a great pitch; and consequently the Vessels are dilated in proportion, even to the next Condition of Breaking; hence the Heart contracts itself weakly, and the Pulse appears *weak*, but more frequently *oppress*'d; for in this Case, assoon as the Load is taken off; the Pulse becomes regular; and even in a *languid Pulse*, in Pleurisies he advises it, *L* 2. *Epid. p.* 204. because, says he, *Fortuitus ausus sæpe rationem prudenter initam superat*; but this ought to be warily follow'd. It prevents Inflammations, for it cures 'em; in a Pleurisy, where they don't expectorate, you may bleed till the ninth Day, because 'tis improbable

able that such an one will ever termiate by Expectoration; it cures all beinning and encreasing Inflammations, nd pinches 'em in the Bud; by drawng the Blood off, a less Quantity will e push'd upon the Part obstructed, nd the Vessels will easily pass their Contents, where they are not overretch'd, and gentle Aperients join'd ith Diluters, dissolving the *Coaulum*, re-open the Impaction; 'tis uscful in *Pleurisies*, that 'tis us'd even puerperal Women, if they are seiz'd ith one. *Watchings* depending upon over-agitated Blood, receive Refreshent from Bleedings, for the Vessels eing unloaden, subside to a natural itch.

In Madness, we are oblig'd to reeat it often, to allay the Hurry of he Spirits, which here depends upon he forcible Motion of the Blood. In its of *Asthma's*, in *suffocating Catarrhs*, nd in *Apoplexies*, it is requir'd *repetim*, and quickly; for Opportunity to be taken by the Fore-locks, such ases being suddenly mortal, by an irmediable Stagnation in, or Effusion f Blood into the Parts affected. A beinning Consumption is another Word for

for a beginning Inflammation, ar
therefore 'tis neceſſary in the warm
Species of 'em. In a Salivation it o
ten happens, that the Flux riſes
high, that the Glands are much i
flam'd, this Accident ſtops the Ru
ning, and choaks 'em; Bleeding,
emptying the Veſſels, curbs the Inflar
mation.

In *Inflammations of the Eyes* 'tis
neceſſary, that Nothing is done wit
out it, and even Bleeding in the *Jug
lar* is here commended. Miſcarriag
often happen from the Plenitude
the Blood-Veſſels, hence *Veromandu*
extols it in this Caſe; the Veſſels b
ing emptied, the *Placenta* will be in
Danger of being ſhov'd off. In t
Small-Pox, where the Fermentation ru
high, whether before the Eruption,
after the 11th Day; 'tis requir'd
hinder an irregular Eruption, or hi
der Choaking in the ſecond Fever.

The *Suppreſſion of the Menſes or H
morrhoids*, fills the Veſſels with an u
leſs Load of corrupted Blood, and pr
duces Symptoms ſuitable to the Ch
racter of it, which are reliev'd
Bleeding.

In ſhort, Bleeding evacuates and re-
lſes.

In weak Perſons, and the cold State
Blood, it draws off more Spirits
an they can bear, and leſſens the
oments of Contact, and conſequent-
the Circulation. In the *State of a*
eurify, where they expectorate plen-
fully, on the 4th or 9th, a white, e-
al Matter, which relieves the Pain;
cauſe this free 'Αναχάθαρσις is a *Cri-*
; hence alſo in any State of a Fever,
any febrile Diſorder, for thus have I
en a ſudden Confuſion in the Hu-
ours, which was too late to repent
. In *Diarrhœa's* and Vomitings, 'tis
ot adviſable, becauſe they are ſup-
os'd to have dejected the Spirits too
uch; however, I have found it very
eful in the Vomiting of Women juſt
onceiv'd, becauſe this proceeds from
Fermentation, and Plenitude rais'd
the exotick Ferment. In *malig-*
nt Fevers, with a weak Pulſe, they
ffer by Bleeding, becauſe it weakens
ch who have no Occaſion for ſuch a
old Evacuation. In the *Fit* of Con-
ulſions in Children, becauſe the Blood
then in a State approaching to a
tagnation, and they are too weak for
ſuch

ſuch an Attempt. Not in *Apoplexies* unleſs the Perſon be young, the Fac be red in the Fit, they have been us'd to a ſedentary Life, ſome Suppreſſion of an uſual Flux of Blood has prece ded, and there be Danger of a Stag nation; for theſe Symptoms are Sign of a Plenitude. In *Aſthma's*, where th *Bronchiæ* are only fill'd with Phlegm for this is carry'd off by Expectoration *Scardius*, p. m. 2517, diſcommends i in a *Pleuriſy*, but he only muſt mean a malignant one, as *Hippocrates* means *Prænot. Coac.* 491. or the State of one.

As to the Quantity of Blood which you may draw off; what is found to relieve is the beſt Standard.

'Tis ſafer to repeat it, than to bleed too much at once, ſays *Foreſtus*, Lib. 1. *De Febribus, Obſ.* 12. *Scholio.*

Luſitanus, *C.* 1. *Curat.* 10. ſays, in Bleeding, two Things are to be conſider'd, 1. Whether the Diſeaſe require it. 2. Whether the Patient can bear it.

It is requir'd, wherever there is any great Commotion and Heat in the Blood, and where the Pulſe is large, ſays *Sylvius*, p. 236. Nay, even in petechial Fevers, where the Fermentation

tion and Heat is violent, if they be ſtrong, ſays *Sennertus*.

In Inflammations, *&c.* 'tis to be done on the contrary Side, becauſe thus you revulſe the Humours, that is, by Depletion the Blood moves eaſier to that Goal, becauſe there is leſs Reſiſtance to Motion; hence *Waldſchmidt* commends Bleeding in the Foot in a Phrenzy.

In warm Countries, 'tis told us, they bleed to one fourth of the Weight of the Fluids in hot Fevers.

The farther a Woman is from Labour, 'tis ſafer to open the ſuperior Veins, the nearer, the under Veins, ſays *Riverius*; becauſe, to open the *Saphœna*, when they are not near their full Time, will but invite the Bent of the Circulation to the *Uterus*, and endanger a Miſcarriage.

When both Bleeding and Phyſick are indicated, 'tis beſt to bleed firſt, becauſe, after Bleeding, leſs remains to be evacuated, and the Phyſick will raiſe leſs Diſturbance.

In Pains of the Head, Bleeding at the Noſe is uſual in the *Indies*, which is done ſeveral ways, ſays *Hollerius*, *de Capt. Dolor.* to wit, by Scratching the Noſtrils, by Hogs-Briſtles, by Leeches, *&c.*

If

If the Patient be so weak that they can't bear Bleeding, Leeches, or Cupping supplies its stead; when the *Hæmorrhoids* are suppress'd, Leeches apply'd promote 'em.

Of the Paracentesis, *and other Apertures.*

TApping is done by the *Trocher* and *Cannula*; or *Blocks*, or *Barbette's Needle*, thrust into the Cavity, which is easily known; for when it has pass'd into the Vacuity, the *Operator* finds no farther Resistance; the Instruments being every where equal in Thickness, save at the Point. I once order'd, upon this Occasion, the Head of the Trocher to be made to be fitted to a Syringe, to suck out the more glutinous Matter which wou'd not pass without this Contrivance. However, I must once more remind you of the Unwillingness I wou'd advise such an Operation withall; some, however, will command the Surgeon to attempt it; and I shall, for their Sakes, collect what

what I have found remark'd from others, as well as what I have obſerv'd in my own Practice.

Thouvenot ſuffers the Matter to be drawn off to ſeven, ten, or twenty Pounds, at one time, in ſtrong Perſons; and to five, ſix, or ten Pounds, at a time, in weak ones; and thus, in two or three Days time, draws out the whole Matter, and repeats the Operation, as often as Occaſion requires it from its refilling; giving at the ſame time gentle Diureticks, the gentle *Hydragogues*, and Reſtoratives; and adviſes moderate Exerciſe to make it flow. How far does this differ from the Method made uſe of by ſome bold Men in Town?

The Internals given at the time are, *Conſerve of Roſes*, *Pulv. Diarrhodon Abbatis*, Wormwood, Cinnamon-Water, Traumaticks, having firſt prepar'd the Body with gentle Catharticks, and Diureticks; the Reaſon of theſe Cordial and ſtyptick Drugs being adminiſtred, is, that the Veſſel which is broke, and pours out this Matter, may be ſoder'd again, and that Spirits may be added, which laſt is alſo done by a nouriſhing Diet.

'Tis us'd in an *Empyema*, or a Dropsy.

As to the first, the following Cautions are to be observ'd; That the Section must be made where the Pain and Tumour is, if it be the *Locus Necessitatis*; but if it be the *Locus Electionis*, (or the Place of Election) where we are only to open for the best Conveniency of evacuating the Water; let it be done between the 4th and 5th Rib, on the upper Side of the Rib, reckoning from below upwards. There is a Prospect of its succeeding, where the Patients are free from a Fever and Thirst, have an Appetite, their *Pus* is laudable, and they have no *Diarrhœa* on 'em. Care must be taken to prevent the Entrance of the Air, as much as possible. Draw out a Pound, or a Pound and half at a time, according to their Strength, the first time; draw out less every Day, till all is emptied; after which, throw in warm Decoctions of Barley-Water, boil'd with traumatick Plants and Honey, and by stooping backwards, let 'em be emptied. Thus have we succeeded in one, who soon after kill'd himself by his darling Liquor, Brandy.

As

As to the *Dropsy*, *Hippocrates* advises, *Epid.* 6. *Sect.* 5, 7. to evacuate it on; and *Aphor.* 27. *Sect.* 6. advises ainst its being all emptied at once, ἢ τὸ ὕδατος ἀθρόον πάντως ἀπόλλυσθαι· hich two Cautions include the whole nagement in such a Case; for if it soon emptied, the *Viscera* will not thereby injur'd; and if 'tis gradu- y done, the Strengths will not be reby impair'd. Hence, where the tients are Strong, are not cachecti- and unhealthful, the Dropsy is not nfirm'd, there is no great Fever, the wels are sound, (without *Scirrhus*, nsumption, or any incurable Taint) the Lymphaticks broke are small, nay be attempted more safely; it st be done at the Side of the Na- unless the Navel be prominent, then it may be done there. The son ought neither be Summer or nter, and if it succeed ill one Day, err it for three or four Days. e Quantity ought to answer the ength of the Patient (sometimes to Ounces, or a Pound.)

As for the Aperture made in Ab- es, observe the following Rules.

'Tis to be made where Suppurati
is not expected; where the Matter
corrosive, and is apt to corrupt
Bone, Tendons, or Nerves; where
lodges on a noble Part, where 'tis n
a Joint, and where 'tis a critical A
fcefs.

As for the Manner, you must alwa
open Length-way of the Muscles;
Example, in the Head according
the Hairs; in the *Palpebræ*, transver
in the Temples, Nose, Neck, Brea
Back, Arms, Feet, Joints, Leng
ways; in the *Inguen*, not deep, but a l
tle transverse; in the *Sides of the Be*
obliquely; in the *middle of the Be*
Lengthways: Take Care of a Ner
a great Vein or Artery.

Thus have I finish'd the Cauti
concerning the *Evacuants*; I shall n
proceed to the *Alteratives*.

ALTERATIVES.

AS *no great or considerable Disease seizes us without a Plenitude of Blood or Humours*; *therefore*, Evacuations *in every such Disease ought to be* premis'd *to* Alteratives, *if the Patient's Strength will admit of 'em: And, moreover, they must be repeated and proportion'd to this Fulness, otherwise their Operation in this Point is never to be ready'd.* I hope, I have given some Light into this Affair above, let us now descend to *Alteratives.* And first to some General Rules observable in administring of 'em in all Diseases.

1. *Whatever is endued with any Extensive Quality, is not to be given internally*; because such a Med'cine is far from being suitable to Nature; it either coagulates the Blood, dissolves it,

over-feeds us, or some ways acts upon our Fibres, by rendring 'em more rigid or softer; or injuring 'em in such a manner, as renders 'em unfit for the Performance of their due Oscillations, and therefore in administring Internals, we are to observe the Golden-Rule, *medio tutissimus ibis*. Hence, in Disorders of the Parts, we are to avoid over-acting, and rather to fail of the just Dose, because Πᾶν τὸ πολὺ τῇ φύσει πολέμιον, Hippoc. *Aphor.* 51. *Sect.* 2. Thus 'tis a common Fault with some Practitioners in Coughs to give Attenuants in so large Quantities, and so long, till they render the Humours grosser thereby, by evaporating the *Serum* too much, as *Piso* observes, and the Cough grows obstinate thereupon; nor do they expectorate freely by this over-doing: And the same is to be observ'd in all Diseases. Hence also, too aromatick Drugs are bad for the Head, *&c.*

2. *We*

2. *We must insist on Contraries; for all Cures are perform'd by Contraries.*

3. *We are to consider the natural Tone of the Part, and to restore it after the Disorder is taken off.*

4. *We are not to consider the Whole without Regard to the Part, nor the Part without the Whole*; therefore we must have Regard to each *Indicant*, and we must not act without *one*.

5. *We are to consider whether a Part labours Essentially, or only by Sympathy*; because, to give or apply any Med'cine to a Part labouring by *Sympathy* only, wou'd be trifling.

6. *Repellents must not take place, till Evacuations have been premis'd.*

7. *Alteratives must be given gradually, and not in too large Doses*; for Nature bears no Changes which are too sudden.

8. *Med'cines which are apt to stick close to any Part*, must be given with Diluents; or the Part must be wash'd after 'em.

9. *Let us not overwhelm our Patients with Crowds of Drugs.*

10. *That the more Distance the Part is from the Stomach, the Medicines must be more Potent*; because, the Meandres they pass thro', wou'd otherwise obtund 'em.

The whole Art of Physick has been couch'd in two Words by *Hippocrates*; strange then, so few understand it! for *L.* Περὶ φύσων, he says, Ἰατρικὴ μὲν ἐστὶ Πρόσθεσις καὶ Ἀφαίρεσις, (*Addition and Substraction*); we must *substract* from what abounds, and *add* what is wanting. We have treated already of *Substraction* or *Evacuations*, we are now going to treat of *Addition*, in which we must speak of the supplying what Qualities must be introduc'd into the Blood, in order to change it. To this end, *Hollerius* says the following Considerations necessarily concur, to wit, the *Movens*, *Motum*, *Terminus à quo*, *Terminus ad quem*, and *Tempus*; that is, our natural Heat, our

our Chyle, the Pulsation of the Heart, the superior and inferior Regions of the Body, and the Number of Hours; for, when the Heat is strong, the Chyle well impregnated, and there is a vigorous Pulse, there is less Time requir'd for Alteration: But, I shall not detain you longer from the Prescriptions and Observations.

Reſtaurantia.

℞ Aq. Ceraſ. n. Fragrar. a. ʒ iij. Epidem. Scord. Cinnam. h. a. ʒ j. Marg. p. p. ʒ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. f. Miſtura, *in languore Spirituum exhibenda.*

℞ Juſcul. ʒ xij. Vin. alb. Aq. Cinnam. a. ʒ j. Vitell. Ov. nº ij. m. *in Spirituum defectu.*

℞ Julap. Vitæ Batean. ʒ vj. *in Spirituum languore.*

℞ Cocolat. ʒ ij. Pulp. Citri fruſtulatim conciſ. ʒ vj. Cinnam. ʒ ſs. Caryoph. Mac. a. ʒ ij. Cortic. Citri ʒ iij. Conciſ. add. Conf. Alcherm. ʒ ſs. Sacch. ad Tabulatum coct. q. ſ. m. f. Rotulæ, *in Spirituum languore.*

℞ Carn. Bubul. ex Lumbis exect. ℔ iv. Medull. Bubul. ℔ ſs. Prunor. ʒ iv. Paſſul. Sol. ʒ ij. Sago ʒ j. coq. in Aq. q. ſ. ad Juſculum conſummatum, addend. inter coctionem Mac. Caryoph. a. q. ſ. *in Spirituum languore.*

Take

Reſtoratives.

TAKE black Cherry and Straw-berry-Waters, of each 3 Ounces; Plague, *Scordium* and cold Cinnamon-Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Pearl prepar'd, 1 Dram; Sugar-Candy, what ſuffices, make a Mixture; to be given *in Want of Spirits.*

Take ſtrong Broth, 12 Ounces; White-Wine, Cinnamon-Water, of each 1 Ounce; 2 Yolks of Eggs, mix 'em; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take *Bates*'s Julap of Life, 6 Ounces; *in Want of Spirits.*

Take Chocolate, 2 Ounces; Pulp of Citron cut ſmall, 6 Drams; Cinnamon, half an Ounce; Cloves, Mace, of each 2 Drams; Citron-Peels, 3 Ounces; cut 'em, add Alkermes, half an Ounce; Sugar boil'd to a Lozenge height, make Rolls; *in Want of Spirits* (to be ſupp'd as Chocolate.)

Take Ox's-Fleſh cut from the Loins, 4 Pound; Marrow, half a Pound; Prunes, 4 Ounces; Raiſins of the Sun, 2 Ounces; Sago, 1 Ounce; boil in Water to a ſtrong Broth; add Mace and Cloves, what ſuffices; *in Weakneſs of Spirits.*

℞ Aq. Font. ℔ ij. C. C. raſ. ʒ vj. ſtent in digeſtione, tum coq. per tres horas; colaturæ frigidæ add. Amygd. d. (cum Aq. Roſar. excorticat.) ʒ vj. miſceantur in mortario ſenſim affundendo Flor. Lactis, ℔ ij. coq. add. Sacch. q. ſ. liquor coletur & ſervetur. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Flor. Lact. ℔. ij. Aromat. (Mac. & Caryoph.) q. ſ. colatur. add. Pollin. Orizæ cochl. ij. Aq. Flor. Aurant. cochl. ij. Sacch. q. ſ. tum coq. ad conſiſtentiam Juſculi avenacei; comedant cum Flor. Lact. & Sacchar. vel Vino Saccharato. *In Chyli & Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Juſcul. Vitulin. ʒ xij. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Vin. Hiſpanic. ʒ ij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Chyli defectu.*

℞ Seri Canarin. ʒ xij. Vitell. Ovor. n° ij. Eſſentiæ Ambræ Gryſ. gtt. xij. m. f. Enema nutritivum. *In Nutrimenti defectu.*

℞ Vin. Canarin. ʒ iij. Sp. Sal. gtt. vj. m. *In defectu Fermenti Stomachici.*

Take

Take Water, 1 Quart; Shaving of Hart's-horn, 6 Ounces; let 'em ſtand in Digeſtion, then boil 'em for 3 Hours; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, and cold, add Almonds blanch'd with Roſe-Water, 6 Ounces; mix 'em in a Mortar, pouring on gradually Cream, 1 Quart; boil a little, add Sugar what ſuffices; ſtrain, and keep it for Uſe. *In Want of Nouriſhment and Chyle.*

Take Cream, 1 Quart; Mace and Cloves what ſuffices, boil; to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Rice-Flower, 2 Spoonfuls; Orange-flower Water, 2 Spoonfuls; Sugar, what ſuffices; boil to the Conſiſtence of Flummery; let 'em eat it with Cream and Sugar, or Wine and Sugar; *in Want of Chyle or Nouriſhment.*

Take Veal-Broth, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Sack 2 Ounces; make a Glyſter; *in Want of Nouriſhment*

Take Sack-Whey, 12 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, Eſſence of Amber-greaſe, 12 Drops, make a Glyſter; *in Want of Nouriſhment.*

Take Canary-Wine, 3 Ounces; Spirit of Salt, 6 Drops, mix; *in Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ iv. Elix. Vitriol. gtt. x xv. m. f. Miſtura, *in Fermenti ſtomachici defectu.*

℞ Juſcul. Calid. ʒ x. Sp. Vitriol. gtt. vj. m. *in defectu Fermenti ſtomachici.*

℞ Sp. Theriacal. 3 j ſs. Sp. Vitriol. gtt. iv. Sal. rectif. gtt. v. Elix. Prop. cum Acid. 3 j. m. capiat. in Juſculo; *in Fermenti ſtomachici defectu.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. Acid. 3 j. Ol. Menth. gtt. xx. Tinct. Succin. ʒ ſs. m. *in defectu Fermenti ſtomachici.*

℞ Aq. Fontan. ℔ j. in eâ calid. infund. Cort. Limon. n° j. per horam, colatur. add. Succ. Limon. n° ij. addendo interim, liquori calefacto, Vitell. Ovor. bene conquaſſat. n° xij. m. edulceretur. Capiat. ad libitum, *in Fermenti ſtomachici defectu.*

℞ Elix. Propr. ʒ ſs. Vin. Abſinthit. ʒ ij. m. *in Bilis defectu.*

℞ Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. 3 j. Elix. Propriet. ſine Acido, ʒ ij. m. capiat. gtt. xx. in Vino; *in Bilis defectu.*

Take

Take White-Wine, 4 Ounces; Elixir of Vitriol, 10 Drops, (15.) make a Mixture; *in Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

Take hot Broth, 10 Ounces; Spirit of Vitriol 6 Drops, mix; *in Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

Take Spirit of Treacle, 1 Dram and half; Spirit of Vitriol, 4 Drops; Spirit of Salt rectify'd, 5 Drops; *Elixir Proprietatis*, with an Acid, 1 Dram, mix; take it in Broth, *in a Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

Take Acid Spirit of Salt Armoniack, 1 Dram; Oil of Mint, 20 Drops; Tincture of Amber, half a Dram; mix; *in Want of ſtomachick Ferment.*

Take Water, 1 Pint; ſteep in it, warm'd, Lemon-Peel, one, for an Hour; to the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Juice of 2 Lemons; add alſo, in the *interim*, to the Liquor warm'd, 12 Yolks of Eggs, firſt well toſs'd; ſweeten it; *in Want of a ſtomachick Ferment.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis*, half a Dram; Wormwood-Wine 2 Ounces, mix; *in Want of Bile.*

Take *Sal Volatile Oleoſum*, 1 Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, without Acids, 2 Drams, mix; take 20 Drops in Wine, *in Want of Bile.*

℞ Tinctur.

℞ Tinctur. Absinth. ℥ij. Elix. Prop ℥ ij. Ol. Mac. Chym. gtt. vj. m. *in Bilis defectu.*

℞ Vin. Hispanic. ℥ vj. Vitell. Ov. n° ij. Essent. Ambr. Gryf. gtt. vj. x. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lact. ℥ iij. Succolad. ℥ ß. Piper. ℈ j. Sacch. Crystall. q. f. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Gelatin. C. C. ℥ iij. Vin. Hispanic. ℥ iv. Conf. Alcherm. ℥ j. Tinct. Cantharid. gtt. x. Vitell. Ov. n° j. m. *in Seminis defectu.*

℞ Lap. Osteocoll. ℥ j. Syr. è Symphyt. ℥ ij. m. *in Calli defectu.*

℞ Aloes, Acac. a. ℥ ij. G. Tragac. solut. q. f. pro externo *in Callo generando.*

Take

ake Tincture of Wormwood, 2 Scruples; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 2 Drams; Chymical Oil of Mace, 6 Drops; mix, *in Want of Bile.*

ake Sack, 6 Ounces; 2 Yolks of Eggs, 6 or 10 Drops of Essence of Ambergrease; *in Defect of seminal Matter.*

ake Milk, 3 Ounces; Chocolate, half an Ounce; Pepper, 1 Scruple; Sugar-Candy, what suffices, mix; *in Want of seminal Matter.*

ake Gelly of Hart's-horn, 3 Ounces; Sack, 4 Ounces; Alkermes, 1 Dram; Tincture of Cantharides, 10 Drops; one Yolk of an Egg, mix; *in Want of seminal Matter.*

ake Osteocolla, 1 Dram; Syrup of Comfrey 2 Ounces, mix; *in Want of a Callus.*

ake Aloes, Acacia, of each 2 Drams; Gum-Dragon dissolv'd, what suffices; apply it *in want of Callus.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

HOW often does it fall out, that Persons under a *Decay of Appetite*, have been bungled nearly out of their Lives, for want of knowing the true Secret of supplying 'em with proper Specifick Alteratives for the *Defect of Ferment?* I remember some who had indulg'd 'emselves in taking what was prejudicial to their Health, and which destroy'd the Ferment of the Stomach, so that they neither desir'd Victuals, nor cou'd retain 'em; they had been treated with all the *Bitters* diversify'd in a thousand Forms for half a Year together; but to what Purpose? Pall'd with Med'cines, sunk with Age, nauseating the nicest Victuals, and wanting due Repairs, they were upon the Brinks of of the Grave! What was to be done? We bid them to refrain from what was prejudicial, and take very easy Nourish-

Nouriſhment; and Strength along with Health preſently return'd; unhappy pompous Ignorance! to chouſe People out of their *All* that's dear to 'em!

In moſt Diſorders, tho' they continue a ſmall time, there is a *Languor* and a Failure of Spirits, which is not reliev'd by the common Alteratives indicated for the other Diſtemper; ſo that unleſs you conſider this *vital Indication* the Diſeaſe will not receive any Advantage, becauſe the Patient muſt ſink.

In like manner ſome cannot, by reaſon of the Weakneſs of their Stomachs, bear ſolid Victuals, and were it not for light Nouriſhment, and ſuch as will eaſily be converted into Chyle, it would be impoſſible to hinder 'em from dwindling into a *Maraſmus*, and therefore Nouriſhment, which is either *Drinkable* or near akin to it, is the beſt; as *Hippocrates* hints to us, *Aphor.* 21. *Sect.* 1. about Wine, Λιμὸν θώρηξις λύει· for ſuch Nouriſhment in the firſt place is,

is, or ought to be of a similar Nature to Chyle; and then it is already extracted from the Dregs of the Compound by due Preparation; and lastly, its Thinness makes it yield to the weakest peristaltick Motion, by which it is hurry'd forward into the Blood with all the Quickness requisite, where it supplies the Blood with Particles very *homogeneous* to itself, and agreeable to the Patient.

In Cases of Impotency from a real Want of *seminal* Matter; we are to consider what Particles the *Semen* consists of. We are led naturally to think of the *Quantity*, and the *Quality* of it; the *Quantity* cannot be supply'd without a sufficient Degree of Nourishment of the most Balsamick Particles; and it wou'd never be excern'd but from some Acrimonious Salts, which Irritate; and therefore both a Mucilage and Acrimony must concur to Medicines truly *Prolifick*.

In like manner, when Bile is wanting to the Liver, and many such

Cases

Cases occur in Practice, we must supply it with Particles *Similar* to it; which is easily done by Bitters, as you may see.

In short this Head is nam'd by Dr. *Floyer*, the *amicable Specificks*; *Specificks*, because they supply such Particles as are wanting; and *Amitable*, because they consist of Particles suitable, and *similar* to what is to be supply'd.

Attenuantia

Attenuantia.

RECIPE Cinnab. factit. ʒ j. Cer. ʒ viij. Ol. succin. ʒ ſs. Ol. Tereb. ʒ jſs. m. *pro Nodo.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ iv. Sp. abſinth. gtt. vj. m. f. Miſtura capienda, *in Nauſeâ.*

℞ Conſerv. Fumariæ ʒ ſs. Sal. Abſinthii ℈ j. Syr. Mart. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, *in Hepate Obſtructo.*

℞ Staphid. agr. ʒ jſs. Ol. Petrolei ʒ ij. Butyr. Salit. q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum admovendum capiti, *in Pediculis.*

℞ Summit. Majoran. Abrotan. a. m. ſs. Rut. Hyſſop. Roriſmar. a. p. vj. Baccar. Laur. Juniper. a. ʒ j. Inciſ. & contuſ. Coq. in Lixivio, m. f. Fotus, *pro Pneumatocele, Phymoſi, Paraphymoſi.*

Attenuants.

TAKE Cinnabar 1 Ounce, Wax 8 Ounces, Oil of Amber half a Dram, Oil of Turpentine 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for a Node.*

Take White-wine 4 Ounces Spirit of Worm-wood 6 Drops, make a Mixture; *in loathing Victuals.*

Take Conserve of Fumitory half a Dram, Salt of Worm-wood 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel, make a Bolus; *in an Obstruction of the Liver.*

Take Staves-acre 1 Dram and half, Petroleum 2 Drams, Salt Butter what suffices, make a Liniment, *for Lice in the Head.*

Take Tops of Marjoram, Southernwood, of each half a Handful, Rue, Hyssop, Rosemary of each 6 Pugils, Juniper and Bayberries, of each 1 Ounce, cut and bruise 'em, boil 'em in a Lye, make a Fomentation; *in a Pneumatocele, a Phymosis, a Paraphymosis. (Flatulent Swellings.)*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Rutæ ʒ iij. Sp. Vin. ʒ j Sp. Sa
lis Armoniac. ʒ ſs. Cinnab. Antimon
ϑ j. m. f. Miſtura pro Topico *in Po*
dagrâ.

℞ Decoct. amar. Alterant. ʒ xij. Vi
Chalybeat. ʒ iv. m. capt. ʒ iv. ſæpi
us, *in Arthritide Anomalâ.*

℞ Vin. Hiſpanic. ʒ iv. Ol. Tartar. pe
Deliq. ϑ j. m. f. Miſtura ſumenda
in Malaciâ.

℞ Pulv. rad. Aron. ʒ ij. Syr. Balſamic
q. ſ. m. f. Linctus, *in Raucedine.*

℞ Milleped. viv. Contuſ. nº. xx. Se
Lact. Canarin. ʒ v. Elix. prop. ϑ
m. f. Expreſſio, *in Rachitide.*

℞ Gentianæ ʒ j. Theriac. androm. ʒ ſ
Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus, *i*
Hydrophobiâ.

℞ Aq. Theriacal. ʒ iij. Theriac. Dia
teſſar. ϑ ij. m. f. Miſtura, *in Hydro*
phobia.

Take

Take Rue-water 3 Ounces, Spirit of of Wine 1 Ounce, Spirit of Salt Armoniack half an Ounce, Cinnabar of Antimony 1 Scruple, mix; for a Fomentation. *For the Gout.*

Take the Alterative bitter Decoction 12 Ounces, Steel-wine 4 Ounces, mix, take 4 Ounces often; *in an Anomalous (or retreating) Gout.*

Take Sack 4 Ounces, Oil of Tartar 1 Scruple, make a Mixture to be taken, *in a deprav'd Appetite (where they eat odd things, as Coals,* &c.)

Take Aron Powder 2 Drams, Balsamick Syrup what suffices, make a Linctus; *in Hoarseness.*

Take live Millepedes 20, bruise 'em, pour on Sack-whey 5 Ounces, Elixir Proprietatis 1 Scruple, make an Expression; *in the Rickets.*

Take Gentian 1 Dram, Venice Treacle half a Dram, Syrup of Clove-gilliflower what suffices, make a Bolus; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Treacle-water 3 Ounces, Theriaca Diatessaron 2 Scruples, make a Mixture; *in the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

℞ Allii, Rut. a. q. ſ. tuſis in Mortario add Sal. Culinar. q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma ſupra partem morſam admovendum; *in Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Aq. Fumar. ℥ j. Tinctur. Antimon. ℈ j. Syr. Mart. ℥ j. m. f. Miſtura capienda; *in Scabie.*

℞ Radic. Gladiol. lut. ʒ ſs. Coq. in Lacte; edulcoretur. m. f. miſtura, quam capiat à cane rabido mor ſusper 7 Dies. *In Hydrophobia.*

℞ Rad. Gladiol. ʒ ſs. Syr. Violar. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus capiendus per Menſem; *in Scrofulâ.*

℞ Aq. Puleg. ℥ ij. Rut. ℥ ijſs. Pæon. Comp. ℥ j. Syr. è Succ. Puleg. ℥ ij. m. f. Miſtura capienda Cochleatim; *in Pertuſſi.*

℞ Storac. optim. ʒ ſs. Ambr. gryſ. gr. iij. m. f. pilulæ; *in Tuſſi Contumaci.*

Take

Take Garlick, Rue, of each what ſuffices, beat 'em in a Mortar, add Salt what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm, to be apply'd to *the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Fumitory-Water 1 Ounce, Tincture of Antimony 1 Scruple, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce, mix, take it; *in a Scab.*

Take Roots of Water-Flag half a Dram, boil it in Milk, ſweeten it, take it for ſeven Days; *in the Delirium, from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Water-Flag half a Dram, Syrup of Violets what ſuffices, make a Bolus, to be taken for a Month; *in King's-Evil.*

Take Pennyroyal Water 2 Ounces, Rue Water 2 Ounces and half, Compound Pæony 1 Ounce, Syrup of Pennyroyal Juice 2 Ounces, make a Mixture, take it by Spoonfuls; *in a Chin-Cough.*

Take Storax half a Dram, Ambergreaſe 3 Grains, make Pills; *in ſtubborn Coughs.*

℞ Piper. Zinzib. a. ʒ j. Sal. Gemm. Commun. a. ℈ ij. Origan. Calaminth. Rad. Ireos, Hermodactyl. a. ʒ ſs. Maſtich. ℈ j. m. f. Pulvis ſæpius inſpergendus; *pro Ranulâ Linguæ.*

℞ Sal. Lupinor. ℈ ſs. (℈ j.) capiat in vino alb. ʒ iv. *in Iſchuriâ.*

℞ Lixivii Sarmentor. vitis cum Origan. Chamom. Puleg. Calaminth. in Vin. Coct. *in Pedum Inflatione.*

℞ Alb. Græci cum Ciner. Nidi Hirundin. a. q. ſ. m. cum melle f. Cataplaſma, *ad reſolvendam Anginam.*

℞ Conſerv. Cochlear. ʒ j. Cort. Aurant. Enul. Camp. Condit. ℥ ſs. a. Zinzib. condit. a. ʒ ſs. Elix. Propriet. ʒ j. Tinct. Cinnam. ſuccin. a. q. ſ. in f. Conditum; *in Anorexiâ.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vi. Gum Guaiac. ℈ ſs. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus bis in die repetendus; *in Doloribus Rheumaticis.*

Take

Take Pepper, Ginger, of each 1 Dram, Sal Gemm, common Salt, of each 2 Scruples, Origanum, Calamint, Orris, Hermodactyls, of each half a Dram, Maſtick 1 Scruple, make a Powder, to be ſprinkled *on a Ranula of the Tongue.*

Take Salt of Lupines half a Scruple, (or 1) take it in 5 Ounces of White-Wine; *in a Stoppage of the Urine.*

Take Lye of Vine-Twigs, with Origanum, Chamomile, Pennyroyal, Calamint boil'd in Wine, for a Fomentation; *in œdematous Legs.*

Take Album Græcum with the Aſhes of a Swallow-Neſt, of each what ſuffices, with Honey make a Poultis, *for diſperſing a Quinzy.*

Take Conſerve of Scurvygraſs 1 Ounce, Candied Orange-Peel, Elicampane and Ginger, of each half an Ounce, Elixir Proprietatis 1 Dram, Tincture of Cinnamon and Amber, of each what ſuffices, make an Electuary; *in want of Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Gum Guaiacum half a Scruple, Syrup of Clovegilliflowers what ſuffices, make a Bolus, to be taken twice a-day; *in Rheumatick Pains.*

℞ Theriac. Veter. ℥ ſs. ſucci Cæpar. ʒ ſs. ſterc. Colum. ℥ ijſs. Sal. comm. ʒ ij. Pulv. Rut. Scord. a. ℥ ſs. Aq. Vitæ q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma; *in vulnere venenoſo.*

℞ Raſur. Lign. Guaiac. ℥ j ſs. Saſſaf. ʒ j. Cort. Tamariſc. ʒ vj. Rad. Enul. C. ℥ jſs. Fol. Eupator. m. ij. Centaur. min. m. ſs. Sem. Naſturt. Dauci, Aniſ. a. ʒ j. Coq. lento Igne in Aq. font. Colatur. add. Sp. Vol. Oleoſ. ʒ j ſs. Sal. Card. bened. ʒ ij. Syr. è ſucc. Hæder. terr. q. ſ. m. Apozema, *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Pulv. Sem. Sinap. Sulph. viv. a. ʒ ſs. Tereb. è Chio q. ſ. m. f. Bol. n°. ij. *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Mercur. viv. ℈ j. Conſ. Flor. Anthos. ʒ j. Tinct. ſuccin. gtt. x. m. f. Bolus; *in Partu Difficili.*

Take

Take old Venice Treacle half an Ounce, Juice of Onions half a Dram, Pigeons Dung 2 Ounces and a half, Salt 2 Drams, Rue, Scordium Powders, of each half an Ounce, Aqua Vitæ what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm; *in a venomous Wound.*

Take Shavings of Guaiacum 1 Ounce and a half, Saſſafras 1 Ounce, Bark of Tamariſc 6 Drams, Elecampane-Root 1 Ounce and a half, Leaves of Maudlin 2 Handfuls, leſſer Centaury half a Handful, Seeds of Creſſes, Daucus, Aniſe-Seeds, of each 1 Dram, boil gently in Water, to the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Sal Volatile Oleoſum 1 Dram and a half, Salt of Carduus 2 Drams, Syrup of Gill what ſuffices, make an Apozem; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Muſtard-Seed Powder, Brimſtone, of each half a Dram, Turpentine what ſuffices, make 2 Bolus's; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Quickſilver 1 Scruple, Conſerve of Roſemary-Flowers 1 Dram, Tincture of Amber 10 Drops, make a Bolus; *in hard Labour.*

℞ Rad. Fænic. Petroſelin. a. ʒ ij. rad. Enul. ℔ ſs. Fol. Calaminth. Scabioſ. Hyſſop. Adianth. Marrub. alb. a. m. j. Ariſtol. rot. ʒ j. Ireos ʒ ſs. Sem. urtic. Naſturt. a. ʒ ſs. Spic. nard. ʒ ij. Bacc. Laur. ʒ iv. Nigell. rom. ʒ ſs. macerentur in vin. alb. cong. j. digerantur, ſtillentur; doſ. ʒ iij. Mane; *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Julap. Aſthmatic. Batean. cochl. ij. *in Aſthmate Humido.* (z. ex Milleped. contuſ. Aq. Hyſſop. Limac. Magiſtral. & Sacc. Cand. Expreſſ.

℞ Aq. Hyſſop. Menth. Fænic. a. ʒ j. Tinctur. Prop. ʒ ſs. Syr. de Nicotian. ʒ ſs. m. f. Miſtura cochleatim ſumenda; *in Aſthmate Humido.*

℞ Cæpar. crud. nº. ij. Sal. Culinar. ʒ ij. terantur in mortario; admoveantur *parti Ambuſtæ* (*ubi Gradus ſecundus Ambuſtionis ſeu Inflammatio.*)

Take

Take Fennel and Parſley-Roots, of each 2 Ounces, Elecampane half a Pound, Scabious, Hyſop, Maiden-Hair, white Horehound, of each 1 Handful, round Birthwort 1 Ounce, Orris half an Ounce, Nettle and Creſs-Seeds, of each half an Ounce, Spikenard 2 Drams, Bayberries 4 Ounces, black Cummin Seed half an Ounce, ſteep 'em in a Gallon of White-Wine, digeſt, and ſtill 'em. The Doſe is 3 Ounces in the Morning; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take 2 Spoonfuls of *Bates*'s Aſthmatick Julap; *in a moiſt Aſthma.* (*viz.* made of Millepedes bruis'd, Hyſop, Magiſterial Snail-Waters, and Sugar Candy, 'tis an Expreſſion.)

Take Hyſop, Mint and Fennel-Waters, of each one Ounce, Elixir Proprietatis half a Dram, Syrup of Tobacco half an Ounce, make a Mixture, to be taken by Spoonfuls; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take raw Onions 2, Kitchen-Salt 2 Drams, beat 'em in a Mortar, apply 'em to the *Burn*, (where there is an Inflammation, or the ſecond Degree of a *Burn.*)

℞ Sp. vin. Camphorat. Tinct. Myrr. a. q. f. & p. æ. m. f. Miſtura, pro *Parte Ambuſtâ (in ſecundo Gradâ.)*

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ʒ j. Meliſſ. ʒ ij. Tinct. Croc. gtt. xv. Ol. Succin. gtt. v. Borac. venet. ℈ j. Sacch. alb. q. f. m. *in Molâ.*

℞ Borac. Caſtor. Myrrh. a. ℈ j. Sal. Vol. Succin. gr. vi. m. pro 2 Doſ. capiat in Aq. Cinnam. ʒ ij. *in Molâ.*

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. a. ʒ j. m. P. Aloephang. gr. x. Ol. Succin. q. f. m. f. Peſſus; *pro Molâ.*

℞ Scoriar. Antimon. q. f. ſupra Carbones mittatur, pro Suffitu; *in Molâ.*

℞ Sabin. Artemiſ. a. ʒ vj. Myrrh. Sagapen. a. ℈ ij. Caſtor. ℈ j. m. f. Suffitus; *pro Molâ.*

Take

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, Tincture of Myrrh, of each equal Parts, and what ſuffices, make a Mixture for the ſecond Degree of a *Burn* where there is an Inflammation.

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Balm-Water 2 Ounces, Tincture of Saffron 15 Drops, Oil of Amber 5 Drops, Borax 1 Scruple, white Sugar, what ſuffices, make a Mixture; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Borax, Caſtor, Myrrh, of each 1 Scruple, Salt of Amber 6 Grains, mix, take it in Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, for two Doſes; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception*)

Take Galbanum, Ammoniacum, of each 1 Ounce, Pills of Aloephangina 10 Grains, Oil of Amber what ſuffices, make a Peſſary; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Regulus of Antimony what ſuffices, throw it upon the Coals for a *Suffitus*; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*)

Take Savin, Mugwort, of each 6 Ounces, Myrrh, Sagapenum, of each 2 Scruples, Caſtor 1 Scruple, mix it for a Stove; *in a Mola.* (*Falſe Conception.*

℞ Rad. Pæon. ʒ j. Helen. ʒ ſs. Fol. Beton. Meliſſ. Salv. Roriſm. a. m. j. Flor. Leucoij Lutei, Lilior. Convall. Anthos, a. p. ij. Primul. Ver. p. j. Stæchad. Arab. ʒ ij. Lign. Aloes ʒ j. Cinnam. ʒ j ſs. ſecentur, inſuantur Sacculo, infund. in Vin. alb. ℔ vj. capiat. hauſtulum horis medicis. *In cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Ol. N. M. Chymic. ʒ j. Balſ. Apoplect. Lucatell. a. ʒ ſs. m. admoveatur cum Chartâ Bibulâ. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. Anthos, fol. Betonic. Majoran. N. M. Mac. Caryoph. Ambr. gr. Moſc. m. pro Pileolo. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Pulv. Zedoar. ʒ j. Aq. Sambuc. ʒ ij. Aq. Regin. Hungar. ʒ j. m. pro Epithemate. *In Cephalalgiâ frigidâ.*

℞ Succ. Sabin. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ʒ iij. Borac. Venet. ʒ j. Sacc. alb. q. ſ. m. *In Partu Difficili.*

Take

Take Peony-Roots, 1 Ounce; Elecampane, half an Ounce; Betony, Balm, Sage, Rosemary, of each one Handful; Wall-Flowers, Lilly of the Valley, and Rosemary Flowers, of each 2 Pugils; Primrose-Flowers, 1 Pugil; *French*-Lavender, 2 Drams; Wood of Aloes, 1 Dram; Cinnamon, 1 Dram and a half, cut, and sew 'em in a Cloth; infuse 'em in 3 Quarts of White-Wine; let 'em take a small Draught at medical Hours; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take chymical Oil of Nutmegs, 1 Dram; Apoplectick Balsam, Lucatellus Balsam, of each half an Ounce; mix, and apply it with Cap-Paper; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Flowers of Chamomile, Rosemary, Betony, Marjoram, Nutmeg, Mace, Cloves, Amber-grease, Musk; mix 'em, when powder'd, for a Cap; *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Zedoary powder'd, 1 Dram; Elder-Flower Water, 2 Ounces; *Hungary*-Water, 1 Ounce; mix, apply it *in a cold Head-ach.*

Take Savin-Juice, 2 Ounces; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; Borax, 1 Dram; white Sugar mix; *in hard Labour.*

℞ Piper.

℞ Piper. Euphorb. Pyreth. Calam. arom. a. 3 j ſs. Ol. Succin. cum Ceræ q. ſ. m. f. Linimentum pro Cervice ungend. *In Lethargo.*

℞ Saturciæ totius, m. j. coq. in Vino, inſtilletur Auribus & Occipiti. *In Lethargo.*

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. hord. ʒ ij. Sp. Aniſ. ʒ ſs. m. *In Singultu.*

℞ Euphrag. ʒ ſs. Cinnam. Zinzib. a. ʒ ij. Cardamom. Cubebar. a. ʒ ſs. Sem. Fænic. ʒ ij. Sacchar. Cand. ʒ jſs. m. f. Tragæa *pro Catarrho.*

℞ Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iv. Sal. Satyrii, ℈ ſs. m. capiat. ſæpius. *In Sterilitate.*

℞ Cort. Aurant. Exter. ʒ vj. Calam. Aromat. Galang. Bacc. Laur. a. ʒ j. Cinnam. Cumin. a. ʒ j ſs. f. Pulvis, Doſis ʒ j. *In Colicâ.*

℞ Cort. Peruv. opt. ſubtiliter Pulver. ʒ j. Syr. Caryophill. q. ſ. m. f. Bolus quâq; horâ 4tâ ſumend. *In remiſſionibus Febris, vel Interm iſſionibus repetendus.*

Take

Take Pepper, *Euphorbium*, Pellitory of *Spain*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, of each one Dram and a half; Oil of Amber and Wax, what ſuffices; make a Liniment for the Neck, *in a Lethargy.*

Take whole Savory, 1 handful, boil it in Wine, drop it into the Ears, and on the Head; *in a Lethargy.*

Take Barley, Cinnamon-Water, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Anniſeeds half an Ounce, mix; *in Hiccups.*

Take Eyebright, half an Ounce; Cinnamon, Ginger, of each 2 Drams; Cardamoms, Cubebs, of each half a Dram; Fænugreek Seeds, 2 Drams; Sugar-Candy, 1 Ounce and half; make a Powder; *in a Catarrh.*

Take Steel-Wine, 4 Ounces; Salt of Satyrion, half a Scruple, mix; take it often; *in Barrenneſs.*

Take Orange-Peel, 6 Drams; *Calamus Aromaticus*, Galingal, Bay-Berries, of each 1 Dram; Cinnamon, Cummin, of each 1 Dram and half; make a Powder, Doſe a Dram; *in a Colick.*

Take Powder of the Jeſuits Bark, a Dram; Syrup of Cloves, what ſuffices, make a Bolus to be taken every 4th Hour; *in the Remiſſions and Intermiſſions of Fevers and Agues.*

℞ Decoct.

℞ Decoct. Cortic. Peruv. ʒ iv. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. f. Hauſtus. *In remiſſionibus Febris.*

℞ Pulv. Patrum, ʒ j. Gum. Tragac. (in Aq. Roſ. ſolut.) q. ſ. m. f. Pilulæ capiendæ. *In remiſſionibus Febris.*

℞ Flor. Chamom. ʒ ſs. N. M. gr. v. Sacc. Cryſtall. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis pro unicâ Vice. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Sal. Abſinth. ʒ j. Elixir. Propriet. ℈ j. Vin. alb. ʒ iij. Syr. alb. q. ſ. m. f. Hauſtus. *In Febre intermittente.*

℞ Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. ℈ j. Confect. Alcherm. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre continuâ.*

℞ Camph. gr. iv. Pulv. Rad. Serpent. Virg. gr. x. Conf. Alcherm. ʒ j. m. f. Bolus. *In Febre malignâ.*

℞ Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. pro Fotu. *In Steatomate.*

℞ Myrrh. ʒ j ſs. Camphur. ʒ ſs. Ladan. ʒ ij. m. f. Emplaſtrum pro *Steatomate.*

Take

Take Decoction of Jesuits Bark, 4 Ounces; Syrup of Clovegilliflower, what suffices; make a Draught; *in Remissions or Intermissions.*

Take Jesuits Powder, 1 Dram; Gum-Dragon, (dissolv'd in Rose-Water) what suffices; make Pills; *in Remissions or Intermissions.*

TakeChamomile-Flowers,half a Dram; Nutmeg, 5 Grains; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram; make a Powder; *in Intermissions or Remissions.*

Take Salt of Wormwood, half a Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, 1 Scruple; White-Wine, 3 Ounces; white Syrup, what suffices; *in Intermissions.*

Take Powder of *Virginy* Snake-weed, 1 Dram; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a continual slow Fever.*

Take Camphire, 4 Grains; Snake-weed of *Virginy*, 10 Grains; Alchermes, 1 Dram; make a Bolus; *in a malignant slow Fever.*

Take Balsam of *Peru*, what suffices, for a Liniment; *in cystical Tumours.*

Take Myrrh, 1 Dram and half; Camphire, half a Dram; Labdanum, 2 Ounces, make a Plaister; *for cystical Tumours.*

℞ Lign.

℞ Lign. Santal. alb. Saſſaf. a. ʒ ſs. Rad. Apij. ʒ ſs. Fol. Scabioſ. Betonic. a. p. iij. Sem. Coriand p. p. ʒ j. infund. in Aq. Font. colatur ℔ ij. add. Syr. Mart. ʒ ij. m. *In Hypocondriacâ Affectione, Hyſtericâ, Palpitatione.*

℞ Lixivij è Stipitibus Caulium q. ſ. *pro Alopeciâ.*

℞ Apum in Melle collect. q. v. urantur, m. cum Oleo, *in Alopeciâ.*

℞ Sp. Vin. camphorat. rectif. q. v. accendatur & fumus ſuper partem affectam recipiatur ; *dein,*

℞ Emplaſtr. de Ran. cum Mercur. admoveatur. *In crepaturâ Tendinis.*

℞ Succ. Fœnic. Verben. Chelidon. a. ʒ iij. Capit. Hirund. n° ij. Mell. opt. ʒ iv. Urin. Pueri impubis, ℔ ij. Aq. Fenic. Betonic. a. ʒ ij. Fol. Rut. m. ſs. deſtillentur ; guttetur Aqua ad Guttas aliquot in oculum à cubitum ituris. *In debilitate Viſus.*

Take

Take white Saunders and Saſſafras, of each half an Ounce; Parſly-Root, half an Ounce; Scabious, Betony, of each 2 Pugils; Coriander-Seed, 1 Dram; infuſe 'em in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor, add Syrup of Steel, 2 Ounces; *in hypocondriacal and hyſterical Perſons, in Palpitations.*

Take Lye of Colewort-Stalk, what ſuffices; *for a Falling off of the Hairs.*

Take Bees gather'd in Honey, what pleaſes, calcine 'em, mix with Oil; *in Falling off of Hair.*

Take Spirit of Wine camphorated, what pleaſes; burn it, and let the Steam be receiv'd on the affected Part; then,

Take Plaiſter of Frog's-Spawn, with Mercury, apply it; *in a Burſting of the Tendon.*

Take Juices of Fennel, Vervein, Celandine, of each 3 Ounces; Swallow Heads, 2; Honey, 4 Ounces; Boy's Urine, 2 Pounds; Fennel and Betony Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Rue, half a Handful, diſtill; drop ſome Drops into the Eye at Bed-time; *in a Weakneſs of Sight.*

℞ Sp.

℞ Sp. Sal. armoniac. Sal. vol. Oleoſ. a q. v. Vapor hujus in Aurem ex Anguſti colli vitro. *In Surditate.*

℞ Spir. Tartar. ℥ ſs. Spir. Formicar rectif. ℥ j ſs. Tinct. Lign. Saſſafr. ℥ j m. pro Aure. *In Surditate.*

℞ Aq. Sapphirin. Batean. q. ſ. admoveatur. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Liquor. Jecor. Hirc. (cui infiguntur Fol. Fænic. Rut. Chelidon.) aſſat. ℥ j inſtilletur Oculo. *Pro Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Milleped. n° C. C. Vin. alb. ℔ iv. infund. ſimul. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Mell. Anthoſat. Zinzib. Caryoph. Sal a. ℥ ſs. m. indatur Oculo quantum Sem. Sinapios. *In Guttâ Serenâ.*

℞ Cæpar. Allii n° ij. axung. Porc. q. ſ m. f. Linimentum admovendum Plantis Pedum (probè infricando); tum Linteis calidis involvantur. *In Raucedine.*

℞ Capit. Allii q. v. coq. lente in Vino capiat hauſtum mane & veſperi. *In Raucedine.*

Take

Take Spirit of Salt armoniack, *Sal volatile Oleosum*, of each what pleases; let the Steam of it be receiv'd into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take Spirit of Tartar, half an Ounce, Ants rectify'd, 1 Ounce and half; Tincture of Sassafras, 1 Ounce, mix; drop it into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take the Sapphirine-Water, what pleases; drop, or apply; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take the Liquor dropping from Goat's Liver (in which is fix'd Fennel, Rue, Celandine) when Roasting, 1 Ounce; drop it into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Millepedes, 200; White-Wine, 2 Quarts, infuse; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take Rosemary Honey, Ginger, Cloves, Salt, of each half an Ounce, mix; put the Bigness of a Mustard-Seed, into the Eye; *in a Gutta Serena.*

Take 2 Slits of Garlick, Hog's-Lard, make a Liniment to be apply'd to the Soles, rubbing it well in; then wrap the Feet in a warm Cloth; *in a Hoarseness.*

Take Garlick, what suffices; boil it gently in Wine, take a Draught Morning and Evening; *in a Hoarseness.*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Menth. Puleg. a. ʒ ſs. Lign. Saſſafr. cum Vin. ʒ j. Ol. Menth. Mac. a. gtt. ij. Tinct. Croc. gtt. xv. Sacc. perlat. ʒ ij. m. *In Apepſiâ.*

℞ Ciner. Rad. Fænic. ʒ ſs. Mell. opt. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Aphthis Sordidis.*

℞ Sp. C. C. ʒ ſs. Aq. Meliſſ. ʒ vj. Sp. Lavend. ʒ j. Dris Stephan. ʒ j. m. *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Aq. Epileptic. Lang. ʒ iij. Bryon. C. ʒ ij. Sp. C. C. ʒ j. ſs. m. indatur ori *In Apoplexiâ.*

℞ Sp. Sal. Armon. cum Calce parat. q v. naribus ad moveatur, *in morbi ſomnolentis.*

℞ Aq. Hyſteric. Sp. Ceraſ. n. Lilior Convall. a. ʒ ſs. Tinct. Caſtor. ʒ j ſs m. pro Spinâ Dorſi. *In Apoplexiâ.*

Tak

Take Mint and Penny-royal Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saſſafras Water, (with Wine) 1 Ounce; Oils of Mint and Mace, of each 2 Drops; Tincture of Saffron, 15 Drops; Pearl Sugar, 2 Drams; *in bad Digeſtion.*

Take Fennel-Root Aſhes, half an Ounce; Honey, 2 Ounces; mix; *for ſordid Thruſhes.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn, half a Dram; Balm-Water, 6 Ounces; Spirit of Layender, 1 Dram; Stephen's-Water, 1 Ounce; mix; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Plague-Water, 3 Ounces, Compound Bryony, 2 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Dram and half; mix, put it into the Mouth; *in an Apoplexy.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack made with Lime, what ſuffices, hold it to to the Noſe; *in ſleepy Diſeaſes.*

Take hyſterick Water, Spirit of black Cherries, of Lilly of the Valley, of each half an Ounce; Tincture of Caſtor, 1 Dram and half, mix; for rubbing the Spine; *in an Apoplexy.*

℞ M.

℞ N. M. ʒ ji. Sem. Cubebar. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis pro ſuffitu. *In Uteri Flatu.*

℞ Allii, ℈ j. infundatur in Spiritu Vini, q. ſ. capiat horâ ſomni. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

℞ G. Carann. Ammon. a. ʒ j. Merc. Viv. (Terebinthin. extinct.) ʒ ſs. m. f. Emplaſtr. *In Meſenterii Tumoribus.*

℞ Maſtich. Oliban. Myrrh. Ammon. Opoponac. Bdellii, a. ʒ j. Mell. ℔ j. Tartar. ʒ vj. Sp. Vin. ℔ ij. deſtillentur f. Spiritus *in Arthritide frigidâ* admovendus.

℞ Vin. Abſinth. ʒ iv. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. gtt. xxx. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

℞ Ol. Succin. ʒ ij. Lavendul. ʒ j. Balſ. Peruv. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Aridurâ.*

℞ Sal. Calc. Sal. fim. Columbin. a. ʒ ij. Sterc. Caprin. q. ſ. m. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Sal. armon. in Aq. ſolut. q. ſ. m. *Pro Verrucis.*

Take

Take Nutmegs, 2 Drams; Cubeb-Seeds, 1 Dram; make a Powder for ſtoving; *in Wind of the Uterus.*

Take Garlick, 1 Scruple; infuſe it in Brandy, what ſuffices; take it at Bed-time; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Gums Caranna, Ammoniack, of each 1 Dram; Quick-Silver, kill'd with Turpentine, half an Ounce; make a Plaiſter; *in Tumours of the Meſentery.*

Take Maſtick, Olibanum, Myrrh, Ammoniack, Opoponax, Bdellium, of each, 1 Ounce; Honey, 1 Pound; Tartar, 6 Drams; Spirit of Wine, 2 Pound, diſtill; make a Spirit to be apply'd; *in a cold Gout.*

Take Wormwood-Wine, 4 Ounces; Tincture of Salt of Tartar, 30 Drops, mix; *in a wandring Gout.*

Take Oils of Amber, 2 Drams; Lavender, 1 Dram; Balſam of *Peru*, half a Dram; *in a pin'd Member.*

Take Salts of Lime, of Pigeon's Dung, of each 2 Drams; Goat's Dung, what ſuffices; *for Warts.*

Take Salt Armoniack in Water, what ſuffices; *for Warts.*

℞ Emplastri Vigon. cum Mercurio. *Pro Verrucis.*

℞ Emplast. Diachyl. ʒ j. Sal. fimi Columbin. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Clavis.*

℞ Unguent. de Nicotian. q. s. *Pro Callis.*

℞ Sp. Tereb. ʒ j. Camph. 3 j. m. *In Nævis, Ephelide, Lentigine.*

℞ Millep. viv. contus. n° C. Croc. ℈ ij. Vin. alb. ℔ ij. m. f. Expressio. *In Asthmate humido.*

℞ Aq. Hyssop. Menth. Fænic. a. ʒ j. Tinct. Propriet. ʒ ss. Syr. Nicotian. ʒ ss. m. detur cochleatim. *In Asthmate humido.*

℞ Cinnam. ʒ j. Spic. Nard. 3 x. Agaric. alb. 3 vj. Mastich. ℈ ij. m. f. Pulvis cum Melle f. Electuarium; (Dosis 3 ij. quotidie.) *In Cataractâ.*

℞ Sem. Bardan. ʒ ss. Rad. Bardan. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ℔ ij. add. Syr. è Cort. Citri ʒ ij. m. *In Colicâ Acidâ scorbuticâ.*

Take

Take *Vigo*'s Plaiſter, with Mercury; *for Warts.*

Take Diachylon, 1 Ounce; Salt of Pigeon's Dung, 2 Drams; *for Corns.*

Take Ointment of Tobacco, *for Callous Feet.*

Take Spirit of Turpentine, 1 Ounce; Camphire, 1 Dram; *in Freckles*, &c.

Take live Millepedes bruis'd, 100; Saffron, 2 Scruples; White-Wine, 2 Pounds; make an Expreſſion; *for a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Hyſſop, Mint, and Fennel-Waters, of each 1 Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, half a Dram; Syrup of Tobacco, half an Ounce; take it by Spoonfuls, *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

Take Cinnamon, 1 Ounce; Spikenard, 10 Drams; Agarick, 6 Drams; Maſtick, 2 Scruples; make a Powder with Honey, make an Electuary; the Doſe 2 Drams, daily; *in a Cataract.*

Take Burdock-Seeds, half an Ounce; Burdock-Root, 1 Ounce, boil in Water; to 2 Pounds of the Liquor ſtrain'd, add Syrup of Citron-Peel, 2 Ounces; *in a cold Colick.*

℞ Spir. volat. Oleos. ʒ j. Elix. Prop. ſine Acido ʒ ij. m. *in Cruditate acidâ.*

℞ Sal. Nitri, Piper. alb. a. ʒ ij. Euphorb. ℈ ij. Sp. Vin. ʒ iv. m. *In Tumoribus aqueis.*

℞ Aq. Lact. alex. ʒ ij. Bryon. c. Pæon. c. a. ʒ j. Cort. Peruv. opt. ſubtiliter pulv. ʒ j. m. capiat. Mane & Veſperi. *In Aſthmate ſicco.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. amar. ʒ ſs. Sp. Salviæ ʒ j. Tinctur. Caſtor. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Tinnitu.* (Auri inſtilletur.)

℞ Ciner. Lign. Juniper. ʒ j. Thym. Roriſmarin. a. ʒ ſs. Vin. ℔ ij. m. *In Stupore.*

℞ Aq. Puleg. ʒ iv. Sp. C. C. ℈ j. m. capiat. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Rad. Raphan. ʒ ij. Ellebor. alb. gr. ij. Caſtor. Pyreth. a. ℈ ſs. coq. in Vin. modicè, inſtilletur gtt. j. (ij.) Auri. *In Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Toſt. q. v. admoveatur Auribus. *In Tinnitu.*

Take

Take *Sal. volatile Oleosum*, 1 Dram; *Elixir Proprietatis*, without an Acid, 2 Drams; *in an acid Indigestion.*

Take Nitre, Pepper (white) of each 2 Drams; Euphorbium, 2 Scruples; Spirit of Wine, 4 Ounces; *in watry Tumours.*

Take alexiterial Milk-Water, 2 Ounces; compound Briony and Pæony, of each 1 Dram; Jesuits Powder, 1 Dram; Morning and Evening; *in a hysterick Asthma.*

Take Oil of bitter Almonds, half an Ounce; Spirit of Sage, 1 Ounce; Tincture of Castor, 2 Drams, mix; *in tingling Ears.*

Take Juniper-Ashes, 1 Ounce; Thyme, Rosemary, of each half an Ounce; Wine, 2 Pints; *in Numbness.*

Take Penny-Royal Water, 4 Ounces; Spirit of Hart's-horn, 1 Scruple; *in tingling Ears.*

Take Radish-Root, 2 Drams; white Hellebor, 2 Grains; Castor, Pellitory of *Spain*, of each half a Scruple, boil moderately in Wine; drop 1 or 2 Drops into the Ear; *in Deafness.*

Take bak'd Salt, what pleases, apply *in tingling Ears.*

℞ Spir. Urin. parum in Bombace, indatur Auribus. *In Tinnitu.*

℞ Sp. Salv. rectif. ʒ j. Tinct. Castor. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Surditate.*

℞ Sal. Viperar. vol. gr. iv. Conserv. Flor. Anth. ʒ j. m. capiat. *In Favo.*

℞ Ciner. Clavellat. fact. in Lixivium cum Vino albo; add. Fol. Major. Abrotan. a. m. j. Capill. Vener. m. j ſs. Flor. Roſar. r. p. ij. coq. caput lavetur ter in ſeptimanâ. *In Favo.*

℞ Ol. Tartar. per Deliq. q. v. *Pro Faciei aſperitate.*

℞ Aq. Menth. ʒ j. Cort. Citri ʒ ſs. Sp. Sal. armon. gt. x. Sal. abſinth. gr. v. Ol. Menth. gt. j. Syr. Fænic. ʒ vj. m. *In Atrophiâ Infantili.*

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. Saſſaf. Xylo. Aloes, Flor. Lilior. Convall. Salv. Beton. Pæon. Tiliæ (a. ʒ ij. ad ℔ vj. Aq.) pro potu. *In Bronchocele.*

Take

Take Spirit of Urine, what pleaſes, in Cotton, put it into the Ear; *in Tingling.*

Take Spirit of Sage, rectify'd, 1 Ounce, Tincture of Caſtor 2 Drams; *in Deafneſs.*

Take Salt of Vipers 4 Grains, Conſerve of Roſemary Flowers 1 Dram, *in ſcabbed Heads of Children.*

Take Pot-Aſhes made into a Lye with Wine, what ſuffices; add Marjoram, Wormwood, of each one Handful, Maiden-Hair 1 Handful and half, red Roſe-Leaves 2 Pugils, boil; rub the Head thrice a Week; *in running Scabs of Childrens Heads.*

Take Oil of Tartar *per Deliquium*, what pleaſes; *in rough Faces.*

Take Mint-Water 1 Ounce, Citron-Peel Water half an Ounce, Spirit of Salt armoniack 10 Drops, Salt of Wormwood 5 Grains, Oil of Mint 1 Drop, Syrup of Fennel 6 Drams; *in Childrens Atrophies, Diſthrivings.*

Take Decoction of Guaiacum, Saſſafras, Aloes-Wood, Flowers of Lilly of the Valley, Sage, Betony, Pæony, Lime (of each 2 Drams to 6 Pints of Water) for Drink; *in a Bronchocele.*

℞ Spong. opt. in Carbones uſt. Pulv. ℈ iv. Decoct. Lignor. ʒ xj. Syr. Mart. ʒ j. m. capiat cochl. j. omni Mane. *In Bronchocele.*

℞. Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iv. Sp. Sal. armon. ℈ j. capiat. bis de die. *In Cachexiâ, Liene obſtructo.*

℞ Fim. Pavon. 3 iij. Aq. Pæon. C. ʒ vj. m. capiat. cochl. iv. ſemel. *In Tremore ſenili.*

℞ Spir. Vin. r. ʒ vj. cæp. nº j. infund. m. *Pro Cephalæâ.*

℞ Emp. è G. Hæder. ex ammon. a. q. ſ. *In Concuſſione.*

℞ Vin. alb. ʒ ij. Amygd. amar. nº viij. infundantur. *In Stupore Dentium.*

℞ Spirit. Vin. rect. ʒ j. Tinct. Piper. 3 j. m. *In algore Dentium.*

℞ Ol. Aniſ. Chymic. gtt. x. Vin. Chalybeat. ʒ iij. m. *In Menſium difficultate.*

℞ Caryophyll. 3 j. coq. in Vino. *Pro dolore Auris frigido.*

Take

Take calcin'd Spunge 4 Scruples, Decoction of the Woods 11 Ounces, Syrup of Steel 1 Ounce, a Spoonful every Morning; *in a Broncho-cele.*

Take Steel-Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt armoniack 1 Scruple, twice a Day; *in a Cachexy, Obstructions of the Spleen.*

Take Peacock's Dung 3 Drams, Compound Peony-Water 6 Ounces, four Spoonfuls at once; *in Tremors of Old Men.*

Take Spirit of Wine rectify'd 6 Ounces, Onion 1, infuse; *in an inveterate Head ach.*

Take Gum Hædera, ammoniack Plaisters, of each what suffices; *in a Concussion.*

Take White-Wine 2 Ounces, bitter Almonds 8, infuse 'em; *in a Stupor of the Teeth.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce, Tincture of Pepper 1 Dram; *in chilly Teeth.*

Take Oil of Annis-Seeds 10 Drops, Steel-Wine 3 Ounces; *in a Difficulty of the* Menses.

Take Cloves 1 Dram, in Wine; *in a cold Pain of the Ear.*

℞ Sterc. Pavon. ʒ ij. Vin. alb. ℔ ij. infundantur. *In Vertigine.*

℞ Abſinth. Aneth. a. m. ſs. Sem. Aniſ. Cumin. a. ʒ j. coq. in Vino. *Pro Enchymoſi.*

℞ Infuſ. Lign. Saſſafr. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Elix. Prop. ʒ ſs. Ol. Caryoph. gtt. iv. m. capiat. in Vino. *Pro Dolore ventriculi.*

℞ Vin. Viperin. ʒ iv. bis in die. *In Elephantiaſi.*

℞ Spir. Vin. ʒ ij. Theriac. And. ʒ ij. *In Eryſipelate.*

℞ Aq. Fænic. d. ʒ j. Sp. vol. Oleoſ. gtt. ij. Syr. Fumar. ʒ ij. m. *In Puſtulis rubris Infantum.*

℞ Vin. calid. ʒ iv. Sp. Theriacal. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Puſtulis Infantum externè.*

℞ Vin. Abſinth. ʒ iv. Elix. Propriet. ʒ ſs. Sal. Card. b. gr. vj. m. *In metu Recidivæ.*

℞ Ent. Vener. gr. v. (x.) Conſ. Violar. ʒ j. m. *In Lumbricis.*

Take

Take Peacock's Dung 2 Ounces, White-Wine 2 Pounds, infuse; *in a Giddiness.*

Take Wormwood, Dill, of each half a Handful; Annis-Seeds, Cummin, of each 1 Dram, boil in Wine; *in an Extravasation.*

Take Sassafras Wine; *in Pain of the Stomach.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Oil of Cloves 4 Drops, take it in Wine; *in a Pain of the Stomach.*

Take Viper Wine 4 Ounces, twice a Day; *in an Elephantiasis.*

Take Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, *Venice*-Treacle 2 Drams, *in an Erysipelas.*

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, *Sal volatile Oleosum* 2 Drops, Syrup of Fumitory 2 Drams; *in Childrens red Breakings out.*

Take warm Wine 4 Ounces, Spirit of Treacle 2 Drams; *in Childrens red Pustules.*

Take Wormwood-Wine 4 Ounces, *Elixir Proprietatis* half a Dram, Salt of Carduus 6 Grains; *in Prevention of Relapses.*

Take *Ens Veneris* 5. (10.) Grains, Conserve of Violets 1 Dram; in *Worms.*

℞ Borac. Venet. Troch. de Myrrh. a. 3 ſs. Cinnam. ℈ j. Aq. Cinnam. h. ʒ ij. m. *In Fœtu mortuo, Partu difficili, molâ.*

℞ Ciner. abſinth. Centaur. min. a. ʒ iv. Urin. q. ſ. coq. *In Gangrenâ.*

℞ Decoct. Lignor. ʒ iv. Balſ. Peruvian. ℈ ſs. cum Sacc. *In Gonorrhœâ virulentâ.*

℞ Tinct. Gum. Lac. ℥ ſs. Sp. Cochleariæ, 3 ij. m. *In Gingivis tumidis, flaccidis.*

℞ Sal. vol. Oleoſ. 3 ſs. (3 j.) in Vino calido. *In Horrore.*

℞ Spir. Vin. rectif. ʒ ij. Aq. Calc. ʒ ſs. m. *In Hydrocephalo, Hydrocele.*

℞ Sal. vol. Viperar. gr. vj. (viij.) in Aq. Theriacal. ʒ iv. *In Hydrophobiâ.*

℞ Allii ʒ j. Sal. culinar. q. ſ. m. admoveatur. *In Morſu rabido.*

Take

Take Borax, Troches of Myrrh, of each half a Dram, Cinnamon 1 Scruple, Barley-Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, mix; *in a dead Child, hard Labour, Mola.*

Take Aſhes of Wormwood, Centaury, of each 4 Ounces, Urine what ſuffices, boil; *in a Gangrene.*

Take Decoction of the Woods 4 Ounces, Balſam of *Peru*, in Sugar, half a Scruple; *in a virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Tincture of Gum *Lac* half an Ounce, Spirit of Scurvy-Graſs two Drams, mix; *in ſwell'd and gorg'd Gums.*

Take *Sal volatile Oleoſum* half a Dram, (1.) in warm Wine; *in a ſhivering Fit.*

Take rectify'd Spirit of Wine 2 Ounces, Lime-Water half an Ounce; *in a Hydrocephalus, or a watry Rupture.*

Take volatile Salt of Vipers 6, (8) Grains in Treacle-Water 4 Ounces; *in a Delirium from the Bite of a Mad-Dog.*

Take Garlick 1 Ounce, Salt what ſuffices, mix, and apply; *in a Bite of a mad Dog.*

℞ Ciner.

℞ Ciner. Geniſt. ʒ ſs. Syr. de Eupator
q. ſ. m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Emplaſtr. è Cinerib. q. ſ. *in Hydrope.*
℞ Vin. alb. ℔ ij. Ciner. Geniſt. ℥ j. fil
tretur. add. Tinct. Lign. Saſſaf. ʒ ſs
m. *in Hydrope.*

℞ Galban. Tacamahacc. a. p. æ. Balſ
Peruan. ʒ j. Ol. Succin. ℈ j. m. f
Emplaſtrum umbilicale; *in Hyſtericis*

℞ Caſtor ℈ ſs. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. f. Pilul
in Hyſtericis, Dolore Capitis Hyſterico

℞ Vin. Marrubiat. ℥ iv. Pulv. rad. Gen
tian. ℈ j. m. *in Ictero.*

℞ Stercor. Anſerin. ʒ j. Lumbric. ter
reſt. ʒ ij. vin. alb. ℔ j. infund. *i*
Ictero.
℞ Sp. Sal. Arm. C. C. a. ʒ ſs. Sal. Vol
Oleoſ. ℈ j. Aq. Cinnam. h. ℥ v. Sp
flo. Roriſm. ℈ j. m. *in Incubo.*

Take

Take Broom Aſhes half a Dram, Syrup of Maudlin what ſuffices; *in a Dropſy.*

Take Plaiſter of Aſhes; *in a Dropſy.*

Take White-Wine 2 Pounds, Broom Aſhes 1 Ounce, Filter, add Tincture of Saſſafras half an Ounce; *in a Dropſy.*

Take Galbanum, Tacamahac, of each equal Parts, Balſam of Peru 1 Dram, Oil of Amber 1 Scruple, make a Plaiſter for the Navel; *in Hyſterical Perſons.*

Take Caſtor half a Scruple, Balſam of Peru what ſuffices, make Pills; *in Hyſterical Fits*, or *Head-aches.*

Take Horehound Wine 4 Ounces, Powder of Gentian 1 Scruple; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Gooſe-Dung 1 Dram, Earth-Worms 2 Drams, White-Wine 1 Pint, infuſe; *in a Jaundice.*

Take Spirit of Salt Armoniack, Hartshorn, of each half a Dram, Sal Volatile Oleoſum 1 Scruple, cold Cinnamon-Water 5 Ounces, Hungary-Water 1 Scruple; *in a Night-mare.*

℞ Rad.

℞ Rad. Ireos ʒ ij. Summ. abſinth. flor. Chamom. Melilot. a. p. j. Rad. Bryon. ʒ j. Inciſ. coq. in vin. cum farin. Hord. f. Cataplaſma Diſcutiens; *in Inflammatione, Talpâ.*

℞ Eleoſacch Nuciſt. ʒ ij. vin. in quo Cardamom. infund. ʒ iv. *in Flatu ventriculi.*

℞ Ol. abſinth. Fell. Taur. a. q. ſ. m. admoveatur umbilico; *in Vermibus.*

℞ Decoct. flor. Chamom. ʒ iv. Eleoſacch. Aniſ. q. ſ. m. *in Torminibus Infantum.*

℞ Sem. Aniſ. Pulv. ʒ j. Conſ. Abſinth. ʒ jſs. Syr. Caryoph. q. ſ. m. *in Lactis Defectu.*

℞ Vin. Camphorat. ʒ ij. Pulv. Scordii. ℈ ſs. *in Vermibus.*

℞ Fol. Thym. Epithym. a. ʒ ij. Croci Gr. ij. Cinnam. ʒ j. Sacch. ʒ j. Doſ. ℈ j. *in Melancholiâ, Palpitatione Cordis.*

Take

ake Orris 2 Drams, Wormwood Tops, Chamomile and Melilot Flowers, of each 1 Pugil, Bryony Root 1 Ounce, cut 'em; boil in Wine, with Barley-Meal, make a Poultis, as a Discutient; *in Inflammations, Talpa's.*

ake Sugar of Nutmegs 2 Drams, Cardamom Wine 4 Ounces; *in Wind of the Stomach.*

ake Oil of Wormwood, Gall of a Bull, of each what suffices, mix, lay it to the Navel; *in Worms.*

ake Decoction of Chamomile Flowers 4 Ounces, Sugar of Annis-Seeds what suffices; *in Childrens Windy Gripes.*

ake Annis-Seeds 1 Dram, Conserve of Wormwood 1 Dram and a half, Syrup of Clovegilliflowers what suffices; *in Want of Milk.*

ake Camphorated Wine 2 Ounces, Scordium Powder half a Scruple; *in Worms.*

ake Thyme, Dodder of Thyme, of each 2 Drams, Saffron 2 Grains, Cinnamon 1 Dram, Sugar 1 Ounce, Dose 1 Scruple; *in Melancholy, Palpitation of the Heart.*

℞ Cha-

℞ Chalyb. cum Sulphur. pp. ʒ j. Sacch
ʒ ij. f. Pulv. Dos. ʒ ſs. *in Menſibu*
ſuppreſſis, Chloroſi.

℞ Scor. Regul. Antimon. Pulv. Ciner
fagi. a. q. v. vin. alb. q. ſ. m. funde
ſuper Cilices pro ſuffitu; *in Menſi*
bus ſuppreſſis.

℞ Decoct. Guaiac. ℥ iv. Tinct. Sal. Tar
tar. ʒ j. Sal. Vol. Oleoſ. gtt. x. Syr
Mart. ℥ ſs. m. *in Melancholiâ, Pa*
ralyſi.

℞ Succ. Naſturt. aquatic. ℥ iij. Sacchar
q. ſ. m. *in Philtris.*

℞ Dictamn. alb. ʒ jſs. Croc. ʒ ſs. m.
Pulv. (Doſ. ʒ.) *in Partu difficili.*

℞ Æthiop. min. ℈ ſs. (j.) Conſ. flo
Anthos ʒ j. m. *in Hyſtericis, Vermi*
bus.

℞ Cort. aurant. p. Sem. Cumin. a
℈ ij. Caſtor. elect. ℈ j. m. pro Doſ
in Colicâ (cum Vino.)

Tak

Take Steel prepar'd with Sulphur 1 Dram, Sugar 2 Drams, make a Powder, Dose half a Dram; *in an Obstruction of the Menses, in a Green-Sickness.*

Take Regulus of Antimony powder'd, Beech Ashes, of each what pleases, White-Wine, what suffices, pour it upon Coals for a Stove; *in an Obstruction of the Menses.*

Take the Decoction of Guaiacum 4 Ounces, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 1 Dram, Sal Volatile Oleosum 10 Drops, Syrup of Steel half an Ounce, mix; *in Melancholy, Palsies.*

Take Juice of Water-Cresses 3 Ounces, Sugar what suffices, mix; *in Love-Powders,* &c.

Take white Dittander 1 Dram and a half, Saffron half a Dram, mix, make a Powder for 3 Doses; *in hard Labour.*

Take Æthiops's Mineral half a Scruple (1) Conserve of Rosemary-Flowers 1 Dram, mix; *in Hysterick Women, in Worms.*

Take Orange Peel, Cummin Seeds powder'd, of each 2 Scruples, choice Castor 1 Scruple, mix, for 1 Dose, in Wine; *for a Colick.*

℞ Cæ-

℞ Cæpar. Allii. n°. x. Raphan. ʒ ij. Baccar. Junip. ʒ j. contuſ. affund. vin. Malvat. ℔ j. diger. Doſ. cochl. ij. iij. *in Nephritide.*

℞ Camph. 3 j. Ol. Petrol. q. ſ. m. *in Ganglio, Callo, Clavis, verrucis & omnibus Tumoribus duris.*

℞ Aq. Rut. ʒ xj. Sp. Caſtor ʒ j. Tinct. Ejuſd. 3 ij. Sp. C. C. ʒ j. (Aſſ. fœtid. in Nodul. ſuſpenſ.) ℈ j. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. f. Julap ; *in Hyſtericis, in venenatis ab opio.*

Take

Take ten Slits of Garlick, Radish-root 2 Ounces, Juniper Berries 1 Ounce, bruise, pour on Currant-Wine 1 Pound, digest, give 2 or 3 Spoonfuls; *in Nephritick Pains.*

Take Camphire 1 Dram, Petroleum what suffices, mix; *in a Ganglion, a Callus, Corus, Warts, or any hard Tumours.*

Take Rue Water 11 Ounces, Spirit of Castor 1 Ounce, Tincture of Castor 2 Drams, Spirit of Harts-horn 1 Dram, Assa Fœtida (hung in a Rag) 1 Scruple, Sugar Candy what suffices, make a Julap; *in Hysterical Women, in Poisons from Opium.*

OBSERVATIONS.

THeſe *attenuating* Medicines are d
vided into Degrees, and they con
ſiſt of *fixt and volatile Salts*; *volatile, oi*
Salts; or, are *ponderous Drugs*. The
irritate, as well as *Evacuants* do, bu
in ſo inconſiderable a Degree, that th
Effect is only experienc'd in the Ve
ſels; and to convince any commo
Obſerver of the Truth of this Ad
vance, let 'em give *Attenuants* in
Doſe too large; they either produc
Vomiting, or *Nauſeæ*; or, according t
Hoffman, they paſs by Stool; hence,
ſhall repeat it once more, that Eme
ticks, by the ſame Gradation may b
dos'd into, even, *Attenuants*; and *vic*
versâ, *they* into Emeticks.

The gentler *Species* of Attenuants
act by their *fixt Salt*; hence, Experi
ence has inſtructed us, that they ar
Enemies to all *acid* Humours; they at
tenuate, incide, divide, and melt dow
phlegmatick Humours into an aqueou
Thinneſs, much like what we experi
ence in the toſſing of the White of a
Egg

gg into a Water; hence, it is they
en Obſtructions, for ſuch viſcous Maſs
apt, by its glewy Particles, to ſtick
oſe to the Walls of the minuter Veſ-
ls, and thus proves an Impediment
o Motion; ſuch attenuating Drugs
elt this *coagulum*, and re-open the
aſſage; hence, they prevent, there-
re cure, Coagulations, which are too
ften an Effect of prevailing Acids in
neFluids; they prevent *Putrefaction* in
ne Maſs, becauſe they, when in the ſim-
le Plant, contain a great deal of the
erra damnata, which hinders the Ne-
eſſaries to *Putrefaction*, to wit, Exal-
ation of the Sulphurs, and a *Niſus ad*
volationem; hence, in Fevers, the pu-
id Particles are ſeen after their Ad-
miniſtration to be precipitated in the
Jrine, and the Remainder unites to
he Blood: It is from this Earth they
ontain, they *corroborate* the Fibres e-
ery where, and therefore Stomachs re-
ax'd by drinking Malt-Liquors in a
Morning, as is too uſual with all Tra-
ing Towns, are much aſſiſted by 'em;
ecauſe, after Evacuation of the a-
ounding *Saburra*, they attenuate the
Mucus, and contract the Stomach to

its

its Tone, it had allotted to it by Na
ture.

They *deterge* in Ulcers; that i
they, by their gentle Pungency, jog th
maim'd Fibres to part with their sani
ous Contents, and correct farther Stag
nations of the corrosive, acid Particle
on the Parts. I have already noted
that larger Doses of 'em prove Dia
phoretick or Diuretick. The Advan
tages receiv'd by 'em in *Dropsies* an
Cachexies, are only a Consequence o
their correcting the Phlegm and A
cid, and uniting the small Breache
of some tender Vessels; and their be
ing Enemies to *Worms*, is not other
wise accountable for, than by Obser
vation, where all must note, tha
these Animals are disturb'd with wha
is not sweet; and consequently, tha
*all Med'cines below or above the Degre
of Sweet are inimical to 'em*; however
I must make some Exception to this
which is, *unless they have been gradu
ally accustom'd to such Med'cines*; and
this will readily be granted me by any
who have view'd the large Lodgment
I have observ'd, they have made in the
strongest Wood in Ships from the *In-*
dies;

dies; *Salt-Water*, we know, kills Worms not accuſtom'd to it; but theſe being hatch'd in the ſalteſt Water, live in it: Hence, the imaginary Specificks of *Andry*, are only grounded upon Cuſtom; and this re-calls one Obſervable in the remedying of Worms, that *we are often oblig'd to ſhift from one Specifick to another*; this need be no Surprize, becauſe 'tis obſerv'd by *Phyſicians*, particularly in Opiates, where the Cuſtom of taking it, makes us neceſſarily encreaſe the Doſe; and by *Surgeons*, for, I am inform'd, their Med'cines often take *Pet*, and they are oblig'd to change 'em for ſome, perhaps, leſs Effectual in themſelves, or their Work is at a ſtand; and *Top-like*, they go round, but not forward.

The *ſtronger Attenuants*, which conſiſt of volatile Particles, act as the former, but with more Force; hence, they reſiſt Putrefaction, becauſe they hurry forward the Blood in a Round, and hinder by this Accident the *Agglomeration* of ſuch Particles, as wou'd, if united, and at reſt, ferment and putrefy. They *dry the Blood*, if given too much, that is, they prove Diureticks or Diaphoreticks; they harden the Fibres by Ex-

halation of all the aqueous Particles; they incide and attenuate, as is already ſaid of the *gentler Species*; and correct Acids and Phlegm, as alſo Water, as they do; they *deterge* powerfully, their Particles enter the Blood, and give a Shock to the containing Parts; hence they, attenuating the contain'd Bodies, and irritating the Fibres, diſſolve and diſcuſs Tumours; they diſſolve grumous Blood by abſorbing the Acid, particularly, if aſſiſted by oleous Med'cines which looſen the Adhæſion to the Fibres; they are improperly call'd *Aſtringents*, inaſmuch as by draining ſome Share of their aqueous Particles, the Parts are left dry, as effectually, as if ſuch Drugs were given.

Aromaticks, or *Fetids*, conſiſt of volatile oily Salts, more or leſs exalted; their Vertues are computed to be *Recruiters of the Spirits*, by ſupplying Particles really, or in a metaphorical Senſe, ſimilar to 'em; they are the moſt powerful Inciders of Phlegm, and therefore are the beſt *Carminatives*, and Expellers of Wind; in ſhort, they incide, attenuate, open Obſtructions, and diſcuſs, *&c.* more powerfully than the foregoing *Attenuants*; the *Fetids* are moſtly

us'd

us'd as Nervines and hysterical Medicines, because they most powerfully enter the most extreme, and most distant Parts, but act no otherwise than the foregoing, only are stronger.

Ponderous Drugs, abstracting from what Qualities they acquire by Preparations, act as Attenuants; the Question, how far they enter the Blood, must be here allow'd me; for, as I have hinted above, *Bohnius* observes that 'tis the *mercurial* Particles that swim in the Liquids that kill the Worms; 'tis the same in *antimonial* Med'cines, which vomit us; where, if infus'd in small, sour Liquor, they as effectually are chang'd, as if chymically prepar'd; as also, how remarkable is it, that *Steel* Med'cines stop the Fermentation of new Liquors, if infus'd in 'em; and therefore, tho' the other attenuating Drugs ought to be infus'd, when the Liquor is working, the Steel must not be put in till it has done. The Blood then arm'd with such ponderous Ingredients, is equally fitted to incide, attenuate, and open Obstructions, as the former Attenuants are.

I shall therefore proceed to give some few Examples, how these Med'cines act

in ſome chief Diſorders, and proceed to another Head.

In Apoplexies, Lethargies, and other ſleepy Diſeaſes, the Blood is generally ſtock'd with an unactive and ſluggiſh Maſs of Phlegm or Water; hence it moves ſlowly, and is in Danger of Stagnating in the Capillaries, more eſpecially where the Veſſels are moſt flexile, and ſuch, all know, are the Veſſels in the Brain (which feels oily); hence are they loaden and oppreſs'd with a Quantity of theſe Humours, and thus are the animal Functions diſturb'd and depray'd; when the abounding Plenitude has been carried off by proper Parts, theſe Medicines complete the Work, by ſetting the Blood and Spirits into their uſual uninterrupted Motion, and reconveying the ſtagnant Liquors into the Maſs afreſh. They are not only proper in theſe ſleepy Diſorders rais'd from ſuch a ſluggiſh State of Motion, but even in ſuch Diſorders rais'd from *Opiates*, as we are convinc'd by Experience; *Doringius*, *Sennertus*, *Pitcairne*, and *Mead* are of Opinion, that *Opium* is hot by its Bitterneſs, its Inflammability, its Quantity of volatile Salts, and fetid Oil; but what is ſurprizing

to

to me, is, that these very *Theories* are contradicted by themselves with the same Breath; *Sennertus* cries up *Castoreum*, *Assa fœtida* and *Rue*, as its Correctors; and Dr. *Mead* knows not what to fix on; he owns a Coagulation in the *Sinus*'s, and says, *Acids*, *Lixivial Salts*, and *Wine* are good, but 'tis not safe to build *Theories* contrary to Experience.

In the *Hydrophobia*, the Ferment of the *Saliva* entring our Blood, acts a tragical Scene there; I remember to have been call'd to a Child of ten Years old, who was then unfortunately under the ὑδροφοβία, he was bit about six Weeks before, and the Wound was injudiciously clos'd up by the Ignorance of the Surgeon; I observ'd his Pulse was low, and slow; he had no Heat upon him, but what was natural; he slabber'd continually, and threw his Spittle from him; he trembled, and even started upon his Feet, upon offering him any Drinkables, tho' he, with some Difficulty took a *Bolus*; he only liv'd four Hours after my Visit; I was not so happy as to have the Parents Consent to open him. Doubtless, when the Blood is tainted with such a Poison, Stagnati-

ons, and inflammatory ones, may evene; but the chief Scene is acted in the Brain, where they have fix'd an Aversion to Liquids, and this is a *melancholick Delirium*; if the Muscles of the Throat were affected, they could not swallow Solids, therefore this Aversion is a Species of Alienation; why it should affect 'em so constantly with this Fear of Water, I leave to other Inquirers; the Dog who is mad is term'd λυσώδης, from Λύσσα, as *Pliny* informs us, *a Worm* which is found under the Tongues of such Dogs; if so, this shou'd not be slighted, but always carefully look'd after. The Med'cines indicated then in this Case, must be Extraction of the Poison, and such as attenuate, at least absorb the Species of reigning Acid.

In *Hoarseness* and *Asthma's*, the pituitous Particles are spu'd into the *Bronchia*, and there oppress the Lungs, especially if they are a vapid Mass without Salts; in such Cases, the inciding Particles these Attenuants abound with, enter the *Bronchiæ* along with the *Serum* they have impregnated, and irritate the longitudinal and circular Fibres of 'em, and hence the Cough is renew'd at proper Distances, and the Phlegm is cough'd up.

In

In any cold *Tumour*, the firſt Cauſe of its Stopping is the Viſcidity of the Blood clinging cloſe to the Walls of the Capillary Veſſels, which hourly encreaſes, and preſſes upon the neighbouring Fibres; and as more conſtantly arrives at the *Points of Impediment*, this alſo ſtops there, and the adjacent Parts encreaſe in Bulk; now, as *Stagnation from a Viſcid* is the antecedent, as well as the immediate Cauſe, Attenuation of the Maſs internally, and external Attenuants, Aperients, and Diſcutients complete this Work. As for *hard Tumours*, the Aperients act the Part of giving a Shock to the Fibres, but this alone will not do, without ſuch as malax the contain'd Humours, and relax the Parts containing; and therefore in ſuch, volatile, oily Salts anſwer beſt; however, this Vertue is a compounded one, and in ſome Meaſure referrible to to the Head of *Smooths*.

In caſe any Humours retreat from the Skin, or outward Parts into the Blood, the giving a freſh and vigorous Motion to it, makes it viſit the extreme Parts again, ſo that the Symptoms diſappear in Proportion as the Humours appear again on the Surface; hence, in

anomalous Gouts, or *Elephantiaſes*, ſuch Med'cines are uſeful.

Pains any where, proceeding from acid or viſcous Humours, gnawing the Parts, or ſtagnating in 'em, are reliev'd from theſe Attenuants; becauſe, they correct the Acid, and incide the *Mucus*, and thus the *Eroſion* is leſſen'd, and the *Mucus* thinn'd, and the natural State of Blood aud Humours returns, and therefore all troubleſome Senſations ceaſe.

A *Macies* often depends not on a real want of Nouriſhment, but alſo on *Obſtructions* ſomewhere, as it happens in *Lienteries*, and ſome other Diſorders; theſe are remedied only by theſe attenuating Med'cines, and then proper Nouriſhment does the Remainder of the Work, which before cou'd have no Effect; this holds true in external Caſes alſo, for Example, any Member is ſeiz'd with a particular *Atrophy*, or an *Aridura*, if we abſtract from Fractures, and ſome external Cauſes, it generally proceeds from ſome Obſtruction in the Nerve, which is beſt reliev'd by external Attenuants and Aperients.

I need not, I think, deſcend to farther Particulars, ſince every ordinary Capa-

Capacity may reason by *Analogy*; therefore I shall content myself to referr the Reader to the following Pages. In *Part* I. *p.* 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 47, 48, 52 to 58, 65, 66, 67, 75 to 78, 84 to 88, 99, 100, 108 to 111, 161, 162, 163, 165, 166. *Part* II. *p.* 1 to 12, 23 to 31, 32 to 39, 43 to 50, 55 to 62, 63 to 73, 74 to 76, 80 to 96, to 100, to 103, to 104, 119 to 136, 137 to 143, 154, 155, 156, 157, 160 to 166, 176, 179.

Incraſſantia.

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. Rad. Symphyt. Condit. a. ʒ j. Sang. Dracon. Lap. Hæmatit. a. ʒ ſs. Tinct. Sulph. Vitriol. ʒ ſs. Syr. Myrtin. q. ſ. m. *In Mictu ſanguineo.*

℞ Aq. Sperm. Ranar. ʒ ij. Sacc. Saturn. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Epiphorâ, Ambuſtis in primo gradu.*

℞ Roſ. Sic. ʒ ij. Cort. Thur. ʒ ſs. Pom. pholig. Acaciæ a. ʒ j ſs. cum Gum. Tragac. ſolut. q. ſ. f. Trochiſci in Aq. Roſ. ſolvend. *In Mydriaſi.*

℞ Alum. q. v. alb. Ovor. q. ſ. m. ſimul agitentur. *In Eryſipelate ulceroſo.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. ʒ iv. Coroll. r. ℈ ij. Miv. Cydon. q. ſ. m. *In Mictu ſanguineo, Diabete.*

℞ Aq. ferrat. ℔ ij. Gum. Arab. ʒ ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ j ſs. m. *In Diabete.*

Incraſ-

Incraſſants.

TAKE Conſerve of Roſes, Comfrey-Roots candy'd, of each 1 Ounce, Dragon's-Blood, Blood-ſtone, of each half a Dram, Tincture of Sulphur of Vitriol half a Dram, Syrup of Myrtles, what ſuffices. *In bloody Urine.*

Take Frogs-Spawn Water 2 Ounces, Sugar of Lead half a Dram. *In an Epiphorâ (watry Eyes) in Burns of the firſt Degree.*

Take dry Roſes 2 Drams, Frankincenſe-Bark half a Dram, Pompholix, Acacia, of each 1 Dram and half, with Gum-Dragon diſſolv'd, make Troches to be diſſolv'd in Roſe-Water. *In a Dilatation of the Pupilla.*

Take *Allum* what pleaſes, White of Egg what ſuffices, toſs 'em together. *In an ulcerated Eryſipelas.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 4 Drams, red Coral 2 Scruples, Marmalade of Quinces what ſuffices. *In bloody Urine, a Diabetes.*

Take Steel-Water 2 Pints, Gum-Arabick 2 Drams, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce and half. *In a Diabetes.*

℞ Corall. r. Ebor. a. ʒ j. Terr. Japon. ϑj. Sacch. Rof. q. f. m. *In Diarrhœâ, Mictu ſanguineo.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ʒ iv. Sp. Sulph. q. f. ut acuatur. m. *In Paraxyſmo Aſthmatis.*

℞ Karab. Maſtich. a. ϑ ij. m. *In Abortu.*

℞ Decoct. Rad. Tormentill. ʒ iv. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ iij. m. *In Abortu.*

℞ Maſtich. Terr. ſigillat. Thur. alb. a. ϑ j. Sang. Dracon. Bol. ver. a. ʒ ſs. *In Abortu.*

℞ Bol. ver. Sang. Dracon. Thur. Farin. volat. cum Aceto & alb. Ovor. m. admoveatur *Aneuriſmati.*

℞ Fol. Plantag. Bellid. maj. a. p. ij. Flor. Roſ. r. p. j. Balauſt. Gallar. a. ʒ ſs. Sem. Cydon. ϑ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ℔ j. add. Syr. Diamor. ʒ j. f. Gargariſma. *In Anginâ incipiente.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. veter. ʒ j. *Sal. Prunell.* ϑ j. teneatur in ore. *In Anginâ ruptâ.*

Take

Take red Coral, Ivory, of each 1 Dram, Earth of *Japan* 1 Scruple, Sugar of Roſes what ſuffices. *In a Diarrhœa, bloody Urine.*

Take Lettice-Water 4 Ounces, Spirit or Gas of Sulphur ſo much as to ſharpen it. *In the Fit of an Aſthma.*

Take Amber, Maſtich, of each 2 Scruples. *In Abortion.*

Take Decoction of Tormentil-Root 4 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 3 Drams, *In Miſcarriage.*

Take Maſtich, ſeal'd Earth, white Frankincenſe, of each 1 Scruple; Dragon's-Blood, Bole, of each half a Dram. *In Abortion.*

Take Bole, Dragon's-Blood, Frankincenſe, *Farina volatilis*, with Vinegar and the Whites of Eggs, apply; *in an Aneuriſm.*

Take Plantane, Daiſy the greater, of each 2 Pugils, red Roſes 1 Pugil, Balauſtines, Galls, of each half a Dram, Quince-Seeds 1 Scruple, boil in Water; to the ſtrain'd Liquor 1 Pound, add Syrup of Mulberies 1 Ounce, make a Gargle. *In a beginning Quinzy.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 1 Ounce, *Sal Prunellæ* 1 Scruple, hold it in the Mouth. *In a Quinzy ſuppurated.*

℞ Aq.

℞ Aq. Plantag. cum Sp. Vitriol. acuat. m. *in Aphthis malignis, ne ſerpant.*

℞ Aq. Paralyſ. ℥ iv. Sal. Prunell. ℈ j. Syr. Violar. ℥ ſs. m. *in Aſthmatis Paroxyſmo.*

℞ Aq. Hord. ℥ vi. Sp. Nitri gtt. 10. m. *in Cruditate Nidoroſâ.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. r. ℥ jſs. Troch. de Karabe ʒ iij. Syr. Cydon. q. ſ. m. *in Bubonocele.*

℞ Aq. Cichor. Endiv. Acetoſell. a. ℥ iij. Syr. è Rub. Idæo, Berber. a. ℥ j. Sp. Vitriol. q. ſ. ad gratum Acorem. *in Cephalalgiâ calidâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſar. acet. Roſac. a. ℥ j. Opii in aceto Sol. ℈ ſs. Camph. gr. ij. m. Fronti admov. *in Cephalagiâ calidâ.*

℞ Mucilag. Rad. Alth. q. v. Sacch. q. ſ. m. *in Catarrho calido.*

Take

Take Plantane Water, ſharpen'd with Spirit of Vitriol; *in Malignant Thruſhes, to hinder ſpreading.*

Take Cowſlip-Water 4 Ounces, Sal Prunellæ 1 Scruple, Syrup of Violets half an Ounce; *in the Fit of an Aſthma.*

Take Barley-Water 6 Ounces, Spirit of Nitre 10 Drops; *in a Bilious Crudity.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 1 Ounce and a half, Troches of Amber 3 Drams, Syrup of Quinces what ſuffices; *in a Rupture.*

Take Succory, Endive, Wood-Sorrel-Waters, of each 3 Ounces, Syrups of Raſpberries, Barberries, of each 1 Ounce, Spirit of Vitriol, to a grateful Acidity; *in a hot Head-Ach.*

Take Roſe-Water, Vinegar of Roſes, of each 1 Ounce, Opium diſſolv'd in Vinegar half a Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, apply it to the Forehead; *in warm Head-achs.*

Take Mucilage of Marſhmallows what pleaſes, Sugar what ſuffices; *in a hot and thin Defluxion.*

℞ Extract;

℞ Extract. Glycyrrhiz. Mucilag. Sem. Cydon. a. ʒ ij. Sacch. Rosar. ℥ ss. Aq. Rosar. q. s. f. Trochisci; *in Catarrho calido.*

℞ G. Arabic. Tragac. a. q. s. indantur *Denti sanguinem effundenti.*

℞ Aq. Ros. Phlegmat. Alum. a. q. s. *in Dolore Oculi.*

℞ Vin. rub. ferrat. ℥ iv. G. Arabic. ʒ j. m. *in Lochiis nimiis, Fluore albo.*

℞ Bol. Armen. q. v. cum album. ovor. q. s. m. *in Fracturis, Luxationibus.*

℞ Sem. Agni Casti q. v. Aq. Nymphææ q. s. f. Emulsio, Colatur. add. Sacch. Saturn. ℈ j. opii gr. ij. Sacch. q. s. *in Furore Uterino.*

℞ Pulv. Sacch. Saturn. ʒ j. Extract. Tormentill. ʒ iij. m. f. Pil. *in Gonorrhœâ, Hæmorrhoidibus.*

℞ Aq. Rosar. ℥ iij. Sacch. Saturn. ℈ j. m. *in Guttâ Rosaceâ, Labrisulcio.*

Take

Take Extract of Liquorice, Mucilage of Quince Seeds, of each 2 Drams, Sugar of Roſes half an Ounce, Roſe-Water what ſuffices, make Cakes; *in a thin Defluxion.*

Take Gums Arabick, Dragon, of each what ſuffices, put *into a bleeding Tooth.*

Take Roſe-Water, Phlegm of Allum, of each what ſuffices; *in a Pain of the Eyes.*

Take Claret ſteel'd 4 Ounces, Gum Arabick 1 Dram, mix, *in immoderate Loches, Whites.*

Take Bole what pleaſes, White of Eggs what ſuffices; *in Fractures, Diſlocations.*

Take Seeds of Agnus Caſtus what pleaſes, Water-Lilly Water what ſuffices, make an Emulſion, add Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple, Opium 2 Grains, Sugar; *in an Uterine Madneſs.*

Take Sugar of Lead 1 Dram, Extract of Tormentil 3 Drams, make Pills; *in a Gonorrhœa, Piles* (Bleeding.)

Take Roſe-Water 3 Ounces, Sugar of Lead 1 Scruple; *in Pimpled Faces, ſwell'd Lips.*

℞ Flor.

℞ Flor. Balauſt. p. ſs. Alum. ℈ ſs. Mell. Roſar. q. ſ. *in Gingivis Sanguinolentis.*

℞ Conſ. Roſ. ℥ ij. Bol. Armen. ʒ j. Succ. Hypocyſt. ℈ j. Syr. Myrtin. q. ſ. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Lohoch. de Papav. Errat. ℥ ij. Maſtich. ℈ j. Corall. r. Succin. a. ℈ ij. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Sacch. Roſ. ʒ j. album. ov. agitat. ʒ ij. Amyl. ʒ iij. m. *in Hæmoptoë.*

℞ Vitriol. Calcin. q. v. cum album. ovor. q. ſ. m. pro Turundâ, *in Hæmorrhagiâ.*

℞ Vitriol. uſt. Alum. Calc. a. ℈ ſs. Teſt. ovor. uſt. Gallar. a. ʒ ſs. m. *in Hæmorrhagiâ.*

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ iv. Sp. Sal. q. ſ. ad gratum acorem. *in Herniâ.*

℞ Pulv. rad. Biſtort. q. v. cum album. ov. q. ſ. m. *in Herniâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſ. album. ov. agitat. a. q. ſ. m. *in Hydatide oculi, poſtquam ſecatur; Ophthalmiâ.*

Take

Take Balauſtines half a Pugil, Allum half a Scruple, Honey of Roſes what ſuffices; *in Bleeding Gums.*

Take Conſerve of Roſes 2 Ounces, Bole 1 Dram, Juice of Holly-Roſe 1 Scruple, Syrup of Myrtle what ſuffices; *in an Hæmoptoe.*

Take Lohoch of Erratick Poppies 2 Ounces, Maſtick 1 Scruple, red Coral, Amber, of each 2 Scruples; *in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take Sugar of Roſes 1 Dram, White of Egg 2 Drams, Starch 3 Drams; *in a Spitting of Blood.*

Take calcin'd Vitriol what pleaſes, White of Egg what ſuffices, make a Tent, dip in it; *for a Bleeding at Noſe.*

Take burnt Vitriol, calcin'd Allum, of each half a Scruple, burnt Egg-Shells, Galls, of each half a Dram; *in Bleeding at Noſe.*

Take Claret 4 Ounces, Spirit of Salt what ſuffices to acidulate it; *in a Rupture, internally.*

Take Biſtort Root Powder, with Whites of Eggs, mix, to apply; *in a Rupture.*

Take Roſe-Water, with Whites of Eggs; *in a Hydatis, Ophthalmy.*

℞ Vin.

℞ Vin. rub. ℥ ij. Alum. ʒ j. m. *pro auribus Humidis.*

℞ Aq. ferrat. ℔ j. vin. rub. ℥ iv. m. pro Potu; *in incontinentiâ Urinæ, Lochiis nimiis.*

℞ Succ. Plantag. q. ſ. cum Bol. arm. Gall. a. ʒ j. Cort. Granat. Thur. a. ʒ jſs. m. f. Peſſus; *in Menſibus immodicis.*

℞ Conſerv. Roſar. ℥ ij. Spir. Vitriol. q. ſ. ut acuatur. m. *in Nauſeâ.*

℞ Sacch. Saturn. Sacch. Jovial. a. ℈ j. Aq. Roſar. ℥ ij. m. *in Ophthalmiâ.*

℞ Aq. Roſar. ℥ j. Calc. ℥ ſs. Aluminoſ. ʒ ij. m. *in Excoriatione Papillarum.*

℞ Fol. Querc. Meſpilor. Plantag. a. m. ſs. Rad. Biſtort. ℥ ij. Alum. ℥ ſs. vin. rub. q. ſ. Coq. *in Procidentiis Uteri, Ani, Gurguleonis.*

℞ Maſtich. G. Tragac. Arabic. a. ʒ ſs. Pulp. Paſſ. ʒ j. Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. m. *in Raucedine.*

Take

Take Claret 2 Ounces, Allum 1 Dram; *in moist Ears.*

Take Steel'd Water 1 Pound, Claret 4 Ounces, for Drink; *in Incontinency of Water, immoderate Flux of the Lochia.*

Take Plantane Juice what suffices, Bole, Galls of each 1 Dram, Pomgranat Peel, Frankincense Bark, of each 1 Dram and a half, make a Pessary; *in an immoderate Flux of the Menses.*

Take Conserve of Roses 2 Ounces, Spirit of Vitriol what suffices to sharpen it; *in a Loathing.*

Take Sugars of Lead, and Tin, of each 1 Scruple, Rose-Water 2 Ounces, mix; *in an Ophthalmy.*

Take Rose-Water 1 Ounce, Lime-Water half an Ounce, Allum-Water 2 Drams; *in an Excoriation of the Nipples.*

Take Oak, Medlar, Plantane Leaves, of each half a Handful, Bistort Root 2 Ounces, Allum half an Ounce, Claret what suffices, boil; *in Fallings down of the Uterus, Anus, or Uvula.*

Take Mastick, Gums Dragon, Arabick, of each half a Dram, Pulp of Raisins 1 Ounce, Syrup of Marshmallows what suffices; *in Hoarsness.*

℞ Bol.

℞ Bol. Armen. Maſtich. Sang. Dracon. Sarcocoll. farin. volat. Pomphol. a. ʒ j. Reſin. Pini & album ovor. a. q. ſ. m. f. Gluten ; *Rupturæ vulvæ admovendum.*

℞ Tinctur. Antiphthiſic. gtt. xv. Aq. Lactuc. ʒ ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ ij. m. *in Sudore nocturno.*

℞ Lacc. r. uſneæ Cranii Human. a. ʒ j. m. *in Synoviâ.*

℞ Aq. Plantag. ʒ vj. Cinn. h. ʒ ij. Acet. ſtillat. ʒ ij. Corall. r. ʒ ſs. Sang. Dracon. gr. x. Laud. Lond. gr. ij. Syr. Myrtin. ʒ j. *in vomitu Sanguinis.*

Take

Take Bole, Maſtick, Dragons Blood, Sarcocol, farina volatilis, Pompholix, of each 1 Dram, Roſin of Pine, White of Egg, of each what ſuffices; *for a Glue*; *for a Rupture of the Vaginal Orifice in Labour.*

Take anticonſumptive Tincture fifteen Drops, Lettice-Water 2 Ounces, Syrup of Myrtles 2 Drams; *in Night Sweats.*

Take Seed *Lac*, Moſs of Mans Skull, of each 1 Dram; *in a Flux of Lymphatick Juice.*

Take Plantane Water 6 Ounces, Barley Cinnamon 2 Ounces, diſtill'd Vinegar 2 Drams, red Coral half a Dram, Dragons Blood 10 Grains, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of Myrtles 1 Ounce; *in a Vomiting of Blood.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THIS Head contains all the cooling and thickning Drugs; but I shall descend to Particulars.

Acids act by cooling the Juices; because their Motion is below the Standard allotted to the Blood and Spirits; they correct all bilious or volatile saline Humours, as Experience teaches us; they allay Thirst therefore, which often proceeds from these drying Salts; they stop Fluxes, whether of Blood or Humours, because Experiments teach us that they coagulate *Bile*, *Milk*, *Chyle*, and *Serum*; from this coagulative Principle it is that they create Obstructions, and prejudice the Brain, and other tender Parts: However, as they have a Salt, they also vellicate and irritate, and hence they are often Diuretick; hence it is they divide Phlegm, and irritate the Lungs to excern it; hence they are prejudicial to the Teeth, for

for *they* being mostly Alcaline Shells, the Acid preys upon 'em.

Austeres, being a Compound of a fixt and acid Salt mixt, they coagulate, hence they cool, thicken and condense Humours; because these are Consequences of Coagulation; they also repel, or in other Terms constringe the Fibres, so that they hinder a free Influx of Blood; they obstruct, harden and dry the Blood, because they coagulate; they prevent Inflammations, if warily given, because they sometimes proceeding from exorbitant Motions of the Humours, curl the Fibres into various irregular Shapes, which are prevented by Coolers: However, as they have a small Quantity of a fixt Salt, they deterge in Ulcers, and cleanse 'em of their *Sanies*, and serve to pickle the Blood, and preserve it from Putrefaction, and are Bezoardicks; what Putrefaction is, and how 'tis perform'd, I have hinted, *P.* 2. *p* 132.

Astringents, consisting of a great deal of *Terra damnata*, and some Acid, curb

Fluxes of the Blood or Humours, by their conſtringing Faculty; hence it is, they faſten looſe Teeth, cicatrize Wounds, corroborate the Fibres, coagulate and incraſſate; they are us'd in the Fevers, becauſe they precipitate the putrid Particles from the Maſs; they *repel*, becauſe they ſtraiten the influent Humours, and therefore are more properly call'd *Intercipients*.

Acerbs, when moderate, act as Acids and Aſtringents; for when they are ſuch in any immoderate Degree, they are Evacuants, and even Cauſticks, and violent ones too; as are *Vitriol*, *Sal Vitrioli*, *Cryſtals of Silver*, *Turbith Mineral*, and moſt Preparations of *Mercury*, *Lunar Cauſtick*, &c.

Glutinous Drugs act by their ſticking Quality, and hence they are uſeful in Bloody Excretions; in Ulcers that are well cleans'd, and hinder any Influx of Matter into them; thus curb Fluxes, by making the Blood cohere ſtrongly.

As to the aqueous ones, if they contain no other eminent Quality in 'em, they only dilute and moiſten, and conſequently cool the Blood and Juices. As *Spaws* are Water impregnated with Chalybeate Salts, I ſhall here take the Liberty to ſubjoin ſome uſual Remarks on 'em; I ſpeak of the *Acidulæ*, or lighter Species; *they are proper in want of Appetite*, becauſe they contain a gentle Acid, which ſupplies Ferment; *they curb a Vomiting*, by diluting and correcting ſome acrimonious Particles lodging there; *they cure Hectick*s, becauſe by tempering the ſharp Salts that occaſion 'em, they ceaſe; in ſhort, they allay all *Fervors* upon this Account; they agree in the hot Scurvy and Hypochondriaciſm, by diluteing thoſe ravaging, and otherwiſe almoſt indomitable Salts: They waſh down Gravel, by their Quantity and gentle Irritation: *Hildanus* commends em in Ulcers of the Kidneys; but he Time and Condition of the Ulcer s to be conſider'd, becauſe their Styp-

tick Salts help to cicatrize, which i
not seasonable, till the Matter flow
ing from it be laudable, and conside
rably diminish'd; and *Tulpius*, *L.*
Obs. 53. is of the same Opinion. Bi
lious Headachs receive Advantage b
'em, for they join in with the fix
Salts of the Blood, which here aboun
too much, and carry off one Share, an
dilute the rest, so that they cease t
fix upon and vellicate any Part. The
open Obstructions where they proce
from Fibres too much corrugated
they corroborate the Fibres, an
hence some Dropsies are reliev'd b
'em, in which I would not be mist
ken; but having said somewhat
this already, I leave it; they cure D
stensions, from hot *Flatus* in the St
mach; all which they perform
Dilution, Constriction, and Esuri
Particles.

They are however not so usefu
but that they are also prejudicial
some Cases (*nil prodest, quod non lae
re possit idem;*) for in Ulcers of t
Lun

Lungs, with a putrid Fever, their Quantity distends the Ulcer too much, goes downwards, and by the Pores, and thus encreases the Symptoms, which are look'd on as the last Scene of a Consumption, to wit, the *Colliquative Sweats* and *Diarrhœa's*, *swell'd* and *Dropsical Legs*. They are bad in *Cholera's*, because their vitriolick Salt is nauseous to the Stomach at such a time; *Asthmatick* People bear nothing that is Styptick, I speak of spitting Asthmaticks, nor too Aqueous; the one encreases the Cacochymy, and the other unhinges all Expectoration: Women under the *Menstrua* ought not to take 'em, because they being a critical Flux, they wou'd endanger their Suppression; I cannot see why Women with Child, under a bilious Habit, shou'd not take 'em, if any violent Indication urge, and therefore I take *Jonston* in his *Idea Practica*, or *Epitome of Sennertus*, to speak of such whose Constitution is already depress'd, or that he fears they may go downwards,

neither of which Suppositions wou'd they agree in; and I the rather believe this, because he discommends 'em in Dysenteries. In *Chlorotick* Girls, in old People or Children, they are unserviceable, by reason of their superabounding aqueous Particles in comparison to the rest; and thus we shou'd render the Blood unfit for the Circulation, and other vital Functions. *Ballonius*, *L.* 3. *Annot.* 1. *in Consil.* 82. dispraises their Use in such who have been salivated.

The Honourable Mr. *Boyle*, in his *Medical Observations*, shews us a Method of Counterfeiting *Tunbridge-Waters*, by taking Steel-Filings one Part, distill'd Vinegar ten Parts, he digests them in *B. M.* till they become of a Golden Colour; then he decants; he takes 8 Ounces of Water, and puts four Drops of this Tincture into it, and it exactly resembles in Taste and Vertue the *Tunbridge-Wells*. *Schroder* with a Mixture of Steel and *Clyssus* of *Antimony* (which is according to *Libavius* and *Tenzilius*

Tenzilius the acid Spirit of Antimony, and made by blending equal Parts of Antimony, Nitre and Sulphur, powderd, detonated, and receiv'd into Water;) and *Platerus*, *L.* 3. *Obſ. p.* 610. makes it with Steel and Vinegar.

I ſhall ſubjoin the Management of ſuch as drink the Waters. They muſt have a Stool once a Day, or it muſt be promoted by *Pilulæ Maſtichinæ*; if they don't paſs well, a gentle Glyſter, or Cathartick are neceſſary; other Speciſick Med'cines muſt be given all the time of their Uſe; they muſt be careful not to over-eat 'emſelves; they muſt be drank to three or ſix Pints, as they bear 'em, in a Morning; gentle Catharticks muſt be premis'd to their Uſe; they muſt begin with a ſmall Quantity, (1 Pint) and may gradually aſcend to ſix, and ſo gradually deſcend again to one Pint; they muſt be drank gradually; uſe a little Exerciſe whilſt they are drank; their Supper muſt be more plentiful than their Dinner; according to *Loſſius*, *Conc.* 5.

If they shou'd not pass, we must forbear their Use, or give *Diureticks*, according to *Morton*, *Sydenham* and *Fuller*. They must take Care they catch no farther Colds, if they have a Cough already upon 'em; *Diarrhœa's* from 'em, as well as all other Symptoms, are to be remedy'd as usual.

I hope the Reader will pardon this Digression; I shall now illustrate in two or three principal Cases, where these Med'cines do good, and proceed.

In case of bloody Urine, the Vessels give way to the *Impetus* of the Blood which forcibly distends 'em, or however the Sharpness of the Humours erodes 'em, and creates a *Diabrosis*; in short, whether some external Cause or sharp Humours occasion it; we are oblig'd, after proper Evacuations premis'd, to give the *Glutinous* and *Styptick* Drugs in order to soder the Vessels broke, and prevent farther Effusion.

In case of *Aneurisms*, the Coats of the Artery give way to some stagnating Fluid, and enlarge; in such a Case, the

the glutinous and ſtyptick Med'cines contract and ſtrengthen the relax'd Coat, and farther Danger is thence prevented, unleſs it is too much relax'd; for then the Operation only takes place.

The *Thruſh in Malignant Fevers* repullulates and ſpreads; in ſuch a Caſe the gentle Acids conſtringe the relax'd Fibres of the Palate, and curb its going farther.

In ſhort, theſe Med'cines act by checking exorbitant Fermentations; by corroborating the Fibres; by ſhutting 'em; by contracting Parts too much enlarg'd, and are good in Relaxations, *v. Part* 1. *p.* 1, 2, 3, 4, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 79 to 83, 94 to 98, 101 to 104, 105 to 107, 120 to 125, 125 to 128, 130 to 138, 163 to 165. *Part* 2. *p.* 39 to 43, 54, 55, 76 to 79, 167.

MEDIA.

1. *Scabra, Testacea.*

RECIPE Ocul. Cancror. gr. xij. Cinnab. Antimon. gr. iv. m. *in Epilepsiâ, Febribus Infantum continuis.*

℞ Corallin. 3 ss. Sacch. Mercurial. ℈ ij. m. *in Vermibus.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. (viij.) Conf. Borrag. q. s. m. *in Cephalalgiâ Hysterica.*

℞ Decoct. C. C. C. q. s. *in Diarrhœâ, Cholerâ, Dysenteriâ, Lienteriâ.*

℞ Oc. Cancror. 3 j. Marg. pp. 3 ss. Testar. ovor. ℈ j. m. *in Colicâ scorbuticâ, Empyemate, Bulimiâ.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Crystall. pp. gr. iv. Pulv. Pannon. gr. vi. m. *in Colicâ Infantum.*

℞ Bezoar. oriental. gr. iij. Oc. Cancror. gr. iv. m. *in Colicâ Infantum.*

℞ Cinnab. nativ. gr. vj. Rasur. C. C. gr. x. m. *in Epilepsiâ.*

NEU-

NEUTRALS.

1. *Gritts.*

TAKE Crabs Eyes 12 Grains, Cinnabar of Antimony 4 Grains; *in an Epilepsy, Childrens Fevers.*

Take Corallin half a Dram, Sugar in which Mercury is kill'd 2 Scruples, mix; *in Worms.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 (8) Grains, Conserve of Borage what suffices, mix; *in Hysterick Head-achs.*

Take white Decoction; *in Diarrhœa's, a Cholera, Dysenteries, Lientery.*

Take Crabs Eyes 1 Dram, Pearl half a Dram, Egg-shells 1 Scruple, mix; *in a scorbutick Colick, an Empyema, Dogs-Appetite.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, prepar'd Crystal 4 Grains, Pannonian Powder 6 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take oriental Bezoar 3 Grains, Crabs Eyes 4 Grains, mix; *in Childrens Colicks.*

Take native Cinnabar 6 Grains, Shavings of Harts-horn 10 Grains, mix; *in an Epilepsy.*

OBSERVATIONS.

I Have ventur'd to name these Medcines *Neutrals*, because they sometimes attenuate, and at other times incrassate the Blood; but this being a little *Paradoxical*, I shall explain what I mean in a few Words; in *Serous* Constitutions, they suck up the superabounding Humidities, and thus, correcting this Sort of Tenuity, they are properly suppos'd *Incrassants*; but in such whose Blood abounds with an *Acid*, which coagulates the Mass, by absorbing and correcting this Acid, that which thicken'd the Mass being no more, the Blood grows thinner.

They are good *Internally* upon many Emergencies, as is evident in *Part* 1. *p.* 6, 11, 18 to 20, 22, 51 to 52. *Part* 2. *p.* 137 to 143, 150 to 154.

Exter-

Externally they cicatrize Ulcers, and are good in sordid ones; for such Blood is supposed to abound with a corrosive Acidity, which they calmly absorb.

2. *Ramosa, Flexilia, Mollia.*

℞ Fol. Hyoscyam. m. j. coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Pruritu ullibi.*

℞ Ser. Lact. ℔ iij. C. C. raf. ʒ j. coq. colatur. add. Syr. Dialth. q. s. *In hecticâ, Febre erraticâ.*

℞ Sem. Melon. ʒ ij. Aq. Lact. ʒ vj. tundantur, f. Emulsio ʒ. add. colat. Sacch. Perlat. q. s. *In hecticâ, Inflammationibus internis.*

℞ Ranar. virid. siccat. p. n° iij. Sacch. perlat. ʒ iij. m. *In Hecticâ.*

℞ Emulsion. 4. Sem. frig. maj. ℔ ij. cum Amygd. & Sem. Papav. alb. a. q. s. *In Phrenitide, Vigiliis, Rheumatismis, Inflammatione omni internâ.*

℞ Farin. Avenac. ʒ ij. Hord. Perlat. ʒ j. coq. in Aq. colatur. ʒ vj. add. Sacch. Cand. q. s. pro Gargarismate. *In inflammatis Variolis.*

2ly. *Ramose, Flexile, Smooth Medicines.*

TAKE Hemlock-Leaves, 1 Handful, boil 'em in Milk; *for an Itching any where.*

Take Whey, 3 Pints; Shavings of Hart's-horn, 1 Ounce, boil; to the Liquor strain'd, add Syrup of Marshmallows, what suffices. *In Hectick, erratick Fevers.*

Take Melon-Seeds, 2 Drams; Milk-Water, 6 Ounces; beat in a Mortar, make an Emulsion, strain, sweeten with Pearl-Sugar. *In Hectick, internal Inflammations.*

Take dry'd Frogs 3; Pearl-Sugar, 3 Drams, mix. *In a Hectick.*

Take Emulsion of the cold Seeds (the larger) 2 Pints; with Almonds and white Poppy, of each what suffices. *In Frenzies, Watchings, Rheumatisms, internal Inflammations.*

Take Oat-meal, 2 Ounces; Pearl-Barley, 1 Ounce, boil in Water; to 6 Ounces of the strain'd Liquor, add Sugar-Candy, what suffices, mix for a Gargle. *In the inflam'd Pustules of the Throat in the Small-Pox.*

℞ Butyr.

℞ Butyr. insulf. ℥ ss. Sacch. Crystall. q. s. m. *In Pustulis Pharyngis inflammatis in Variolis.*

℞ Decoct. Malvæ ℥ vj. Syr. Violar. ℥ ss. m. *In Dysuriâ.*

℞ Balsf. Copayb. gtt. x. (in Saccharo) capiat. cum Vino. *In Gonorrhœâ virulentâ.*

℞ Ol. Violac. ℥ ij. Lilior. alb. ℥ j. m. f. Enema. *In Hæmorrhoidibus dolentibus.*

℞ Cæpar. cum Butyr. insulso coctar. q. v. admoveat. *In Hæmorrhoidibus cæcis dolentibus.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. ℥ j. Mann. ℥ ij ss. Vin. Malvatic. ℥ j. m. capiat. *In Iliacâ.*

℞ Rad. Alth. m. j. Sem. Lin. Fænugræc. a. ℥ vj. Flor. Meliot. ℥ iv. Farin. Hord. ℥ xij. Mell. Comm. ℥ ij. Axung. Porc. q. s. m. f. Cataplasma. *In Inflammatione.*

℞ Cæpar. tost. ℥ iij. Fic. nº x. tundantur, add. Basilic. ℥ iij. Mell. Virg. Farin. Sem. Hord. Fænugræc. a. q. s. m. f. Cataplasma, *suppurans.*

Take

Take unsalted Butter, half an Ounce; Sugar-Candy, what suffices. *In inflam'd Pustules of the Pharynx.*

Take Decoction of Mallows, 6 Ounces; Syrup of Violets, half an Ounce, mix. *In a Dysury, Strangury.*

Take Balsam of Capivi, 10 Drops, (dropt into Sugar) take it with Wine. *In a virulent Gonorrhœa.*

Take Oil of Violets, 2 Ounces; of white Lillies, 1 Ounce; make a Glyster. *In the painful Hæmorrhoids.*

Take Onions roasted, what pleases; Butter, what suffices; apply it. *In the painful Piles.*

Take Oil of Almonds, 1 Ounce; Manna, 2 Ounces and half; Currant-Wine, 1 Ounce; mix. *In the iliack Passion.*

Take Roots of Marshmallows, 1 Handful; Linseed, Fænugreek-Seed, of each 6 Drams; Melliot-Flowers, 4 Drams; Barley-Meal, 12 Ounces; Honey, 2 Ounces; Hog's-Lard, what suffices; make a Poultis. *In Inflammations.*

Take roasted Onions 3 Ounces, 10 Figs, beat 'em in a Mortar; add Basilicon 3 Ounces; Honey, Barley-Meal, Fenugreek Powder, of each what suffices; make a Poultis, to *suppurate an Inflammation.*

℞ Ung.

℞ Ung. Dialth. ℥ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ℥ ſs. m. *Pro Dolore Pectoris.*

℞ Paſſular. Exacin. ℥ iv. Hord. ℥ ij. coq. in Aq. *In Inflammatione internâ.*

℞ Sperm. Cet. ℥ ij. Ceræ q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *In Iſchiade.*

℞ Decoct. Sarſ. & Chin. cum Syr. Dialth. edulcorat. ℥ iv. internè, *pro Iſchiade.*

℞ Herb. Parietar. in Butyr. frix. admoveatur ad Pubem; *in Nephritide.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ℥ ij. Malv. Parietar. a. m. ij. Sem. Lini ℥ j. coq. in Lact. pro Fotu ad Lumbos. *In Nephritide.*

℞ Ranar. Virid. Verm. terreſt. Limac. a. q. v. coq. in Oleo. *In Contracturis.*

℞ Ol. Lin. rec. Syr. Liquorit. Mell. Violar. a. ℥ j ſs. Sacch. Cand. ℥ j ſs. m. *In Tuſſi acri, tenui.*

Take

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows, 1 Ounce; Oil of Almonds, half an Ounce, mix. *In Pains of the Breaſt.*

Take ſton'd Raiſins, 4 Ounces; Barley, 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *In internal Inflammations.*

Take *Sperma Ceti*, 2 Drams; Wax, what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter. *In the Sciatica.*

Take Decoction of *Sarſa* and *China*, (ſweeten'd with Syrup of Marſhmallows) 4 Ounces; give it *in the Sciatica.*

Take Pellitory of the Wall, fry it in Butter, apply it to the *Pubes*; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Marſhmallow Roots, 2 Ounces; Mallows, Pellitory of the Wall, of each 2 Handfuls; Linſeed, 1 Ounce; boil in Milk for a Fomentation to the Loins; *in nephritick Pains.*

Take Frogs, Worms, Snails, of each what pleaſes, boil in Oil; *in Contractions of Tendons.*

Take freſh Linſeed Oil; Syrup of Liquorice, Honey of Violets, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy, 1 Dram and half, mix; *in a thin Rheum.*

℞ Ol.

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Syr. Capillor. Vener. a. ʒ j ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. ʒ j ſs. m. f. Linctus. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Pulv. Haly ʒ ij. Syr. de Mecon. q. ſ. m. f. Linctus. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Caſſ. rec. ext. ʒ ij. Ol Amygd. d. ʒ ſs. Syr. Dialth. ʒ j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Flor. Unguentor. ʒ ſs. Pulv. Glycyrrh. ʒ j. m. *In Ulcere Renum.*

℞ Axung. Porcin. ʒ ij. cum Opii gr. j. (ij. iij.) m. pro Glande. *In Teneſmo.*

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. ʒ j. Axung. Porcin. ʒ ſs. Ceræ q. ſ. m. *In Scirrho, Scroſulâ.*

℞ Flor. Verbaſc. & Chamom. a. q. v. coquantur in Lacte. *Pro Teneſmo.*

℞ Butyr. inſulſ. ʒ j. Mell. opt. ʒ j ſs. Troch. Bechic. alb. ʒ iij. m. *In Tuſſi acri.*

℞ Syr. Balſam. ʒ ij. è Symphyt. ʒ iij. Balſ. Lucatell. ʒ ſs. m. *In Tuſſi ulcerosâ.*

Take

Take Oil of Almonds, Syrup of Maiden-hair, of each 1 Ounce and half; Sugar-Candy 1 Dram and half, make a Linctus; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Powder of *Haly* 2 Drams, Syrup of White Poppy what ſuffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take Caſſia, new drawn, 2 Drams; Oil of Almonds half an Ounce, Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Flower of Ointments half an Ounce, Liquorice Powder 1 Dram; *in Ulcers of the Kidneys.*

Take Hog's-Lard 2 Ounces, Opium 1, (2, 3,) Grains, make a Suppoſitory; *in a Teneſmus.*

Take Diachylum with Gums 1 Ounce, Hog's-Lard half an Ounce, Wax what ſuffices; *in Scirrhus, King's-Evil.*

Take Mullein and Chamomil-Flowers, of each what ſuffices, boil in Milk; *for a Teneſmus.*

Take unſalted Butter 1 Ounce, Honey 1 Ounce and half, white Troches for Coughs 3 Drams; *In a thin Rheum.*

Take Balſamick Syrup 2 Ounces, Comfrey Syrup 3 Ounces, Lucatellus Balſam half a Dram; *in a conſumptive Cough.*

℞ Butyr.

℞ Butyr. non ſalit. ʒ ij. Mucilag. Sem. Lin. Fænug. rad. Alth. a. ʒ ſs. m. *In Pectore dolente à Tuſſi.*

℞ Mic. Pan. ʒ vj. Pulp. rad. Althææ, cum Mucilag. add. Ol. Lilior. alb q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma. *In Tentigine venereâ.*

℞ Balſ. Sulph. gtt. x. Conſ. Flor. Malv. ʒ j. m. *In ulcere Uteri.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ℔ ij. Syr. Balſam. ʒ ij. m. *In ulcere Renum.*

℞ Lact. ʒ iv. Troch. Gordon. ʒ ſs. Opii gr. ij. m. pro injectione. *In ulcere Veſicæ.*

℞ Tereb. (in Vitell. Ov. ſolut.) q. ſ. m. *Pro Digeſtiva.*

℞ Conſ. Flor. Malv. ʒ ij. Pulv. Rad. Symphyt. maj. ʒ ſs. G. Arabic. ʒ iij. Syr. Dialth. q. ſ. m. *In ardore Urinæ.*

Take

Take unsalted Butter 2 Ounces, Mucilage of Line and Fænugreek-Seeds, of Marshmallow-Roots, of each half an Ounce; *in pain'd Breasts from Coughing.*

Take Crums of Bread 6 Ounces, Mucilage and Pulp of Marshmallow-Roots, add Oil of Lillies what suffices, for a Poultis, *for venereal Erections.*

Take Balsam of Sulphur 10 Drops, Conserve of Mallow Flowers 1 Dram; *in an Ulcer of the Womb.*

Take Barley-Water 2 Pints, Balsamick Syrup 2 Ounces, mix for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 4 Ounces, Troches of *Gordonius* half a Dram, Opium 2 Grains, mix, inject; *in Ulcers of the Bladder.*

Take Turpentine (dissolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) what pleases; *for a Digestive.*

Take Conserve of Mallow Flowers 2 Ounces, Comfrey Powder half an Ounce, Gum-Arabick 3 Drams, Syrup of Marshmallows what suffices, mix; *in Heat and Scalding of Urine.*

℞ Fic.

℞ Fic. Ping. ℔ ß. Rad. Alth. rec. cont. ℥ ij. coq. in ſ. q. Aquæ ad mollitiem, Dein contuſ. add. Farin. Tritic. q. ſ. m. f. Cataplaſma *Suppurans.*

℞ Rad. Alth. Mundat. ℥ ij. Lilior. alb. ℥ j. Fol. Malv. Violar. a. m. ij. Flor. Chamom. Melilot. a. m. j. coq. ad mollitiem; coct. & colat. add. Farin. Fænug. Tritic. a. p. j. Ferment. acris ʒ ij. Ping. Porc. Butyr. a. ℥ ß. Ol. commun. q. ſ. Croc. ʒ ß. m. f. Emplaſt. *Suppurans.*

℞ Diachyl. cum Gum. q. v. Pingued. Anſerin. Medull. Crur. Vitull. & Cer. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *In Scirrho Hepatis vel Lienis.*

℞ Cæpar. q. v. coq. cum Lact. contuſ. fri. gantur in Sartag. applicentur calid. ſupra Ventrem; *in Dolore à Partu.*

℞ Ol. Scorpion. ʒ j. Amygd. d. ʒ ß. m. inſtilletur *Auri dolenti.*

Take

Take fat Figs half a Pound, Marſhmallow-Roots bruis'd, 2 Ounces, boil in Water to a Softneſs; add Wheat-Flower, what ſuffices; make a Poultis to *ſuppurate Inflammations.*

Take Marſhmallow-Roots 2 Ounces, white Lilly-Roots 1 Ounce, Mallow and Violet-Leaves, of each 2 Handfuls; Chamomil-Flowers and Melilot, of each 1 Handful, boil to a Softneſs; when boil'd and ſtrain'd, add Powders of Fænugreek and Wheat-Flower, of each 1 Pugil; Leaven 2 Drams, Hog's-Lard, Butter, of each half an Ounce; common Oil what ſuffices, Saffron half a Dram; make a Plaiſter *to ſuppurate Inflammations.*

Take Diachylum with the Gums what pleaſes, Gooſe-Fat, Marrow of Calf's Legs, and Wax what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter *in a Scirrhus of Liver or Spleen.*

Take Onions, boil 'em in Milk, bruiſe 'em, fry 'em in a Frying-Pan, apply upon the Belly, *in After-Pains.*

Take Oils of Scorpions 1 Dram, of Almonds half a Dram; drop into *pain'd Ears.*

℞ Ung. pectoral. ʒ ſs. reſumptiv. ʒ ij. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ iij. Sperm. Cet. ʒ ſs. m. *in Dolore Pectoris à Tuſſi.*

℞ Capit. & Ped. Vervec. q. ſ. Herb. emollient. q. ſ. coq. in Lact. Abdomini admoveatur *in Atrophiâ Infantum.*

℞ Mic. Panis in Lacte contemperat. Vitell. Ov. adject. cum Ol. Roſar. Croco & Opio miſt. *In Dolore Virgæ, ubi-libi.*

℞ Flor. Sulphur. Pulv. Glycyrrh. Sacch. Cand. a. ʒ ij. Balſ. Sulph. Aniſ. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. (Doſ. ℈ j.) *in Tuſſi Aſthmaticâ, humidâ.*

℞ Caſſ. rec. ʒ ſs. Tereb. ʒ ij. Pulv. Glycyrrh. q. ſ. f. Bolus; *in Calculo Renum.*

℞ Lact. vaccin. ʒ vj. Vitell. Ov. nº j. Sacch. alb. ʒ iij. m. capiat. *in Glottidis Conſtrictione.*

℞ Sem. 4 frigid. major. Papav. alb. Portulac. Cydon. a. ʒ j. G. Arab. Amygd. d. a. ʒ ij. Sang. Dracon. ʒ j. Mucilag. Pſyll. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. capiat. vj. in Lacte; *in ardore Urinæ.*

Take

Take pectoral Ointment half an Ounce, resumptive Ointment 2 Drams, Oil of Almonds 3 Drams, Sperma-Ceti half a Dram, mix; *in Pain of the Breast.*

Take Calf's-Head and Feet, emollient Herbs, boil in Milk, apply to the Belly; *in Childrens Disthriving.*

Take Bread-Crums in Milk, Yolks of Eggs, Oil of Roses, Saffron, and a little Opium; *in a Pain of the Penis, or any where.*

Take Flowers of Brimstone, Liquorice Powder, Sugar-Candy, of each 2 Drams, Balsam of Sulphur anisated what suffices; make Pills, Dose 1 Scruple; *in a moist Asthma.*

Take fresh drawn Cassia half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, Liquorice Powder what suffices; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Milk 6 Ounces, 1 Yolk of Egg, white Sugar 3 Drams, take it; *in a Streightness of the Glottis.*

Take the 4 large cold Seeds, white Poppy, Purslane, Quince, of each 1 Dram; Gum-Arabick, Almonds, of each 2 Drams; Dragon's-Blood 1 Dram, Mucilage of Fleawort what suffices, make Pills to be taken in Milk; *in Scalding of Urine.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Limac. a. ℥ ij. Mucilag. Rad. Alth. ℥ j. Alb. Ov. conquaſſat. n° j. m. injiciantur *in Stranguirâ.*

℞ Succ. Malv. ℥ j. Butyr. inſulſ. ℥ ij. Vitell. Ov. ſs. m. *Pro Gingivis duris.*

℞ Lact. ℥ viij. Ol. Lilior. ℥ iij. Caſſ. rec. extract. ʒ j. m. *In Calculo Renum.*

℞ Pinguedin. Urſi ℥ iij. Ol. Maſtic. ℥ ij. m. *In Contracturis.*

℞ Ol. Amygd. d. Sevi Porci a. q. ſ. m. *In Fiſſuris Mammarum præveniendis & curandis.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. Papav. Rhæad. a. ℥ j ſs. Laudan. Lond. gr. j. Syr. de Mecon. ʒ ij. m. *In Doloribus, Vigiliis.*

℞ Pomor. aſſator. n° ij. Alb. Ov. n° j. m. *Prò Ambuſtis primi gradûs* (viz. *ubi ardor tantum adeſt.*)

℞ Balſ. Sulph. ℥ ij. Ung. Dialth. ℥ ij. m. *In Ambuſtis* (*ubi ardor & inflammatio*) *in ſecundo gradu.*

℞ Ol. Lini ℥ j. Nucum ℥ ſs. m. *In Ambuſtis, in primo gradu.*

Take

Take Lettice and Snail Waters, of each 2 Ounces; Mucilage of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce, White of one Egg toſs'd, make an Injection; *in a Strangury.*

Take Juice of Mallows 1 Ounce, unſalted Butter 2 Ounces, half a Yolk of Egg; *for hard Gums.*

Take Milk 8 Ounces, Oil of Lillies 3 Ounces, Caſſia freſh drawn 1 Dram; *in Stone of the Kidneys.*

Take Bear's-Greaſe 3 Ounces, Oil of Maſtick 2 Drams; *in Contractions.*

Take Oil of Almonds, Hog's-Fat, of each what ſuffices; *in preventing and curing Chops in Breaſts.*

Take Lettice, red Poppy Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of white Poppies 4 Drams; *in Pains, Watchings.*

Take roaſted Apples two, 1 White of Egg, mix; *for Burns in the firſt Degree.*

Take Balſam of Sulphur 2 Drams, Ointment of Marſhmallows 2 Ounces, mix; *in Burns of the ſecond Degree (with Inflammations.)*

Take Linſeed Oil 1 Ounce, Nut Oil half an Ounce, mix; *in Burns of the firſt Degree.*

℞ Ung. Dialth. ʒ j. Ol. Lin. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Cruſtis auferendis, & in 4to gradu Ambuſtionis.*

℞ Ol. Olivar. ʒ ij. Cer. Citrin. ʒ ſs. Thur. Maſtich. a. ʒ j. Vitell. Ov. nº j. Butyr. q. ſ. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

℞ Mell. ʒ j. Butyr. ʒ ij. G. Elemn. ʒ iij. Tereb. ſolut. ʒ ſs. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

℞ Jur. Vitulin. ʒ x. Ol. Hyperic. ʒ j. Balſ. Lucatell. ʒ j. Opii gr. iv. m. f. Enema. *In Dyſenteriâ.*

℞ Decoct. Rapar. ℔ ſs. Sacc. Cand. ʒ j. Ol. Amygd. d. ʒ j. m. *Pro Calculo.*

℞ Fol. Semperviv. maj. (ablatâ Cuticulâ) contund. admoveatur. *In Cornubus pedum.*

℞ Rad. Alth. ʒ ſs. fol. Malv. m. ſs. capit. Papav. nº j. Sem. Lin. Fænug. a. ʒ ij. coq. in Lacte pro Fotu; *In Dolore ullibi, Aure dolente.*

Take

Take Ointment of Marſhmallows one Ounce, Linſeed Oil 2 Drams; *for taking off Scabs, in Burns.*

Take Oil of Olive 2 Ounces, yellow Wax half an Ounce, Frankincenſe, Maſtick, of each 1 Dram; 1 Yolk of Egg, Butter what ſuffices; *for a Digeſtive in Ulcers.*

Take Honey 1 Ounce, Butter 2 Ounces, Gum Elemni 3 Drams, diſſolv'd Turpentine half an Ounce, mix; *for a Digeſtive.*

Take Veal-Broth 10 Ounces, Oil of St. *John*'s Wort 1 Ounce, *Lucatellus*-Balſam 1 Dram, Opium 4 Grains, make a Glyſter; *in a Dyſentery.*

Take Decoction of Turneps 1 Pound and half, Sugar-Candy 1 Ounce, Oil of Almonds 1 Ounce; *for the Stone.*

Take large Houſe-Leek (cut the Skin off) bruiſe, apply; *in Corns.*

Take Marſhmallow-Roots half an Ounce, Mallow-Leaves half a handful, Poppy-Head one, Line and Fænugreek Seeds, of each 2 Drams; boil in Milk for a Fomentation; *in Pains.*

℞ Ol. Violar. Lilior alb Amygd. d. Butyr. insulf. a. ʒ j. Mucilag. Sem. Psyll. Farin. Alth. a. ʒ j ss. Croc. ʒ ss. Ung. Basilic. ʒ j ss. m. *In Ambustis in tertio gradu* (vesiculis sectis) *ubi Ulcus*; item, *in 4to gradu, ubi Crusta.*

℞ Caric. Ping. q. v. tost. tene in Ore, *prope locum ubi Angina ruptura est.*

℞ Furfur. q. v. coq. in Aq. donec lactescat, colatur. add. Mell. q. s. m. *In Aphthis.*

℞ Fic. Rad. Alth. Croc. Farin. Hord. Sem. Lin. Fænug. cum Melle m. f. Cataplasma; *ad suppurandam Anginam.*

℞ Sperm. Cet. gr. v. (ϑ j. 3 j.) Jusculi ping. q. s. *In Catarrho tenui.*

℞ Pulp. Sed. maj. q. v. tundat. add. Aq. Ros. Sacch. q. s. *Pro Aphthis.*

℞ Opii gr. ij. mitte in Dentem. *In odontalgiâ.*

℞ Lact. ℔ j Croc. 3 j. add. Ol. Ros. q s. *Pro Dolore Aurium.*

Take

Take Oils of Violets, Lillies, Almonds, Butter, of each 1 Ounce; Mucilage of Fleawort Seeds, Marſhmallow Powder, of each 1 Ounce and half; Saffron half a Dram, Baſilicon 1 Ounce and half, mix; *for Burns with Ulcers.*

Take Figs what pleaſes, hold it in your Mouth, *near the Place where the Quinzy is about to break.*

Take Bran what pleaſes, boil it in Water till it grows milky, ſtrain, add Honey what ſuffices; *in a Thruſh.*

Take Figs, Marſhmallow-Roots, Saffron, Barley-Meal, Linſeed and Fænugreek with Honey, make a Pultis; *to ſuppurate a Quinzy.*

Take Sperma Ceti 5 Grains (1 Scruple, 1 Dram) fat Broth what ſuffices; *in a thin Rheum.*

Take the Pulp of Horſe-Leech what pleaſes, bruiſe it, add Roſe-Water and Sugar what ſuffices; *for a Thruſh.*

Take Opium 2 Grains, put it into the Tooth; *in Tooth-ach.*

Take Milk 1 Pint, Saffron 1 Dram, add Oil of Roſes what ſuffices; *for a Pain in the Ear.*

℞ Lact. Vaccin. ʒ j. Opii gr. iij. m. inſtillentur Guttæ aliquot in Aurem; *in Dolore.*

℞ Cæpar. toſt. Butyr. rec. ʒ ij. Ol. Chamom. ʒ ij. Croc. ʒ ſs. Mucil. Sem. Cydon. q. ſ. f. Cataplaſma. *In Dolore Aurium.*

℞ Lact. Caprill. Aſinin. q. ſ. *In Atrophiâ.*

℞ Scorzoner. ʒij. coquat. in Aq. *Pro Cancro.*

℞ Aq. Pull. ℔ j. Syr. Violar. ʒ j. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Aq. Paralyſ. ʒ j ſs. Mirab. 3 j. Laudan. liq. gtt. xx. *In Cholerâ.*

℞ Decoct. Hord. ʒ ix. Theriac. Androm. 3 iij. m. f. Enema. *In Cholerâ, Dyſenteriâ.*

℞ Aq. Lactuc. ʒ j. Paralyſ. ʒ ij. Laud. liq. Cydon. gtt. xx. m. *In Colicâ biliosâ.*

℞ Flor. Sulph. ʒ ſs. Conſ. Flor. Malv. q. ſ. m. *In Colicâ ab Acri.*

Take

Take Milk 1 Ounce, Opium 3 Grains, mix, drop ſome into the Ear; *in Pain.*

Take roaſted Onions, freſh Butter, of each 2 Ounces; Oil of Chamomile 2 Ounces, Saffron half an Ounce, Mucilage of Quince-Seeds what ſuffices, make a Poultis; *in a Pain of the Ears.*

Take Goats or Aſſes Milk what pleaſes; *in an Atrophy.*

Take Scorzonera 2 Ounces, boil in Water; *for a Cancer.*

Take Chicken-Broth 1 Pint, Syrup of Violets 1 Ounce, make a Glyſter; *in a Cholera.*

Take Cowſlip-Water 2 Ounces, Mirabilis 3 j ſs. liquid Laudanum 20 Drops, *in a Cholera.*

Take Barley-Water 9 Ounces, *Venice*-Treacle 3 Drams, make a Glyſter; *in a Cholera, a Dyſentery.*

Take Lettice-Water 1 Ounce, Cowſlip 2 Ounces, liquid Laudanum with Quince-Juice, 20 Drops; *in a bilious Colick.*

Take Flowers of Brimſtone half a Dram, Mallow-Flowers what ſuffices; *in a Colick from ſharp Humours.*

℞ Oliban. Cer. Virg. Pic. Brutiæ a. q. ſ. m. *In Dolore Sterni.*

℞ Syr. Diaſulph. ℥ j. Balſamic. ℥ ſs. Balſ. Sulph. gtt. v. m. *In Empyemate.*

℞ Raſ. C. C. ℥ j. Farin. Avenac. ℥ ſs. coquantur in Aq. Font. ad ℥ viij. colatur. add. Sacch. q. ſ. m. *In Cardialgiâ.*

Take

Take Olibanum, Wax, *Burgundy*-Pitch, of each what ſuffices; *in Pain of the Breaſt.*

Take Syrup of Sulphur 1 Ounce, Balſamick Syrup half an Ounce, Balſam of Sulphur 5 Drops; *in an Empyema.*

Take Shavings of Hart's-horn one Ounce, Oat-meal half an Ounce, boil in Water, to 8 Ounces of the ſtrain'd Liquor add Sugar; *in a Heart-burn.*

OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS.

THeſe ſmooth and oily Med'cines act by *ſheathing* acrimonious Salts in the Blood, and preventing Inconveniences from 'em; and by *relaxing* the Fibres, and hence widening 'em. By the firſt, they are convenient in moſt Mineral and metallick Poiſons, as well as the keen vegetable ones taken internally; and by the latter, they help to allay Pains by relaxing the diſtended Fibres; and to digeſt in Ulcers, by making the Fibres broader, and conſequently fitter to part with their Contents upon the leaſt Irritation, (which is another Requiſite in Digeſtion.)

Hence if any one is at a ſtand in Diſeaſes produc'd from Salts, and knows not whether to impute 'em to alcaline or acid ones, theſe ſmooth Particles may be given with Advantage, till we can be aſſur'd what *Species* it is that reigns in us. They are good internally in Fits of the Stone in the Kidneys, by glibbing the Ureters, and making even a large Stone paſs with eaſe, by enlarging 'em, and hence ſuch Glyſters are convenient in

ſuch

such a Case; they forward Expectoration, where the *Mucus* sticks close to the Orifices of the Glands; as also are convenient in Coughs, from thin and sharp Rheums, because they sheathe the Salts that gall the Lungs.

They are compounded of nutritive Particles; and out of this Tribe it is, our best Diet is chose mostly.

However, they are inconvenient in some Cases, for they create a *Nausea*, if too Oily, by relaxing; for as I take it, Contraction is a muscular Action, and the Intestines are always contracted in a natural State from their muscular Coat; hence it is, the Victuals find Resistance to Descent in a natural Constitution, but *they*, added to the contractive Motion, conquer the Resistance of the inferior Fibres, and protrude the Aliments; if then, the superior Fibres are relax'd, that is, weakened by any oily Drugs; the Protrusion grows weaker from that *Point*, and the Contents are arrested, and the Motion is inverted, and *Nauseæ* or *Vomitings* ensue; hence *oily Med'cines* are found sometimes to turn *Emeticks*.

Galen. de Medic. Facult. L. 5. *C.* 9. dispraises Emollients in Cancers, and

Hildanus

Hildanus C. 1. *Obs.* 89. produces three Examples to confirm this Assertion; let us consider this Affair; all Cures are perform'd by Contraries; therefore Cancers, being hard Tumours, ought to be cur'd by Emollients; which is false. But we are to consider that a *Cancer* is a horny Tumour, and receives no Impressions from any Applications whatever; but the adjacent Parts do, and are thereby mollify'd, and enlarged upon Applications of Emollients; hence the Tumour grows, because the Parts yield to the Pressure of the Tumour; therefore the Tumour receives no Advantage, but the Parts are damag'd by its Encrease: Hence it is that *Saturnines* are good in cancerous Tumours, by hindring the Encrease of the adjacent Fibres.

Dr. *Coward* in his *Ophthalmiatria*, *p.* 163. commends the Use of these Emollients in dry *Ophthalmies*, and 'tis a daily Practice in order to relax the Fibres, which in such a Case are too tense and dry, and want the necessary Humour to glib their Motion, *v. Part* 1. *p.* 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 61, 62, 63, 64, 111 to 119, 130 to 138

138 to 141, 152, 153. *Part.* 2. *p.* 39 to 43, 54, 55, 79, 80, 104, 107, 147 to 150.

As this is the proper place to speak of *Opiates*, I wou'd have done it, but having said enough to that Head above, I shall proceed, *v. Part.* 1. *p.* 3, 4, 23 to 28, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 79 to 83, 88 to 93, 120 to 125, 128 to 130, 158 to 161. *Part* 2. *p.* 50 to 53, 171 to 175.

Milk is a smooth and nourishing Liquor, us'd for Diet and Diseases; I shall subjoin the Rules usually follow'd in the use of it, and conclude this Head.

In an essential and primary Atrophy, in saline Temperaments, and in Hecticks 'tis very useful, because it sheathes the Salts of what *Species* soever, and allays all the fierce Consequences from thence.

In *Empyema's*, where the Fever is moderate, and the Breast is not much loaden with Matter according to *Piso*, because too vehement Heat cogulates it according to *Jonston*, and its gross Particles clog the Breast more. *Pruckelius* observes the *Russians* have never been troubled with the *Leprosy*, which

which he imputes to their drinking so much Milk, and it is certain all sharp Salts are corrected by it: *Hippocrates*, *A.* 64. *S.* 5. commends it in *slow Fevers, or Hectick*s, *and in emaciated Persons*, because it cools and supplies Nourishment.

However there are some Cases it does not agree in; for *Tozzi* observes that where the Lungs are loaden with a *Saburra* of *Pus* or *Phlegm*; where there is Sourness at the Stomach, and an Obstruction of the Chyliferous Vessels, it is dangerous, because it adds to the Load of the Breast; it coagulates in the Stomachs of such, and is obstructive by its gross and clogging Particles.

It is bad in *Diarrhœa's*, especially the Asses, because they all relax, and consequently run counter to the main Indication in such a Case. Hence Hypochondriack Consumptions, all slow ones, and indeed all Coughs proceeding from a Phlegmatick *Saburra* are encreas'd by it. *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 64. *Sect.* 5. *discommends its Use in Headachs, in Fevers, in windy Hypochondria, and such as are thirsty; in Diarrhœa's from Bile, in acute Fevers, and where much*,

much Blood has been loſt; it paſſes downwards, and is in danger of being coagulated in the Stomachs of ſuch Perſons.

It is to be given at Medical Hours, faſting, and not eating till it is paſt from the Stomach; you muſt begin gradually from eight Ounces to one Pint and a half; it muſt be warm from the Aſs, or warm'd over the Fire; it is to be drank for a Month or ſix Weeks; if it curdle on the Stomach, as is evident from *ſour Belchings*, or a *Diarrhœa*, it muſt be given with a little Sugar, or teſtaceous Powders, or be changed for Whey, or the Decoction of China (hence Acids, or Wine are to be avoided whilſt 'tis us'd;) they muſt ſleep, or at leaſt uſe little Exerciſe upon it, and if it raiſe violent Symptoms, it muſt be forbore; but *Riverius* ſays, we muſt neither ſleep upon it, nor uſe much Exerciſe after it; we are to refrain from all other Med'cines (except Opiates and teſtaceous Powders) during its Uſe; and *Waldſchmidt* ſays from all other Victuals, ſave Bread; but a light Dinner may be allow'd.

Thus

Thus, these smooth Med'cines conduce *in Fluxes from sharp Humours*, for they dilute and correct the Acrimony of what Species soever; *in hard Tumours* they relax the Fibres, and malax the Humours impacted; *in the Stone* they enlarge Passages; *in Ulcers* they digest, or *suppurate* in Inflammations; *they supply* Nourishment; *they allay all Irritations* in Coughs, Itchings, and Pains any where; *in contracted Limbs* they soften and lengthen the Fibres; *they allay Hecticks*, by sheathing the keen Salts; and, in short, they perform many Wonders by their smooth and agreeable Particles.

Of Bath-Waters.

MY Business is not to argue on the Composition of the *Bath-Waters*, Dr. *Lister* assures us they are a Compound of a *calcareous Salt*, *common Salt*, *Ochre* and *Lime-stone*; I shall follow *Blondel*, *Pierce* and *Oliver*, &c. upon their Use and Abuse.

Externally they agree, in *helping to Conception presently after the Menses*, because their Warmth opens Obstructi-

ons;

ons; *they help cold Diſeaſes*, ſuch as Palſies, fixt Pains, Colicks, contracted Limbs, Windineſs, debauch'd Stomachs, Greenſickneſs, the Whites, and prevent Miſcarriages, becauſe they attenuate, incide and correct all the viſcid Particles in the Channels; *they are good in the Stone*, becauſe their Heat gently relaxes the *Ureters*; *Riverius* ſays their Clay is good in *Scirrhi*, becauſe it diſperſes and mollifies; and *Sennertus* commends 'em for Glyſters in a Dyſentery, becauſe they are ſmooth and deterſive.

Internally they cure all *cold and chronical Diſtempers*; ſuch are Colicks, Palſies, Whites, Suppreſſions of the *Menſes*, any Obſtructions, beginning Dropſies, Cachexies, Barrenneſs, *&c.* becauſe their fixt Salts attenuate the groſs and viſcid Humours occaſioning theſe Diſorders: They correct alſo, by their Salts and diluting Quality, all Acrimonies which are attended with Heat, and therefore cure cold Scurvies, Hyſterical and Hypochondriacal People, Gouts, cold Conſumptions, Colicks, allay Thirſt, and cure Eruptions: *Verzaſch* commends 'em in order to break Impoſthumes in the Lungs; *Scholtzius*, praiſes 'em in Ulcers of the

Bladder;

Bladder; *Ettmuller* commends 'em in inveterate *Diarrhœa*'s, and *Riverius* in *Diarrhœa's* from Ulcers in the Inteſtines; *Guaynerius* commends their Uſe in the Stone.

They diſagree *externally* in *Hæmoptoës*, aſthmatick Fits, hot Conſumptions, in ſome Coſtiveneſs, in Ulcers of the Kindneys, till they are well deterg'd and cleans'd, and if immoderately us'd, they make Men ſtupid. The Reaſons of which Damages are from their attenuating Quality, their Heat and inflaming Vertue, and their aperient Particles. *Internally, they are bad* in *Hæmoptoës*, or any Flux of Blood; in *Epilepſies*, or any Diſeaſe where the Spirits move too impetuouſly; in a Blood already over-heated with acrimonious Salts; *in Diſeaſes of the Lungs, drank Hot*, becauſe they inflame more. In ſhort, where Evacuations by Stool, Vomit, Urine or Sweat are inconvenient, all which they promote.

They are to be drank in the following manner, begin with a Glaſs of about half a Pint, and gradually every Day mount up to a Pint, and to three Quarts; begin at Six a Clock in the Morning, and continue Drinking till Nine

Nine or Ten, they must be continu'd for six Weeks; drink a little of 'em at Meals, with your Wine; they must exercise a little after their Use, particularly, if they find themselves sleepy; they ought to be prepar'd before they begin to drink 'em, by Bleeding or Physick before; *Alteratives*, proper for the Disease, may be given thro' the whole Course of Drinking 'em; Victuals must not be taken, till *they* have pass'd by Urine, and it return to its natural Colour; the Evening Meal may be most plentiful; if they don't pass, they are to be carry'd off by Glysters; we must take Care to have a Stool every Morning, or, however, once a Day; the more temperate they are, the more safe it is to continue 'em longer; *Vomiting is amended* by Glysters, gentle Catharticks, and Opiates, or leaving off; *Sleepiness*, by Frictions of the inferiour Limbs, according to *Lossius*, or Walking; *Want of Appetite*, *Purging*, *Sickness*, or any other Symptom as usual.

As to Bathing, *before we begin*, we must prepare 'em with Bleeding and Physick; *whilst we are Bathing*, we must avoid any Error in the six Nonnaturals, cold Air,

&c.

&c. we must do it Fasting; we must eat most plentifully at Night. *After Bathing*, the cold Bath does well.

If we bathe much in 'em, they cool and thicken the Blood, by draining it thro' the Pores or Kidneys. *If we bathe in 'em a small time* (for Example, a Minute, two or three) *and after Meals*, they warm us, they are to drink one Glass, while they are Bathing. We must proceed gradually from the most temperate to the warmest.

The *Pumping* is done to a hundred, or a thousand Stroaks at a time, for fixt Pains, *&c.*

The strong Chalybeate-Waters.

THEY, being strongly impregnated with the Steel, dilute and heat the Blood; their esurine Salt creates an Appetite; their diluent Particles agree in the washing down the Stone, and in diluting the *Viscera*; their *Pondus*, as well as *sulphureous* Particles, open Obstructions, even in the Nerves; their *styptick* Particles make 'em agree in relax'd Stomachs, and in Ulcers of the Bladder, Kidneys and Mouth; they agree

agree in *Chloroſes*, by heating and agitating the Blood; in *Anaſarca's*, by agitating the Maſs, and helping the *Lax Fibres*; and in the *Fluor albus*, for the ſame Reaſons.

However, they are prejudicial in Gouts, and ſome other Diſeaſes by a contrary Reaſon; for Example, in *Aſthma's*, Diluents in any Quantity, as alſo Stypticks don't agree; but enough of this, I ſhall proceed to another Head.

They are to be drank, as is didrected above, in the light *Chalybeate*-Waters.

Of Dipping.

THIS Cuſtom of Bathing in cold Water was firſt mention'd in *Cornel. Celſus* Lib. V. C. 27. and lately reviv'd to good Purpoſe by the ingenious Dr^rs. *Baynard* and *Floyer*.

It is to be obſerv'd, they heat us if we ſtay in a ſmall time, and before Meals; but cool us by ſtaying long in, and after Meals; hence, all their Effects are to be deduc'd from theſe Heads; for in Rheumatiſms, Hecticks, and all *hot States they cool us, if we ſtay long in*; but, in

weak People, in Inflammations and fixt Disorders, they are useless and dangerous.

Their sudden Contraction of the Fibres makes 'em open Obstructions, and shake off the continent Causes, of Pains in Headachs, and in declining Ophthalmies. *Tozzi* commends it in Melancholy, *Dolæus* in *Pervigilia*; they, in short, are prais'd in the *Hydrophobia*, in *leprous Eruptions*, in *Stupors*, *Epilepsies*, *Colicks*, *Watchings*, &c.

They heat, because they contract the Fibres, which makes the Protrusion of the Fluids more vigorous, inasmuch as the Fibres become streighter, and consequently as they contain now proportionably more also, being made narrower; a greater Quantity, and streighter Fibres will, according to the Laws of Hydrostaticks, accelerate the Motion, and consequently encrease the Heat, and will produce all the good Effects expected from such a State of Motion.

They cool us by staying long in, because the Contact of the Water chills the Blood by too forcibly compressing it, till it coheres as it does by the Contact of the Air when let out; and thus cold

Diseases

Diſeaſes are often produc'd, and hot ones cur'd.

As to the Particulars, I refer you to Dr. *Floyer* of the *Cold Bath*.

Of Compound Medicines.

HAVING in the former Chapters of *Alteratives* treated of ſuch as have ſingle Vertues, I now come to *Compound Med'cines*, or ſuch as act by a double Capacity; but, as Diſeaſes can be ſo infinitely combin'd, even to amount to ſome Hundreds of Thouſands of Complications, it will not be expected that I ſhall enter upon a Detail of ſo large Numbers; I ſhall therefore only ſet down a conſiderable Quantity of ſuch, and leave the Practitioner to adjuſt the reſt as he ſhall ſee fit, and ſhall ſubjoin a ſhort *Rationale* on the Vertues of each.

℞ Vin. alb. ℥ iij. Ol. Vitriol. gtt. iij. iv. *in Iſchuriâ*

Take White-Wine 3 Ounces, Oil of Vitriol 3,4 Drops; *in a Suppreſſion of Urine.*

This is a Mixture of an *inflammable Spirit*, and an *Acid*, both which irritate

the Glands of the Kidneys to Excretion, and force Urine.

℞ Rad. Acor. ʒ ſs. Fol. Menth. m. ſs. Nuc. Cupreſſ. Myrtill. Gallar. Balauſt. a. ℈ j. Roſ. rub. p. j. coq. in Vin. rub. & Aq. Ferrat. a. q. ſ. colatur. add. Alum. ℈ ſs. m. *in Incontinentiâ Urinæ.*
Take Calamus aromaticks half an Ounce, Mint-Leaves half a Handful, Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle-Berries, Galls, Flowers of Pomegranate, of each a Scruple; red Roſes 1 Pugil, boil in Claret and Smith's-Water, of each what ſuffices; to the ſtrain'd Liquor add Allum 1 Scruple, mix; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

This Compound is *aromatick* and *ſyptick*; by the firſt it evaporates the Humidity of the Fibres, by which they are rendred too *lax*; and by the latter, the Fibres are conſtring'd, and thus the *Sphincter* returns to its retentive Duty.

℞ Nuc. Cupreſſ. Myrtill. torrefact. Raſ. Ebor. Coriand. Corall. rub. Karab. a. ʒ ij. Spod. ʒ j. Rad. Cyperi ʒ ſs. Syr. è Cort. Citri q. ſ. m. f. Electuarium; *in Incontinentiâ Urinæ.*

Take

Take Cypreſs Nuts, Myrtle-Berries roaſted, Shavings of Ivory, Coriander, red Coral, Amber, of each 2 Drams; burnt Ivory 1 Dram, Cyperus-Roots half a Dram, Syrup of Citron-Peel what ſuffices, make an Electuary; *in an Incontinency of Urine.*

The Compoſition is *ſtyptick*, *aromatick* and *gritty*; by the firſt, it contracts the Fibres; by the ſecond, it exhales the Humidity of the Spincter; and by the laſt, it abſorbs alſo the aqueous Particles; whence the Part becomes dry, and recovers its Elaſticity (deſtroy'd by the Moiſture in it, and its Laxity) and the Urine's *Pondus* does not preſs it ſo much; however, it yields leſs to it.

℞ Vin. ℥ vj. Origan. Sinap. a. ℥ j. infund. add. Sapon. Venet. ℥ ij. m. f. Fotus; *in Paralyſi.*

Take Wine 6 Ounces, wild Marjoram, Muſtard-Seed, of each 1 Dram, infuſe, add *Caſtile*-Soap 2 Drams, mix for a Fomentation; *in a Palſy.*

This is a *ſpirituous*, *aromatick*, and *ſaline* Mixture. It adds Life to the ſtagnating Humours, jogs the Fibres to more frequent Oſcillations, and ſhoves

forward the Humours into the Blood again.

℞ Aq. Cinnamom. ʒ j. Menth. ʒ iv. Syr. de Mecon. ʒ iv. Theriac. Androm. ℈ j. Corall. rub. ℈ ſs. m. *in Vomitu.*

Take Cinnamon-Water 1 Ounce, Mint-Water 4 Ounces, Syrup of white Poppy 4 Drams, *Venice*-Treacle 1 Scruple, red Coral half a Scruple; *in a Vomiting.*

This Mixture is *cordial*, *abſorbent*, and *opiate*; by the firſt, it ſupplies and comforts the Spirits neceſſary in ſuch Expences of 'em; by the ſecond, it corrects thoſe keen Acids that gall and fret the Membranes of the Stomach; by the laſt, the Senſe of Irritation is obtunded, and thus the Vomiting ceaſes, by taking off its Cauſes.

℞ Aq. Fœnic. Meliſſ. a. ʒ j ſs. Syr. Dialth. ʒ j. Sp. Tereb. 3 ſs. m. *in Flatu Splenico.*

Take Fennel and Balm Waters, of each 1 Ounce and half; Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce, Spirit of Turpentine 3 ſs. *in a windy Spleen.*

This is *oily*, *aromatick*, and *volatile*; by the firſt, it relaxes, and unbends the rigid Fibres; by the ſecond and third, it

it pushes the *Flatus* forward; for without relaxing the Parts, the volatile Particles cou'd not have Entrance.

℞ Castor. ℈ j. Lact. q. s. m. *in Macie & Verme.*

Take *Castoreum* 1 Scruple, Milk what suffices, mix; *in an Atrophy from Worms.*

The *Castoreum* being eminently oily and volatile, kills the Worms, whilst the Milk supplies good Nourishment.

℞ Sal Mart. ℈ j. Pulv. Oc. Cancror. 3 j. Gum. Tragac. q. s. m. f. Pilulæ; *in Hypochondriacismo.*

Take Crystals of Steel 1 Scruple, Crab's Eyes 1 Dram, Gum-Dragon what suffices, make Pills; *in hypochondriack Melancholy.*

The Humours in melancholick Persons of a warm Constitution, are keenly Acid; the Salt by its gentle Stypticity curbs exotick Fermentations, whilst the Gritt absorbs the Acid, and thus the reigning *Vitia* are weaken'd.

℞ Corall. rub. Limatur. Mart. Oc. Canc. a. 3 ss. Croc. 3 ss. m. capiat in Jusculo pingui; *in Bulimiâ.*

Take red Coral, Filings of Iron, Crab's Eyes, of each half a Dram; Saffron half a Dram; mix, take it in Broth; *in a canine Appetite.*

This is compounded of teſtaceous and oily Ingredients, both which are known Correctors of Acids; and thus the Cauſe is taken off.

℞ C. C. Ebor. Corall. rub. Sal. Abſinth. a. 3 j. Gelatin. C. C. 3 vj. m. f. Pilul. *in Febre erraticâ.*

Take Hart's-horn, Ivory, red Coral, Salt of Woormwood, of each 1 Dram; Gelly of Hart's-horn 6 Drams; make Pills; *in a wandring Fever, flushing Heats.*

'Tis alcaline and mucilaginous, and fitted to allay and ſheathe the Acids, which reign in ſcorbutick Bloods, and produce theſe irregular Huffings.

℞ G. Galban. Ammon. apoponac. a. ʒ j. Flor. Sulph. Myrr. r. a. ʒ ſs. Caphur. 3 j. Ol. Lilior. Axung. Anat. a. 3 vj. Ceræ q. ſ. m. *in Mammis Scirrhoſis, Sarcocele.*

Take Galbanum Ammoniack, Opononax, of each 2 Ounces; Flowers of Brimſtone, Myrrh, of each half an Ounce; Camphire 1 Dram, Oil of Lilies,

lies, Duck's-Greaſe, of each 6 Drams; Wax what ſuffices, mix; *in Scirrhous Breaſts, a Sarcocele.*

A *Schirrhus* depends upon terreſtrial Particles of the Blood lodging in the Fibres; the oily Particles relax the Fibres, and by the Help of the volatile ones, enter and malax the contain'd Juices; thus alſo freſh Motion is given to the Fibres and Juices, and they will begin again to circulate freely, if it be a freſh Diſorder.

℞ Cæpar. toſt. Rapar. toſt. a. q. v. cum Tereb. q. ſ. m. *In Pernionibus.*

Take Onions and Turneps roaſted, of each what pleaſes; mix with Turpentine what ſuffices; *for kib'd Heels.*

This Poultis is oily, and conſiſts alſo of attenuating Particles; by the firſt, 'tis Anodyne; and by the latter, Diſcutient; by both join'd, it diſcharges the gorg'd Fibres of their Humours, and drys 'em, ſo that Epuloticks complete the Work.

℞ Flor. Sulph. ℥ j. Pulv. Hæder. ℥ ſs. Syr. Diaſulph. q. ſ. m. *In Empyemate.*

Take Flowers of Brimſtone 1 Dram, Powder of Gill half an Ounce, Syrup

of Sulphur what ſuffices, mix; *in an Empyema.*

This is oily, and an Attenuant; it glibs therefore the Paſſages, and facilitates the Expectoration of the putrid Matter; but the inciding Particles give the firſt Riſe to the Work, by beginning the Shock, which is further'd by the oily, glibbing Particles.

℞ Reſin. Pin. ʒ j. Ol. Tereb. ʒ ij. G. Elem. ʒ vj. m. *In Ulcere, externè.*

Take Reſin of Pine 1 Ounce, Oil of Turpentine 2 Drams, Gum Elemi 6 Drams, mix; *in an Ulcer externally.*

Ulcers are not cur'd without ſufficient Evacuation of the Matter contain'd within their Fibres, that is not to be done without *Emollition* and *Irritation*, which two amount to what we call *Digeſtion*; the Gums are oily and volatile, and are fitteſt for this Work.

℞ Emp. de Cicutâ, Melilot a. ʒ j. Sal. armon. ʒ j. Ladan. ʒ j ſs. Balſ. Indic. ʒ ij. Ung. de Cicut. Hildan. & Cer. a. q. ſ. m. f. Emplaſt. *Pro Scirrho Hepatis.*

Take Plaiſters of Hemlock and Melilot, of each 1 Ounce, Salt armoniac 1 Dram, Labdanum

Labdanum 1 Dram and half, Opobalſam 2 Drams, *Hildanus*'s Ointment of Hemlock and Wax what ſuffices, make a Plaiſter; *for a Scirrhus of the Liver.*

It cannot be ſuppos'd that any Medicine can have an Effect upon a *Scirrhus*, which lies ſo deep as that of the Liver, when it is confirm'd; this is not expected when the Med'cine is apply'd immediately to 'em; however, if poſſible, this is good to relax and diſcuſs.

℞ Colophon. ʒ ij. Myrrh. ʒ ij ſs. Op. Theb. ℈ ij. pro Glandibus; *in Ani dolore, à Dyſenteriâ.*

Take Scammony 2 Drams, Myrrh 2 Drams and half, Opium 2 Scruples, for Suppoſitories; *in Pain of the Anus, from a Dyſentery.*

The Gums detergeany Matter lodging in the *Anus*, whilſt the *Opium* effectually allays the Irritation and Pain.

℞ Aq. Fœnic. ℥ j. Antim. Diaph. ℈ j. Sacch. q. ſ. *In Flatu.*

Take Fennel-Water 1 Ounce, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Sugar what ſuffices; *in Windineſs.*

This Mixture is aromatick, and powerfully abſorbent; hence, it corrects the ſtubborn Acid, and exhales the *Flatus*; for ſuch *Flatus* as proceed from Acid are, of all other, the moſt durable.

℞ Chærefol. Fenic. virid. a. q. v. cum Mell. m. *In Thromboſi Lactis.*

Take Chervil and green Fennel, of each what pleaſes, with Honey; *in Curdling of Milk.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile and relaxing Parts; the firſt give Motion to the Fluids, and the latter enlarges the Fibres, and ſuffers the Fluids to paſs more freely.

℞ Elix. Propriet. ſine Acido ℥j ſs. Tinct. Corall. ℈ ij. Opobalſ. ℈ ſs. m. gtt. xx. *In Lienteriâ.*

Take *Elixir Proprietatis* 1 Dram and half, Tincture of Coral 2 Scruples, natural Balſam half a Scruple, mix, 20 Drops *in a Lientery.*

A *Lientery* proceeds from Obſtructions and a Laxity of the Fibres; this Compound is made up of Aperients and gentle Stypticks, which anſwers both Intentions.

℞ Syr.

℞ Syr. Dialth. ℥ ij ſs. Tartar. alb. ℥ ſs. Aq. Petroſel. ℔ j. *In Nephritide.*

Take Syrup of Marſhmallows 2 Ounces and half, white Tartar half an Ounce, Parſley-Water 1 Pound; *in a nephritick Pain.*

This is ſmooth and ſaline; hence it glibs the Paſſage, and irritates, and expels the Stone from its Lodgment.

℞ Aſſ. Fœtid. Caſtor. a. 3 ſs. Sal. Card. b. Croc. a. gr. vj. Opii gr. ij. m. cum Syr. Artemiſ. q. ſ. f. Pilulæ n° xij. capiat iv. (vj.) *ad præveniendum Paroxyſmum Hyſtericum.*

Take *Aſſa Fœtida*, *Caſtoreum*, of each half a Dram; Salt of Carduus, Saffron, of each 6 Grains, with Syrup of Mugwort, make 12 Pills; take 4, (6) to *prevent Hyſterick Fits.*

'Tis compos'd of volatile, oily Particles and Opiates, which give Motion and Life to the Spirits, and allay and prevent irregular Excurſions of 'em; as to the Diſtempers of Women, I ſhall refer you to Dr. *Butler*'s Γυναικεῖα, which he deſigns ſhortly to oblige the World with.

℞ Pulp.

℞ Pulp. Pomor. aſſat. q. v. trajiciantur per Setaceum, add. Camph. ℈j. Croc. ʒ ſs. Opii gr. ij. m. *pro Dolore Oculi.*

Take the Pap of roaſted Apples what pleaſes, paſs 'em thro' a Sieve, add Camphire 1 Scruple, Saffron half a Dram, Opium 2 Grains, mix; *for a Pain of the Eyes.*

Pains proceed from ſharp Humours pricking the membranous Parts; theſe ſmooth and opiate Med'cines temper this Acrimony, allay the Irritation, while the Camphire diſperſes the Humours that ſhall happen to be heap'd up there.

℞ Aq. Chamæm. Puleg. a. ʒj. Sp. Junip. ʒij. Tinct. Caſtor. ʒj. Laud. Op. gr. ij. Syr. Artem. ʒvj. m. detur cochleatim; *in Torminibus à Partu.*

Take Chamomile and Penny-royal Waters, of each 1 Ounce; Spirit of Juniper 2 Drams, Tincture of Caſtor 1 Dram, Laudanum 2 Grains, Syrup of Mugwort 6 Drams, give it by Spoonfuls, *in After-Pains.*

Pains after Labour often ſtop the *Lochia*; the volatile, oily Particles puſh them

them forward, while the Opiate allays the Irritation from the ſharp Particles of the *Excernenda.*

℞ Aq. Spadan. German. ℔ ij. Balſ. Gilead. in Vitell. Ovi ſolut. ℈ ſs. Sacch. Cryſtall. q. ſ. m. f. potus ; *in Ulcere Renum.*

Take *German* Spaw a Quart, Balm of *Gilead* (diſſolv'd in the Yolk of an Egg) half a Scruple, Sugar-Candy what ſuffices, mix, for Drink ; *in an Ulcer of the Kidneys.*

Ulcers want Deterſion, and then Digeſtion and Healing ; the Balſam does the firſt Parts, and the Water the latter, becauſe the Mixture is Balſamick, that is, *volatile, oleous, and ſyptick.*

℞ Porri Bacc. Myrtill. a. q. ſ. coq. in Vino m. f. Cataplaſma. *In Bronchocele.*

Take Leeks and Myrtle-Berries, of each what ſuffices, make a Cataplaſm ; *in a Bronchocele.*

A *Bronchocele* is no other than an *Atheroma*, or a *cyſtical Tumour* on the *Bronchiæ* ; bred, as they all are, by the curdy Part of our Chyle ſtagnating in the

the Fibres of the Throat, and daily enlarging its Bounds; it appears very large ſometimes; 'tis Epidemical in the *Alps*. Hence *Juvenal*, Satyr. 13. *Quis tumidum Guttur miratur in Alpibus?* This Mixture is compos'd of *oleous*, *ſpiritous*, and *ſtyptick* Particles; *by the firſt*, it malaxes the *Coagulum* in the Fibres; *by the ſecond*, it gives an Irritation to the Parts, and forces, by this Mechaniſm, the ſtagnant *Demi-ſolids* to move forward; and *by the latter*, the Parts are purs'd up to their natural Tone; and thus ſuch a Diſorder, when recent, is reliev'd; for, when the Tumour is fixt, theſe Methods are too weak, nor does it yield, but to the Extirpation.

℞ Ung. Enulat. ℥ j. Camphor. Sulphur. Sacch. Saturn. a. ℥ j. Sal. Tartar. ℥ ſs. m. *Pro Favo*, *Achore*, *Tineâ*.

Take Ointment of Elicampane 1 Ounce, Camphire, Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, of each 1 Dram; Salt of Tartar half a Dram, mix; *for a Scald-Head, or any Scabs.*

℞ Butyr. ſalit. Axung. Porc. a. ℥ j. Sulphur. ℥ ſs. Merc. viv. Saliv. Extinct. ℥ j. Vitriol. Crud. ℈ j. m. *Pro Favo*, &c.

Take

Take Salt Butter, Hog's Lard, of each 1 Ounce, Sulphur half an Ounce, Mercury prepar'd one Dram, Vitriol 1 Scruple, mix; *for a Scald-Head*, &c.

These Eruptions proceed from a Concretion of Salts on the Surface; now whoever wou'd cure, must strike at the Root, by Internals; for these Externals only carry off the Scabs from the Surface; their *oily Parts* penetrate and loosen the Tubercles; their *volatile and saline ones* exhale the Humidities beneath; and their *Styptick* Particles contract the Parts to their usual Tone, and turn also *Epuloticks*.

℞ Decoct. Calc. viv. ℔ ß. Aq. Rosar. ℥ j. merc. d. gr. xv. Sacch. Saturn. gr. iv. m. *in Scabie.*

Take Lime-Water half a Pound, Rose-Water 1 Ounce, Mercurius dulcis 15 Grains, Sugar of Lead 4 Grains, mix; *in a Scab.*

℞ Merc. præc. alb. ʒ j. ung. Pomat. ʒ j. m. f. ung. *pro Elephantiasi, Pustulis faciei, Herpete, Serpigine, Scabie venereâ.*

Take white Mercury præcipitate 1 Dram, Pomatum 1 Ounce, mix; *for all Sorts of Scabs or Eruptions.*

These

These two Mixtures convince us that all Scabs are taken off by the same Sort of Med'cines; the deeper they are, the more Oil is requir'd to loosen their Adhæsion, as also the more *Volatiles* are indicated to exhale the Humidity; (at least such as *absorb* 'em, hence 'tis common to add *Chalk* or *Cerussa* to such Mixtures;) and *Stypticks* are always one Requisite, as I have already hinted; of which, Mercurial Preparations are eminently such.

℞ Aq. Mirab. ʒij. Theriac. Androm. ϑij. m. *in Singultu.*

Take Aqua Mirabilis 2 Ounces, Venice Treacle 2 Scruples; *in Hiccups.*

A *Singultus* is no other than a Convulsive Motion of the Diaphragm, rais'd from some troublesome Sensation in the Stomach, which puts the Nerves there, and the adjacent ones into disorderly Contractions; the *Opiate* allays the Irritation, and the *Aromatick* exhales the Wind, which it mostly proceeds from.

℞ Decoct. Cicer. rub. ʒiv. Aq. vit. ʒij. Pulv. Millep. ʒ ss. Sacch. q. s. *pro Calculo.*

Take

Take the Decoction of Chich-Peaſe 4 Ounces, Aqua Vitæ 2 Drams, Powder of Millepedes half a Dram, Sugar; *for the Stone.*

It is a *ſmooth*, *ſpirituous* and *volatile* Liquor, fitted to glib and widen the Paſſages, and to expel by its Irritation.

℞ Mell. Roſar. ʒ j. Sp. Sal. q. ſ. ad Aciditatem gratam. m. *in Gingivis putridis, ulceratis*; *Aphthis.*

Take Honey of Roſes 1 Ounce, Spirit of Salt what ſuffices to acidulate it; *for putrid and ulcerated Gums*; *Thruſh.*

Its keen *acid* erodes the fungous Fleſh; deterges; and the Honey digeſts and cicatrizes by its *ſmooth* and *ſtyptick* Particles. It alſo deterges the Thruſh, hinders its creeping, and heals and dries it.

℞ Cinnab. nat. ʒ j. Carbon. Salic. ʒ ij. Benz. gr. v. Maſtich ℈ ſs. m. pro ſuffitu; *in Ozænâ Gallicâ.*

Take native Cinnabar 1 Dram, Willow burnt 2 Drams, Benjamin 6 Grains, Maſtick half a Scruple, mix, for a Stove; *in Ulcers of the Noſe, even from the Pox.*

I don't

I don't here suppose the Nose to be *Carious*; it then by its *Sulphureous Mercurial, Saline and Styptick* Particles, deterges, digests and dries.

℞ Sp. Nitri d. 3 j. Sp. Anis. q. s. Capt. gtt. 20. 30. *in Cardialgiâ Cal: dâ.*
Take Spirit of Niter dulcify'd 1 Dram, Spirit of Anise-Seed what suffices; *in a hot Heartburn.*

I have hinted above, that Heartburns sometimes proceed from alcaline Salts; Acids being *inimical* to such, correct their Effects.

℞ Antim. Diaphoret. ℈ j. Theriac. Androm. 3 j. Syr. de Mecon. q. s. m. *in* Σπάσμῳ ℣ Ἐπίσασεις.
Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Venice Treacle 1 Dram, Syrup of white Poppy what suffices; *in dry Belly-ach.*

This Distemper is common in the *West Indies* from their Lemons, and often here with Punch Drinkers; this *Absorbent* corrects the Acid that gives Rise to the Irritation, and the Opiate allays the Pain, and gains a Truce in the mean while; *Sydenham* commends here *Balsam of Peru*, which acts as a Sheather of the Acid. ℞ Ung.

℞ Ung. Plumb. è Succ. Solan. a. ʒ j. Aq. Roſ. ʒ ſs. m. in mortario Plumbeo; *pro Polypo Cancroſo.*

Take Ointments of Lead and of Nightſhade of each 1 Ounce, Roſe-Water half an Ounce, mix, in a Leaden Mortar; *for a Cancerous Polypus.*

℞ Succ. Solan. agitat. in Mortario Plumbeo q. v. Camphor. parum m. *in Cancro ulcerato.*

Take Nightſhade Juice beat in a Mortar, with Camphire a little; *in an ulcerated Cancer.*

In ulcerated Cancers, how little remains to be done? *Gendron Des-Haies* in a ſmall Tract on Cancers depends on Anodynes; and, I believe, when *Anodynes* and *Stypticks* are apply'd, we are at the *Ultima Thule*; for eaſing the Pain, and hindring the Encreaſe of the Tumour are all we can do; I muſt once more wonder why *Camphire* ſhou'd be eſteem'd as an Opiate! As to the Remedies, *Hippocrates*, *Aph.* 38. *Sect.* 6. in ſome Meaſure is uſeleſs, μὴ θερα-πεύειν βέλτιον; for who can cure it? He then means 'tis better not to attempt a Cure.

℞ Ol. Tartar. p. d. 3 ij. Ceruſs. 3 iij. Ol. amygd. d. q. ſ. m. f. Coſmeticum; *in maculis Faciei.* Take

Take Oil of Tartar 2 Drams, Ceruſs 3 Drams, Oil of Almonds what ſuffices, make a *Fucus*; *for Freckles.*

This diſcuſſes by its ſaline Parts, and daubs the Face with a white Colour.

℞ Tereb. venet. 3 ſs. Sulph. viv. ℈ ſs. Sem. Sinap. gr. v. m. *in aſthmate humido.*

Take Turpentine half a Dram, Sulphur half a Dram, Muſtard Seed 5 Grains; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Syr. Dialth. ʒ jſs. Flor. Benz. ℈ ſs. m. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce and a half, Flowers of Benjamin half a Scruple; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Styrac. Calamit. 3 ſs. Spec. Diaireos 3 ſs. Extract. Glycyrrh. Ol. Aniſ. malaxat. q. ſ. m. f. Pilul. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Storax Calamit. half a Dram, Species of Orris half a Dram, Extract of Liquorice ſoftned, make Pills; *in a moiſt Aſthma.*

℞ Elixir Mell. Cochl. j. Sp. vol. oleoſ. gtt. vj. m. *in Aſthmate humido.*

Take Elixir of Honey 1 Spoonful, Sal volatile oleoſum 6 Drops, mix; *in a Spitting Aſthma.*

I have

I have brought more Examples on *Asthma's* than were necessary, to convince the Reader that *smooth* and *volatile* Particles are the two Requisites to make a Cough slip up; the first loosens the Adhæsion, and the latter gives the Shock; but remember what *Piso* advises on this Head, *Humores Crassi tenaciores fiunt à Calore, undè Incidentia non sine Humectantibus dentur.*

℞ Sal. vol. oleos. ʒ ss. Laud. Liq. ʒiij. m. *in Asthmate sicco.*

Take Sal volatile half an Ounce, Liquid Laudanum 3 Drams; *in a dry, hysterick Asthma.*

Such *Asthma's* are an Effect of convulsive Contractions of the Nerves of the *par Octavum* and *Nonum*, from some grating Acid in the *nervous Juice*; the *volatile Alcaline* corrects the Acid, and the *Opiate* allays the Irritation.

℞ Sal. Mart. Oc. Cancror. a. ℈ ss. Tartar. vitriolat. gr. xv. Lap. Prunell. gr. vj. Spec. Diarrhod. Abbat. ℈ ss. Sacch. alb. ʒ j. m. f. Pulvis; *in Atrophiâ Infantili.*

Take Salt of Steel, Crabs Eyes, of each half a Scruple, Tartar vitriolated

lated 15 Grains, Sal. Prunell. 6 Grains, Powder of Diarrhodon Abbatis half a Scruple, Sugar 1 Ounce; *in Childrens Atrophy.*

Children are not nouriſh'd if the *Acid viſcous Phlegm obſtruct* the *Lacteals*; the *abſorbent* Drugs correct the former; the mixt Salts incide the Phlegm, and the *Saline* and *Aromatick*, irritate and open the Obſtructions; the continent Cauſes being thus obviated, and all Impediments to Nutrition being remov'd; the Chyle will circulate in its old Channels, and the Children will be nouriſh'd as uſual.

℞ Ol. amygd. d. ℥ ij. Balſ. Peruv. gtt. x. Syr. Dialth. ℥ j. m. f. miſtura; *in Calculo Renum.*

Take Oil of Almonds 2 Ounces, Balſam of Peru 10 Drops, Syrup of Marſhmallows 1 Ounce; *in the Stone.*

This is another Inſtance how Oily Drugs are in uſe to glib the Paſſages; and volatile ones are blended, in order to expel the Stone.

℞ Sperm. Cet. gr. x. Flor. Benz. gr. v. Sal. Succin. gr. iij. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. f. Pilulæ; *in Tuſſi acri.*

Take

Take Sperma Ceti 10 Grains, Flowers of Benjamin 5 Grains, Salt of Amber 3 Grains, Laudanum 1 Grain, Balsam of Peru, make Pills; *in a mixt Cough*, (where the Phlegm is grofs, yet Salt and tickling.)

This Mixture is *Oily*, *Volatile*, and *Opiate*; it therefore lubricates and makes the Phlegm glide easily up; the *inciding* Particles renew the Irritation so far as is useful; and the *Opiates* hinder the Influx of more, and also allay the Pain usual on the Breast upon such a Fatigue, and lastly hinder the superfluous Tickle.

℞ Sem. Melon. Excort. Papav. alb. a. ʒ jss. Sem. Card. b. ʒ v. Aq. Card. bened. Papav. sterc. equin. impregnat. a. q. s. tundantur in mortario, f. Emulsio, Colatur. ℔ jss. add. Dent. apri, Mand. Lucii, a. ʒ j. Edulcoretur. m. f. Emulsio; *in Pleuritide.*

Take Melon-Seeds, white Poppy, of each 1 Dram and a half, Carduus-Seeds 5 Drams, Carduus and Poppy-Waters (in which Horse-Dung hath been infus'd;) beat 'em in a Mortar; to the strain'd Liquor add Boars-Tooth, and Pike-Jaws powder'd, of

each 1 Dram, ſweeten, and make an Emulſion; *in a Pleuriſy.*

This is gently *Aperient* and *Opiate*; by which it opens the Obſtruction, and allays the inteſtine Motion; which, as *Waldſchmidt* obſerves, is all that is requiſite in a *Pleuriſy*; and to convince the Reader of this, let us view the Preſcriptions us'd on this Occaſion. Z.

℞ Aq. Card. bened. Papav. Errat. a. ℥ ij. Antim. Diaphor. ℈ j. Laud. opiat. gr. j. Syr. Papav. Errat. ℥ ij. m. *in Pleuritide, Sextâ quâque Horâ.*

Take Carduus and Poppy-Waters, of each 2 Ounces, Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Laudanum 1 Grain, Syrup of Poppies 2 Drams, mix, *in a Pleuriſy*, every ſixth Hour.

℞ Aq. Flor. Paralyſ. Lactuc. a. ℥ iij. oc. Cancror. ℥ ſs. Syr. Papav. ℥ jſs. m. *in Pleuritide.*

Take Cowſlip and Lettice-Waters, of each 3 Ounces, Crabs Eyes half a Dram, Syrup of Poppies 1 Ounce and a half; *in a Pleuriſy.*

The *Pain* alſo is allay'd, and *Sleep* procur'd by the *Opiates*, which are two troubleſome Attendants of *Pleuriſies.*

℞ Teſtar.

℞ Testar. ovor. Calcin. gr. xvj. Vitriol. Mart. gr. vj. m. *in Menſibus nimiis.*

Take calcin'd Egg-Shells 16 Grains, Salt of Steel 6 Grains, mix; *in the immoderate Flux of the Menſes.*

This is much commended in this Caſe, and as certain, at eight Doſes; it *abſorbs* and *conſtringes*, by its *gritty* and *ſtiptick* Particles.

℞ Cœpar. toſtar. q. v. m. cum Theriac. q. ſ. m. *in Carbunculo, Bubone.*

Take roaſted Onions what pleaſes, Venice Treacle what ſuffices; *in a Carbuncle, or Bubo.*

℞ Summ. Rut. m. j. Ferment. acris ʒ j. fic. veter. nº iv. Piper. alb. 3 j. Sal. comm. 3 jſs. m. *in Carbunculo*, &c.

Take Rue Tops 1 Handful, Leaven 1 Ounce, old Figs 4, white Pepper 1 Dram, Salt 1 Dram and a half, mix; *in a Carbuncle.*

Theſe Tumours muſt be brought to *Suppuration* and *Digeſtion*; theſe *ſharp volatile* Particles invite the Afflux of Humours, and the *Oily* ones ſerve to forward Suppuration (or Digeſtion, which is only a Continuance of Suppuration;) and thus the Humours are critically evacuated.

℞ Sulph. Crud. Ciner. Sarment. Vit. Sal. Gemm. a. ʒ ij. Farin. Fabar. ʒ ij. Acet. ʒ j. Tereb. Cer. a. q. ſ. cum Ol. Nuc. m. *Pro OEdemate.*

Take Sulphur, Vine-Aſhes, *Sal Gemm.* of each 2 Drams; Bean-Meal 2 Ounces, Vinegar 1 ounce, Turpentine, Wax what ſuffices, with Oil of Nuts, mix; *in an OEdema.*

Theſe ſaline and ſulphureous Particles diſperſe the ſerous ones impacted into the Fibres, and give Motion to ſome, and evaporate the Remainder thro' the Pores; and ſo diſſipate theſe aqueous Tumours.

℞ Sp. Vin. ʒ iv. Sapon. Venet. ʒ ij. & Camphor. ϑ j. m. *In Arthritide vagâ.*

Take Spirit of Wine 4 Ounces, *Caſtile*-Soap 2 Drams, Camphire 1 Scruple; *in a wandring Gout.*

This is *oily*, *ſpirituous*, and *volatile*; by which it relieves Pain, and diſcuſſes the Humours impacted, which is all that is requiſite for this Diſorder externally.

℞ Spec. Diacymin. ʒ j. Nitri depurat. ϑ j. Ol. Cymin. gtt. iij. m. pro tribus Doſibus. *In malo Hypochondriaco.*

Take

Take *Species* of Cummin-Seeds 1 Dram, Nitre purify'd 1 Scruple, Oil of Cummin 3 Drops, for 3 Doses; *in Hypochondriacism.*

This is an *Aromatick* and *Acido-saline*; the first is fitted to expell the *Flatus*, and the latter to correct the acrimonious Salts that ravage and irritate all the Membranes, and put 'em into Thousands of Contorsions.

℞ Decoct. ex Lamii alb. Flor. Rad. Cyper. Galang. & Ros. rub. *Pro Fluore albo.*

Take the Decoction of *Archangel*-Flowers, Cyperus and Galingale-Roots, and red Roses; *for the Whites.*

The *volatile* and *styptick* Med'cines, which compose this Mixture, attenuate and incide the phlegmatick Mass, and also evacuate it by Urine; which done, the styptick corroborates the Fibres, and constringes 'em to their natural Tone.

℞ But. insulf. ℥ ij. Vitriol. alb. ℥ ij. usurpetur per tres dies; tum eluatur cum Lixivio ex Betonic. Levistic. & Hyperic. *In Porrigine Capitis.*

Take unsalted Butter 2 Ounces, white Vitriol 2 Drams, use it for three Days, then wash it off with Lye of Betony, Lovage, and St. *John*'s-Wort; *in a scald Head.*

I have already taken Notice, that *Oils* and *Stypticks* scale off the Scabs and heal, and that the *Attenuants* evaporate the abounding Moisture.

℞ Cran. Human. p. p. Ungul. Alc. Corall. rub. Cinnab. Antim. Diaphoret. Martial. a. 3 ſs. Croc. gr. xv. Camph. gr. iij. Opii gr. iv. m. f. Pulv. *In Convulſionibus.*

Take Man's Skull prepar'd, Elk's Hoof, red Coral, Cinnabar of Antimony, Martial Diaphoretick, of each half a Dram; Saffron 15 Grains, Camphire 3 Grains, Opium 4 Grains, make a Powder; *in Convulſions.*

Convulſions are not produc'd without ſome inimical Acidity, at leaſt Acrimony in the Juices, and an Irritation from thence; the teſtaceous correct the one, and the opiate allays the other.

℞ Aq. Cinnam. ℥ ij. Sal. Urin. vol. 3 ſs. Syr. Liquorit. ℥ ſs. m. *in Catarrho ſuffocativo, ad Pus Exantlandum.*

Take

Take Cinnamon-Water 2 Ounces, volatile Salt of Urine half a Dram, Syrup of Liquorice half an Ounce; *in a choaking Catarrh, in an Empyema.*

If any Matter ſtick cloſe to the *Bronchiæ*, this Mixture is uſeful to looſen it, and make the Patient cough it up, by its *ramoſe* and *volatile* Particles, becauſe it deſtroys the Adhæſion, and irritates.

℞ Aq. Sambuc. ℥ iij. Sp. Vin. ℥ j. ſſ. Troch. alb. Rhaſ. ʒ ſſ. Camph. ℈ ſſ. m. *in Eryſipelate.*

Take Elder-Flower Water 3 Ounces, Spirit of Wine 1 Ounce and half, white Troches of Rhaſis half a Dram, Camphire half a Scruple; *in a St. Anthony's Fire.*

The Violence of the Pain requires *Anodynes*, and the thin Humours require *Diſcuſſion*; the Troches, and ſome add the Camphire alſo, perform the firſt Part; and the ſpirituous and volatile Particles the latter.

℞ Sevi Ovin. Crem. Lact. a. ʒ j. Cret. alb. ℥ ſſ. m. *in Excoriatione.*

Take Sheep's-Suet, Cream, of each one Dram; Chalk half an Ounce; *in Excoriations.*

Fretting is either from *Friction* or ſharp Salts; this corrects the latter, and alſo abſorbs and drys, which is in other Terms *Healing.*

℞ Oxymel. Scillit. ʒ ſs. Ol. Vitrioli 3 ſs. m. *In Gingivis putridis, ulceratis.*

Take Oxymel of Squills half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol half a Dram; *in ulcer'd Gums.*

Such Ulcers always have *Fungus's* conjoin'd; the Vitriol conſumes *theſe*, and hinders ſpreading; but the Healing muſt be done by Stypticks, and therefore *Honey of Roſes with Spirit of Salt* anſwers better; and if with *Honey*, you blend *Pike-Jaw calcin'd with Myrrh, and Spirit of Salt*, it anſwers beſt of all; by reaſon of the *abſorbing* Particles, the deterſive ones, and in ſhort, all that can be requir'd in an Ulcer.

℞ Balſ. Peruv. ʒ ſs. Tereb. in Vitell. Ov. ſolut. ʒ ij. m. *Pro Digeſtivo.*

Take Balſam of *Peru* half an Ounce, Turpentine 2 Drams, diſſolv'd in the Yolk

Yolk of an Egg; *a Digeſtive for Ulcers.*

Digeſtives conſiſt of ſuch Particles as are ſmooth and gently Volatile, by which they dilate the Fibres, and make a freer Paſſage for the *Exit* of the Matter, and gently irritate the Expulſion of *it*.

℞ Flor. Sulph. ℥ iij. Myrrh. ℥ iij. Camph. ℥ j. Tereb. Venet. ℥ ij. cum Vitell. Ov. ſolut. m. f. *Sarcoticum.*

Take Flowers of Brimſtone 3 Ounces, Myrrh 3 Drams; Camphire 1 Dram, Turpentine diſſolv'd with the Yolk of an Egg 2 Ounces, mix; *for a Sarcotick.*

Incarners come in play, when the gorg'd Fibres are unloaden; they are partly Digeſtive, and partly *Epuloticks.*

℞ Ung. alb. camphor. ℥ j. Amalgam. Mercur. ℥ j. Sang. Dracon. Teſt. Ovor. uſt. a. ℈ j. m. f. *Epuloticum.*

Take white Ointment camphorated, 1 Ounce; Amalgam of Mercury, one Dram; Dragon's-Blood, Egg-Shells burnt, of each 1 Scruple; *for an Epulotick.*

When the Parts are reduc'd to their natural Tone, by Digeſtion, *&c.* 'tis high time to cloſe 'em up, which ſuch *abſorbing* and *ſtyptick* Med'cines do.

℞ Alb. Græc. m. j. Nid. Hirund. n° j. Mell. opt. q. ſ. m. *In Anginâ.*

Take *Album Græcum* 1 Handful, Swallow-Neſt one, Honey; *in a Quinzy.*

Diſcutients and *Emollients* are requir'd in Tumours; the harder the Tumour is, the more *Emollients* muſt be us'd; the ſofter, the more *Diſcutients*; when the Fibres are made broader by *Relaxants*, the Salts in *Diſcutients* give an effectual Vibration to the Fibres, ſo that the Humours which ſtagnated before, are now hurried forward with Eaſe.

℞ Cinnab. nat. ℈ j. G. Junip. Ladan. Myrrh. a. 3 j ſs. m. pro Suffitu; *in Ulcere colli Uteri.*

Take native Cinnabar 1 Scruple, Gum-Juniper, Labdanum, Myrrh, of each 1 Dram and half, mix for a Stove; *in an Ulcer of the Vagina.*

This is another Method to convey the *Digeſtive* and *Balſamick* Particles to the

the Part affected; I need give no *Rationale* on it.

℞ Decoct. Traumatic. ℔ ij. Balſ. Peruv. 3 ſs. ſolv. in Sacch. Roſ. q. ſ. m. f. potus; *in Ulcere Ventriculi.*

Take the vulnerary Decoction 2 Pounds, Balſam of *Peru* half a Dram, with Sugar of Roſes what ſuffices, for Drink; *in an Ulcer of the Stomach.*

The balſamick and ſtyptick Particles contain'd in this Mixture, deterge and unload the gorg'd Fibres, and cloſe up the maim'd Veſſels, and heal.

℞ Aq. Chamom. ʒ j. Spir. Junip. ʒ ij. Vitell. Ov. n° j. *in Colicâ acidâ.*

Take Chamomile-Water 1 Ounce, Spirit of Juniper 2 Ounces, one Yolk of Egg; *in an acid Colick.*

Here are *ſmooth* and *volatile oily* Particles; the firſt obtund the Acids, and relax the Rigidity of the Fibres; and the latter puſhes the *Flatus* from thence downwards.

℞ Caſtor. ϑ ſs. Laud. Op. gr. j. Balſ. Peruv. q. ſ. *in Colicâ hyſtericâ.*

Take Caſtor half a Scruple, Opium

1 Grain, Balſam of *Peru* what ſuffices; *in hyſterick Colicks.*

It rears the broken Spirits, and obtunds the Pains which are Indicants, generally ſpeaking, in ſuch Colicks.

℞ Theriac. And. q. v. Ol. Succin. q. ſ. m. admoveatur; *in Convulſione.*

Take *Venice*-Treacle what pleaſes, Oil of Amber what ſuffices; apply *in Convulſions.*

This is us'd in Convulſions rais'd from the external Parts; it relaxes, therefore deſtroys the Notion I have of Convulſions (viz. *Tenſion.*)

℞ Sulph. viv. ʒ iv. Decoct. Calc. viv. q. v. pro fotu *in Doloribus Cruruni.*

Take Sulphur 4 Ounces, Decoction of Quick-Lime, mix for a Fotus; *in Pains of the Legs.*

Pains are cur'd by evacuating the Cauſe, or relaxing the Tenſion; this Mixture anſwers both Intentions.

℞ Aq. Vit. ʒ iv. Theriac. And. veter. ʒ ij. m. *in Dolore Brachii.*

Take *Aqua-Vitæ* 4 Ounces; *Venice*-Treacle 2 Drams; *in Pains of the Arms.*

This

This diſſipates the Cauſe of Pain, and relaxes the Fibres, and eaſes the Tenſion, whence ariſes the troubleſome *Idea* of Pain.

℞ Rad. Gladiol. lut. paluſt. ʒ iij. Diabol. Morſ. ʒ ij. m. coq. in Lacte; *in Hydrophobiâ.*

Take Water Flag 3 Drams, Devil's Bit 2 Drams, boil in Milk; *in an Hydrophobiâ.*

The *ſtrong volatile* Particles correct the ſuppos'd *Acids*, and the *Milk* ſheathes 'em; and thus cures this *Species* of *Delirium.*

℞ Aq. Meliſſ ℥ ſs. Sal. Mart. gr. j. Sacc. q. ſ. *in Hydrope Uteri.*

Take Balm-Water half an Ounce, Salt of Steel 1 Grain, Sugar; *in a Dropſy of the Uterus.*

This is only ſuppos'd to be us'd in a beginning *Laxity* of the *Uterus*, for it can aſſiſt no other *Species*, nor when it is confirm'd.

℞ Emp. Oxycroc. ʒ j. Mucilag. Alth. Lin. Fænug. a. ʒ v. Sagapen. Ammon. Euphorb. a. ʒ iij. Reſin. ʒ vj. Cer. alb. ʒ iij. m. *in Ganglio.*

Take

Take Oxycroceum 1 Ounce, Mucilage of Marſhmallows, Line and Fenugreek, of each 5 Drams; Sagapenum, Ammoniacum, Euphorbium, of each 3 Drams; Roſin 6 Drams, white Wax 3 Drams; *in a Ganglion.*

If the Fibres obſtructed were not relax'd at the *Point of Impediment*; the Volatile ones wou'd ſcarce be able to ſhock the Fibres ſo forcibly, as to ſhove the Fluids forward.

℞ Sal.Prunell. 3 ſs. Oc.Canc. ℈ j. Camph. gr. ij. Sacc. Cryſtall. 3 ſs. *in Maniâ.*

Take *Sal-Prunella* half a Dram, Crab's-Eyes 1 Scruple, Camphire 2 Grains, Sugar half a Dram; *in Madneſs.*

Such Alteratives agree in Madneſs, as *cool*, and *abſorb* the Bile, and gently evaporate by the Pores.

℞ Antim. Diaph. ℈ j. Myrrh. gr. vj. Cinnab. gr. vj. Croc. gr. iv. m. pro duabus Doſibus; *in Lochiis retentis.*

Take Diaphoretick Antimony 1 Scruple, Myrrh 6 Grains, Cinnabar 6 Grains, Saffron 4 Grains, for two Doſes; *in the ſuppreſs'd Loches.*

The abſorbent, oily, and ponderous Particles give Motion to the Blood,

Blood, and dissolve the *Grumes*; by the latter, it paves the Road for the former.

℞ Sp. C. C. ℥ ss. Ol. Vitriol. ʒ ij. m. gtt. lx. *in Maniâ.*

Take Spirit of Hart's-horn half an Ounce, Oil of Vitriol 2 Drams; 60 Drops, *in Madness.*

This Mixture is *volatile* and *acid*, and therefore a *mixt Salt*; such Salts are armoniacal, and blunt the too *keen* ones in the Blood, which rarefy it too much.

℞ Syr. Corall. ℥ j. Tinct. Sal. Tartar. gtt. xx. m. *in Fluxu hepatico.*

Take Syrup of Coral 1 Ounce, Tincture of Salt of Tartar 20 Drops; *in the hepatick Flux.*

This Flux is occasion'd from Obstructions of the returning Vessels; the Aperture of the Vessel requires Stypticks, and the Obstruction, Aperients; this Mixture answers both Indications.

℞ Sp. Cet. Antim. Diaph. a. ℈ j. *in Grumo.*

Take

Take Sperma-Ceti, Diaphoretick Antimony, of each 1 Scruple; *in a grumous Blood.*

Morellus says, Attenuants and Emollients are necessary to dissolve *Grumes* of Blood, or Milk; hence, the one acts, by malaxing and disengaging the Ἰχώρια; the other, on the Ἴχορα.

℞ Ung. Populn. ℥ j. Cret. ʒ ij. m. *in Hæmorrhoidibus dolentibus.*

Take Populeon 1 Ounce, Chalk two Drams; *in Pain of the Piles.*

This Mixture is *smooth* and *absorbent*; the one relaxes and gives Ease, and the other absorbs the Moisture, which endangers Excoriation.

℞ Farin. Secal. q. v. coq. cum Succ. Cicut. in Pulticulam; add. Rad. Serpentar. Pulv. Cancror. fluviat. ust. a. q. s. m. *Pro Cancro non ulcerato.*

Take Rye-Meal what pleases, boil with Juice of Hemlock into a Poultis; add Snake-weed Powder, burnt River-Crabs, of each what suffices; *for a Cancer not ulcerated.*

'Tis *absorbent*, *styptick*, and *anodyne*; the first corrects the acrimonious Salts, the

the second curbs its spreading, and the last gives Ease.

℞ Pulv. Limac. p. p. ʒ j. Pulv. Canc. fluviat. ʒ ss. Oss. de Cord. Cerv. ʒ j. Conf. Borag. q. s. m. *In Cancro.*

Take prepar'd Snails 1 Ounce, Powder of River-Crabs half an Ounce, Bone of Stag's Heart 1 Dram, Conserve of Borage what suffices; *In a Cancer.*

It obtunds and absorbs all Acids, if these will do the Work, which is more than a Doubt.

℞ Piper. long. ℈ j. Succ. Acac. Rad. Torment. a. ℈ ij. m. *In Uvulâ relaxatâ.*

Take Pepper (long) 1 Scruple, Juice of Acacia, Tormentil-Roots, of each 2 Scruples; *in a relax'd Uvula.*

'Tis *Styptick* and *Discutient*; the one evaporates the Humidity; the other constringes, which is all that is requir'd.

℞ Ol. Lumbric. ʒ ij. Rorismar. ʒ j. m. *in Nervo contuso.*

Take Oils of Worms 2 Ounces, of Rosemary 1 Dram; *in a bruis'd Nerve.*

The Oils relax the compress'd Part, and the volatile Particles set the Juices on Motion again.

Of

Of Local Cautions.

I Speak here of such Cautions as peculiarly appertain to the Parts. In the Use of Med'cines, I have already hinted that a *Mediocrity* and *Contrariety* must be strictly observ'd; and therefore I shall only subjoin such Cautions as are to be minded in the Disorders of the several Parts.

In Cephalick Disorders.

Topicks for the Nerves must be apply'd to the *Medulla Spinalis*; the Cephalick Specificks are chiefly of the Vegetable Kingdom.

In Ophthalmick Disorders.

Repellents are mostly in Use; Suppuratives must be avoided; Mucilages agree well. *Duditius* advises against Spectacles, without an absolute Necessity; they must lie on their Backs when Med'cines are put into 'em, and must move 'em much after.

In Disorders of the Ears.

Corroborants are often requir'd, they being apt to be relax'd; Topicks are to be dropt in warm, and the Part first cleans'd; three or four Drops suffice at a time; they must lie on the opposite Ear, for some time; they must lean on the unsound Side, if *Pus* is to be drawn out; stop the Ear after Applications.

In Stomachick Disorders.

We must not make too much use of Relaxants, and Powders without Diluents; Roborants are to be given upon an empty Stomach; avoid Crowds of Drugs.

In Splenetick Disorders.

Sweet Things agree ill (τὰ δὲ γλυκέα βλαζερά) whether, because they are apt to ferment much, or grow sour, or that they encrease the viscous Humours, I shall not determine.

In Nephritick Disorders.

Topicks are to be apply'd to the Loins.

In

In the Use of Antihelminticks.

They are to be given Fasting, and we must not presently eat upon 'em; they are often to be changed; too violent ones are to be avoided.

In Uterine Disorders.

The *Menses* are not to be provok'd in Children, in Women with Child, nor old People, nor in married Women, nor at any time, but when they us'd to have 'em, unless they have been newly suppress'd; Med'cines helping to strengthen the Conception, are not given till the Expiration of the second Month; they must not be purg'd without an absolute Necessity, till the *Menses* are over.

Women in Labour must not sleep for some Hours after; they must avoid Motion, Colds, Frights, and Over-feeding; we must not give Expellers of the *Fœtus*, till we are sure of a natural Posture, (*viz.* Head or Feet) and till the Waters have flow'd; they must eat no Flesh till the 5th or 7th Day after Labour.

Thus

Thus have I finish'd the *Appendix*; if it serve as a Memorial to the Learned, or be Satisfactory to young Beginners, I am pleas'd. The *Observations* will bear the *Test* thro' all Ages; because they are grounded on Experience, supported by Reason.

Μόνῳ τῷ Θεῷ Δόξα.

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